Appendices.

પરિશીલ્લો

પરિશીલ્લો - ૧  પ્રશ્નાવલી

પરિશીલ્લો - ૨  સંક્ષિપ્તાંકધારાની યાદી

પરિશીલ્લો - ૩  ગુજરાત રાજયમાં અધિકારી અદાલતોમાં તા. ૧-૧-૨૦૦૬ ના રોજ અનિશ્ચિત બાકી રહેલા જૂદા જૂદા પદ્ધતાની દેખાતી યાદી (અંકરાણની સ્વભાવમાં)

પરિશીલ્લો - ૪  ગુજરાત રાજયમાં સાચુ. ૧૮૧૬-થી ૨૦૦૭ના સમયગાળા હેરામાં યોજવામાં આવેલ બોલીસસ્થાપત્ર અને કાગણી શિલિકરણી યાદી (અંકરાણની સ્વભાવમાં)

પરિશીલ્લો - ૫  ગુજરાત રાજયના અધિકારી ન્યાયધીશણી સેવા (રીવીઝન બે પે) અંગેના નિયમો - ૨૦૦૩.

પરિશીલ્લો - ૬  ગુજરાત સેટ જુગુલશીલિકા સરખાત ઉલ્સ - ૨૦૦૪

પરિશીલ્લો - ૭  રાજયમાં ઉદ્યુર શર્મામાં આદેશ ન્યાયિક અદાલતોનું માણસનું

પરિશીલ્લો - ૮  રાજયમાં ઉદ્યુર શર્મામાં આદેશ કાગળી સેવાઓનું માણસનું.
ANNEXURE –1
QUESTIONNAIR

FROM:
L.S. PATHAK
I/C PRINCIPAL
4, PARA SOCIETY, OPP: PALLAVI
TOWER,
NAVRANRPURA, AHMEDABAD 380014

TO,
SIR / MADAM

____________________________________

____________________________________

SUB: QUESTIONNAIRS FOR THE RESEARCH WORK ON TOPIC "WORKING
OF SUB-ORDINATE JUDICIARY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF GUJARAT. AN
ANALYTICAL STUDY

DEAR SIR/MADAM

With reference to the above captioned matter researcher state that the researcher
of this topic is registered as a Ph.D. Student in Gujarat University. At present researcher
is working at I.M. Nanavati Law College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad 380006, as a
officiating principal.

The problem that has been puzzling in the minds of the Jurists, Advocates, Judges
and the legislatures today is how to improve the “image” of justice. It will be the thesis of
this work for research that to improve the image of justice it is essential to improve the
reality of justice in the sub-ordinate judiciary. Whenever a judge working in these courts
fails in his probity, energy, objectivity or patience, his failure is observable and can not
but impair public fidelity to law. As for most of the people judges working in these courts
is law. The object of the research will be to engage the interest of wide public in the sub-
ordinate courts and their pressing needs.

The system of courts that exits in the State of Gujarat today suffers from various
draw backs. The Courts processes seems callous, mechanical and unjust to the persons
cought in them. Law delays have become normal feature, cancerous growth of corruption
in the Courts today shocks our social as well as judicial conscience. There is also drastic
need to re-study and revalue our current methods of judicial selection, the training
procedure, promotion procedure, together with related problems of tenure, compensation
This work will put up before the Government and the High Court of Gujarat actual picture of sub-ordinate judiciary in our state and some suggestions to meet with problems faced by these courts. It will help them in charting out its future course of action regarding renovation and restructuring of the existing judicial system which has prove its futility.

The Research of this thesis solicit your kind co-operation by completing the attached questionnaires. You may answer the questions of your choice and interest and send the questionair back to me with in one month of the date of receipt of this letter. You may answer the questionnaire in Gujarati, Hindi or English language.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

L.S. PATHAK
I/C PRINCIPAL, I.M. NANAVATI LAW
QUESTIONNAIRE

[GENERAL]

1. Do you consider the present system of administration of justice based on the British Model suited to your needs having regard to --
   [a] Our Poverty
   [b] the mass of our population being in the villages;
   [c] Legal aid programme.

2. Suggestion have been made for the establishment of “a system of judicial administration suited to the genius of the country” or, what has been called, “an indigenous system” Have you any suggestions to offer in this connection?

3. Would you consider the adoption, in whole or in part, of the system of judicial administration in countries other than Anglo axon countries being more suitable to our needs? If so, please offer detailed suggestions.

4. Do you consider our court structure complicated and in need of simplification. If so, please state suggestion with a view to such simplification.

5. Do you think that executive officers in our State are well-off enjoy more facility than the judicial officers of the same rank? If so, in what respect?

6. Is it your opinion that the efficiency of courts has suffered on account of inadequate allotment of funds by the State Governments for the purpose of Administration of justice? Have arrears of work accumulated in your State in the Sub-ordinate courts owing to the failure of the State to appoint an adequate number of judicial officers?

SUB-ORDINATE COURTS

7. Do you consider the sub-ordinate judiciary in our State [Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate] efficient? If the judiciary is not efficient, what, in your opinion, are the cause of such inefficiency?

8. Do you think that the conditions under the judicial officers work [e.g., the residential and court accommodation allotted to them or deficient law libraries attached to the courts] have affected their efficiency?

9. Have you any suggestions to make for an alteration in the existing system of their recruitment?

10. Are you in favour of recruitment to the judicial service by Gujarat Public Service Commission or it should be directly through the High Court?
11. Is the recruitment of the judiciary in our State mainly or wholly from the Bar? If not, what you be in favour of such recruitment wholly from practicing members of the Bar? Please offer detailed suggestions.

12. Do you consider it necessary that members recruited to the service either by examination or by selection from the Bar should receive a special training before they are entrusted with the performance of judicial duties? If so, please indicate the nature of the training concerned necessary and the manner in which it should be imparted.

13. Do you consider that absence of comprehensive training to newly recruited judicial officers has affected the administration of justice in the State? If yes, in what way?

14. Are you in favour of refresher courses for the existing Judicial officers?

15. Does corruption prevail amount the judiciary in your State? Have moral standards deteriorated? If so, what in your opinion, are the reasons and what remedies would you suggest?

16. What tests would you suggest for assessing the efficiency of a judicial officer both in regard to quality as well as the quantity of his work?

17. Has there been a deterioration in the exercise of superintendence and control by the superior courts over subordinate courts? Have you any suggestions to make?

18. Do you consider that the age of superannuation of the District Judge could be raised with advantage?

19. What in your opinion should be done to attract best talent to the judiciary? Whether better emoluments will solve the problem?

20. Do you favour direct recruitment of judicial officers from Bar as well as from Law Faculties?

21. What are your suggestions for eliminating the evil of touts?

22. Do you consider that the period actually taken in the disposal of civil and criminal proceedings in the courts of your State exceeds what you consider to be reasonable in the large number of cases? If so, what, in your opinion, are the main causes of such delay?

23. Is it your view that delay in the disposal of cases is due not so much to defects in the existing procedure as to other factors such as: -
the dilatory tactics of the litigants or their lawyers;
the slackness and the lack of proper training and experience in the
presiding officers; and
the inefficiency and lack of integrity of the process serving staff of
the court?
What suggestions will you make for the removal of these factors?

24. Is there a tendency in the Courts of our State to seek frequent adjournment on
insufficient grounds and are such adjournments frequently granted? Do these
adjournments take place because —
the lawyers being busy in other courts seek adjournments;
the court list is crowded making it impossible for the presiding
officer to take up the cases listed for the day?
Have you any suggestions to offer to eliminate delays caused in
this manner?

25. What are your views on the proposal to appoint a special officer of the rank of
a Civil or Subordinate judge for the performance of the following functions:
receipt, scrutiny and correction of pleadings?
Issue of process;
disposal of ex-party and uncontested suits and proceedings;
administrative duties at present discharged by the District Judge; and
executing proceedings?

26. Would you be in favour of devising best system of sub-ordinate courts as in
High Courts by which cases would be listed only after they are ready and
disposed of on fixed dates, no adjournments being granted except in
exceptional circumstances for reasons to be recorded by the Judge?

27. Do you consider that the congestion of cases in the courts and the delay in
their disposal are due to an insufficient number of judicial officers or courts?

28. Are any delays caused by the concentration of several courts in one and the
same place?

29. Would you favour decentralization of Courts in Tehsil, Taluka or Chowki
headquarters?

30. Is the dilatory service of process one of the principal causes of delays in
litigation in your State? If so, have you any suggestion to offer to remedy
these delays?
WORK LOAD AND DISPOSALS

31. How many trials and appeal cases are pending in your Court?
32. How many cases you are required to dispose of every month?
33. Do you feel that existing facilities are sufficient to meet the existing workload?

If not, what extra facilities you feel will serve the purpose?

LEGAL AID

34. Are there any agencies or institutions in your town, district or State for giving legal aid or advice to poor persons? If so, please give brief details of their objectives, membership and activities.

35. Do you consider the rendering of legal aid to the poor citizen or a citizen of moderate means an obligations of the State? If so, would you provide for the giving of such legal aid in all civil or criminal proceedings?

36. Should the scope of legal aid in criminal cases, which is being given in the shape of providing the services of the lawyers for defence of persons charged with offences punishable with death, be enlarged so as to make such services available to the accused in all courts in respect of lesser offences? If so, to what extent and in what class of cases?

37. What, in your opinion, is the true scope of any comprehensive scheme of legal aid? Should it be limited to a mere remission of Court fees and other legal charges or should it include within its ambit legal advice, representation of lawyers and out-of-pocket charges?

38. Would you confine the grant of legal aid to litigants who are very poor or would you be in favour of extending it by fixing:
[a] a limit based on income and capital; and
[b] a scale of contribution to be paid by the litigants within those limits?

Please, make detailed suggestions.

39. Can you suggest any tests apart from income for determining the claim of a litigant to legal aid, What safeguards would you suggest to prevent any abuse of a scheme of legal aid?

40. To what energy [for example Bar Association, Legal Aid Committee, Courts or a State Department] would you entrust the administration of a scheme of
legal aid? Would you subject any agency administering legal aid, other than the courts or the States, to control or supervision by the courts or the State?

41. Do you feel that legal advice programme can successfully be conducted by teaching faculties?

42. Do you feel that co-operation of senior advocates and finance are the two important aspects of this programme?

43. Can you suggest any measures by which the legal profession may make a contribution towards the successful working of a scheme of legal aid?

44. What are your views on the vacations at present enjoyed by the Civil Courts? would the curtailment or abolition of the vacation adversely affect their efficiency?

**JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS**

45. Do you consider the extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the subordinate civil Court in our State desirable? If so, to what extent? Would you extend the jurisdiction of the Munsiff’s or Civil or Subordinate judges’ courts in—
[a] regular suits; and
[b] small cause suits?

46. Would you extend the summary procedure contemplated by section 128[2][f] and Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure to the subordinate courts? If so, to what extent?

47. What amendments would you suggest to Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to safeguard the State the necessary opportunity to consider its legal position?

**PLEADINGS**

48. Would you be in favour of requiring the advocate drawing the plaint to certify that it is in accordance with the Code?

49. Would you consider it desirable in the interest of a speedy trial that the plaint should be accompanied by—
[a] a list of documents relied on;
[b] copies of the documents relied upon;
[c] list of the witnesses whom the plaintiff proposes to call at the trial;
[d] detailed addresses of the defendants;
[e] names and addresses of the proposed guardians of item in the case of minor defendants;
[f] the name and address of the plaintiff's lawyers; and
[g] the payment of process fee?

**APPEALS AND REVISIONS**

50. Do you agree with the principle that as a rule only one appeal should lie in civil cases followed by a revision on the ground of miscarriage of failure of justice? Would you be in favour of appeals being heard by a Bench of District Judges and if so, what remedy will you suggest?

51. Do you agree that the present law leads to a multiplicity of appeals which causes enormous delay and the hearing of the same matter occasionally as many as five as many as five times with no tangible advantage to the litigants?

52. Are you in favour of omitting any of the items of the list of appeal-able orders given in Order XLIII, Rule 1?

53. Do you agree that the admission of an application for revision under section 25 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act should be made conditional on an applicant depositing the decreetal amount in court?

54. Would you confer upon the District Court revisional jurisdiction under Section 25 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act without any further revisions to the High Court?

**LAW OF EVIDENCE**

55. Are you of the view that some of the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act tend to cause delay in the disposal of civil and criminal matters? If so, please state the provisions and indicate suitable amendments?

**CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE**

56. To what causes, in general, do you attribute the delays in the investigation of offences? What remedies do you advocate to minimize such delays?

57. Are the delays in the enquiries into and the trial of, cognizable offences, due to --

   [a] insufficient number of courts and prosecuting officers;

   [b] inability of the police to produce their witnesses on the due dates.
58. Is the practice of entrusting police officers with the duties of prosecution still prevalent in your State? Should not the prosecuting officers be selected from the legal profession?

59. To what causes do you attribute the prosecution's failure to produce their witness and what remedies do you suggest for eliminating such delays?

60. What is your opinion on the proposal to issue pre-trial summonses in petty offences, stating the nature of the offences and the fine to be imposed and giving the accused the option to plead guilty by registered letter and to remit the amount of fine?

61. What measures do you suggest for ensuring that the police get the help of respectable persons for making Panchnama?

62. Is it necessary to maintain the difference in the procedure relating to trial of summons and warrant cases?

63. Would you agree that in summary trials the procedure prescribed for summons cases alone should be followed and warrant procedure omitted?

64. What reforms do you suggest in the procedure relating to summary trials? Are you in favour of enlarging the list of offences triable summarily?

65. Is there any necessity to retain committal proceedings in any form?

66. Are you in favour of a provisions that objections on the ground of want of sanction, misjoinder of parties etc. should be taken at the earliest opportunity and should not be permitted on appeal unless they have been taken in the court in the first instances?

67. Are you in favour of retention of Honorary Magistrate of any class, exercising judicial function?

68. Are you in favour of enlarging the revisional jurisdiction of the Sessions Judges so as to enable them to pass final orders instead of making a reference to the High Court? If so, to what extent?

69. Are you in favour of relaxation in the rule of presumption of innocence of the accused in any case? If so, in what class and what extent?
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Publisher/Agency</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Law Judges and Justice</td>
<td>By S.M. Raina - Vedpal Law House, Indore.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Land manes in Indian Legal History</td>
<td>By B.M. Gandhi - Eastern Law Company.</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>People Law and Justice Vol I &amp; II</td>
<td>By Dr. S. Ahuja - Orient Longman.</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Legal History of India</td>
<td>By Justice Rama Jois - Vol I &amp; II - By N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Legal Aid Human Rights to Equality</td>
<td>By Sujjan Sing - Deep &amp; Deep Publication.</td>
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</table>
34. The Law and Constitution- By Sir Iva Jenigs.
35. Law and Order- By Sir Kailetan .L.N.
36. Legal Theory -By Feedman
37. Constitution Law of India – By Seervai- N.M Tripathi Publication
40. Indian Constitution -By Shri Haroobhai Mehta.
41. Indian Constitution -By H.C. Dholakia- University Granth Nirman Board.
42. Indian Constitution -By D.B. Nayak University Granth Nirman Board.
43. Administrative Law – By C.K. Thakker.
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45. Constitution Law of India – By P.M. Baxi.
48. Cases in Constitutional Law – By Sir Devis
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55. Crime & Punishment in Ancient Indian – by Das S.
57. Criminal Justice- Problems & Perspectives in India – By Venugopals Row.
58. Police & Political Development in India –By Bailya D.H.
59. The Crisis of Indian Legal System –By Upendra Baxi.
60. The Judicial System –By Justice Khanna
61. Law and Social Changes –By Dr. J.S. Gandhi.
63. Court Procedure in Ancia India – By Dr. Sharan – Abhinav Publishers.
70. Vidhiminansha By Prof. M.S. Pandit & H.C. Dholakia – University Granth
Nirman Board.
Publishers.

[B] Law Glossaries:
4. Webster’s Pocket Dictionary.
5. Webster’s Pocket Thesaurus

[C] Articles referred during study:-
1. Article on Importance of Judiciary – One Indian One People, December 1998.
2. Importance of Administration of Justice and Role of Advocate –By Justice Rama
Jo’s Vidhichetna of U.P. Bar Associations.
3. Rise of Legal Education in India- Published in Nostalgia of Government Law
College -Mumbai.
4. In quest of conguest on delayed justice –By Hon. Mr. Justice J.N. Bhatt on the
5. Speech of the then Hon. Chief Justice Mr. D.S. Sinha on the occasion of inauguration of District Court, Patna, Date 17/8/2002.

6. Speech delivered by Hon’ble Justice M.B. Shah the than Supreme Court Judge at the inaugural function of the New Office premises of the Bar Council of Gujarat on 2/2/03.

7. Article on Nature of Judicial process By Hon’ble Mr. Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, the Hon’ble Judge of Supreme Court published in Gujarat Law Herald.

[C] WRITE UP AND RESEARCH WORK REFERRED DURING STUDY.

JOURNALS:

1. Journals of the Indian Law Institute, by Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

2. Journal of the Indian Society of Criminology by The Indian Society of Criminology regarding criminal justice system in India.


5. Lucknow declaration on Criminal Justice System in India – Adopted at the 27th All India Criminology Conference –2003 at Lucknow University.


11. Report on “ what changes are necessary in the structural organization of the Subordinate Judiciary in the State of Gujarat ? Headed by the than Chief Justice of Gujarat Mr. Justice B.J. Diwan”.
ANNEXURE – 3
LIST OF PENDING UNDECIDED DIFFERENT TYPES OF CASES IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS OF GUJARAT STATE AS ON 1/1/2006
[ IN COLLECTIVE FORM ]
LIST OF PENDING CASES IN THE STATE

[+] INCREASE
[-] DECREASE

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<th>IN HIGH COURT</th>
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<td>1,10,722</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRIMINAL CASES</td>
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<th>IN SUB-ORDINATE APPELLATE COURTS</th>
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<th>-1481</th>
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<td>CRIMINALS APPEALS</td>
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<td>0,22,156</td>
<td>-6415</td>
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</table>

TOTAL PENDING CASES 4,06,899 3,98,988 -7911

| IN SUB-ORDINATE TRIAL COURTS | | |
|-------------------------------| | |
| CIVIL TYPE OF CASES           | 3,98,538| 03,98,930| +0,00,392 |
| CRIMINAL CASES                | 28,56,360| 30,49,525| +1,93,165 |

TOTAL PENDING CASES 32,54,898 34,48,455 +1,93,557

PENDING CASES IN SUB-ORDINATE CIVIL CRIMINAL COURTS IN AHMEDABAD CASES CASES
CITY CIVIL & SESSIONS COURTS | 53,732 | 1,789 |
SMALL CAUSES COURTS           | 28,609 | ---- |
METROPOLITAN COURTS           | ----- | 4,33,871 |
DISTRICT COURTS               | 48,589 | 1,21,615 |
FAMILY COURTS                 | 1,653  | 4,520 |

TOTAL 1,32,583 5,61,793

NO. OF JUDGES IN THE STATE

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<th>COURTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>CITY CIVIL COURT</td>
<td>030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY COURT</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISTRICT & JT. DISTRICT JUDGES  057  
FAST TRACK COURT JUDEGS  166  
CIVIL JUDGES [SR. DIVISION]  257  
CIVIL JUDGES [JR. DIVISION]  299  
LABOUR COURT JUDGES  044  

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES  911  

**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT PLEADERS IN THE STATE**

<table>
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<td>024</td>
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<td><strong>AT DISTRICT LEVEL</strong></td>
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<td>GOVT. PLEADER &amp; P.P.</td>
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<td><strong>AT TALUKA LEVEL</strong></td>
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<td>ASST. GOVT. PLEADER</td>
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<td>SUBORDINATE GOVT. PLEADER</td>
<td>014</td>
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TOTAL STATE GOVT. PLEADERS  586
3. **Definitions:**

In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:

i. Assured Career Progression [ACP] means Assured career progression as specified in Rule-9 of these Rules.


iv. “Existing Pay-Scale” means the scale of Pay as specified in Schedule “A”.

v. “Government” means Government of Gujarat;

vi. “High Court” means High Court of Gujarat.

vii. “Judicial Officers” means the officers specified in column 2 of Schedule A appended to these rules.

viii. “Revised Scale of Pay” in relation to any post specified in column 2 of Schedule –B means the scale of pay whether fixed or otherwise specified against the post in column 3 thereof.

ix. “Schedule” means a Schedule appended to these rules.

x. “Selection Grade” means grade specified in rule 10 of these rules;

xi. “Super time scale” means super time scale specified in rule 10 of these rules.

4. **Date of effect of fixation of pay:**

For the purpose of fixation of pay under these rules, the classification of cadres made in schedule B as recommended by the Commission shall be deemed to have come into effect from 1st January 1996.

5. **Revised Scale of Pay:**

The existing scale of pay of the respective posts held by the Judicial Officers shall be revised as per the Revised Scale of pay as mentioned in Schedule “C” and as per the principles of fixation specified in rule 6.

6. **Fixation of Pay in the Revised Scale of Pay:**

The Pay of Judicial Officer shall be fixed in the revised scale of pay in the following manner :-

[1] A Judicial Officer shall be given a financial benefit of 10% over his basic pay as on 1st January 1996 in his existing pay scale.

[2] By aggregating the sum of afore-stated the pay of Judicial Officer shall be refixed as per the principle enunciated as follows:
[a] If the aggregate of the present emoluments as aforesaid computed is less than the minimum of the revised scale then it should be at the minimum of the revised scale;

[b] if the aggregate of the present emoluments so computed corresponds to a stage in revised scale, at that stage of the revised scale;

[c] if the aggregate of the present emoluments so computed is intermediate between two stages in the revised scale, then at the higher of the two stages;

[d] if the aggregate of the present emoluments so computed is more than the maximum of the revised scale, the the maximum of the revised scale and the difference, if any, shall be treated as personal pay.

[e] In case, an Officer drawing pay in the pre-revised scale [existing scale] equal to or less than that of his senior or seniors in the same cadre and similarly appointed, draws his next increment in the revised scale on the date earlier than such senior or seniors whereby his pay is raised to a stage higher than that of such senior or seniors, the date of next increment of the senior or seniors shall be advanced to the date on which the junior officer draws his next increment.

[f] In case an Officer Promoted to a higher post before 1st January, 1996 draws less pay in the revised scale than his junior shall be advanced to an amount equal to the pay fixed for his junior in the higher post, from the date of promotion of the junior.

Note 1: Where a Judicial Officer is on leave on the 1st day of January 1996, he shall become entitled to pay in the revised scale of pay from the date he joins duty.

Note 2: In case of a Judicial Officer under suspension, he shall continue to draw subsistence allowance based on existing scale of pay and on his reinstatement his pay in the revised scale of pay will be subject to final order, on the pending disciplinary proceedings or otherwise a final order, as the case may be.

7. Date of next Increment in the revised scale of pay:

[1] The next increment of an Officer in the revised scale shall be granted on the date he would have drawn the increment, had he continued in the existing scale.

[2] If an Officer draws his next increment in the revised scale under clause [1] above and thereby becomes eligible for higher pay than his senior whose next increment falls due at a later date, then, the pay of such senior shall be refixed equal to the pay of the junior from the date on which the junior becomes entitled to higher pay. In cases where the pay of an Officer is stepped up in terms of clause [2]
above, the next increment shall be granted after completing requisite qualifying service, i.e. one year.

8. **Stagnation increment:**
   A Judicial Officer shall be entitled to get stagnation increment as per rule 40 of the Gujarat Civil Services [Pay] Rules 2002.

9. **Assured Career Progression [ACP]**
   Assured career progression shall be granted to the Civil Judge [Junior Division] and Civil Judge [Senior Division] as under, subject to the conditions specified there under:-

   **A. Assured Career Progression for Civil Judge [Junior Division]**
   i. The Civil Judge [Junior Division] will get first Assured Career Progression of Rs10750-300-13150-350-14900 after completion of five years of service from the date of entry.

   ii. He will be entitled to get the second Assured Career Progression of Rs.12,850-300-13150-350-15950-400-17550 at the end of tenth year of service.

   **B. Assured Career Progression for the Civil Judge [Senior Division]**
   i. The Civil Judge [Senior Division] will get first Assured Career Progression of Rs14200-350-15950-400-18350 after completion of five years of service from the date of entry.

   ii. He will be entitled to get the second Assured Career Progression of Rs.16,750-400-19150-450-20500 at the end of tenth year of service.

   **Conditions for the Assured Career Progression:**
   i. The Assured Career Progression shall be sanctioned by the High Court by general or special order on the appraisal of the work and performance of the Judicial Officers, by a committee of senior Judges of the High Court constituted for the purpose.

   ii. These financial up-gradation shall not be available to those who have declined regular promotion on any personal grounds.

   iii. In case where an officer in the cadre of Civil Judge [Junior Division] or Civil Judge [Senior Division], as the case may be, who has been sanctioned the Assured Career Progression, refuses functional promotion to the higher cadre in his turn of seniority and merit, he shall be reverted to the original pay scale.
10. **Selection Grade Scale and Super Time Scale:**

The selection Grade Scale and Super Time Scale shall be granted to the District Judge on functional basis subject to the conditions specified there under:

i. Selection Grade Scale of Rs.18750-400-19150-450-21850-500-22850 shall be available to 25% of the cadre post of District Judges and shall be given to those having not less than five years of continuous service in the cadre.

ii. Super time scale of Rs. 22850-500-24850 shall be available to the holders of 105 of the Selection Grade District Judge and shall be given to those who have put in not less than three years of continuous service as Selection Grade District Judges.

**Conditions for selection grade:**

The selection Grade Scale and Super Time Scale shall be sanctioned on the assessment of the merit-cum-seniority as may be determined by the High Court by general or special order in writing.

11. **Mode of payment of arrears of pay:**

The payment of arrears arising on account of revision of Pay shall be regulated as under:

1. National benefit shall be worked out from 1st January, 1996 to 30th June, 1996;

2. The Actual financial benefit shall be paid from 1st July 1996 onwards as under

   [a] The entire amount of arrears for the period from 1st July, 1996 to 30th June, 2002 shall be credited in the General Provident Account of the concerned Judicial Officer in one installment after pay verification by concerned audit authority. The amount so credited in the General Provident Fund Account shall not be allowed to be withdrawn by the Judicial Officer for one year from the date of the publication of this notification in the official gazette.

   [b] The amount of arrears for the period from the 1st July, 2002 and onwards shall be paid in cash without pre-audit on production of an undertaking in Form –I appended to these rules by the judicial officers concerned.

   [c] A judicial Officer who has retired, or whose services have been terminated or who has died during period from 1st July 1996 to 30th June 2002 shall be paid the arrears in Cash.
The interest payable from 1st July, 1996 to 30th June, 2002 shall be paid in the arrears in Cash.

Fund Account of the Judicial Officers shall be given effect from 1st July, 2002 irrespective of the date of crediting the amount of arrears in General Provident Fund Account of the concerned officer:

Explanation: For the purpose of this rule:—
i. “arrears of pay”, in relation to a Judicial Officer, means the difference between.

[a] The aggregate of the pay and allowance to which he is entitled on account of the revision of his pay and allowances under these rules, for the relevant period; and
[b] The aggregate of the pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled [whether such pay allowances had been received or not] for that period had his pay and allowances not been so revised.

ii. “relevant period”, means the period commencing from the 1st July, 1996 and onwards.

12. Overriding effect:
The provisions of Gujarat Civil Services [Pay] Rules, 2002, or any other Rules made in this regard shall not, in so far they are inconsistent with these rules, apply to cases where the pay is regulated under these rules.

13. Power to Relax
Where the Government is satisfied that the operation of all or any of the provisions of these Rules causes undue hardship to any judicial Officer in a particular case, it may consider such case in a just and equitable manner.

14. Interpretation:
If any question arise relating to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, it shall be referred to the Government for decision.

15. Repeal and Savings:
The Gujarat Civil Services [Revision of Pay] rules, 1998, so far as they relate to the judicial officers, shown under the heading “Legal Department – Judicial Organization” of schedule “C” are hereby repealed;

Provided that anything done or any action taken under the rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of these rules.
## SCHEDULE –A

[See Clause IV] of rule –3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Existing pay scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Principal Judge City Civil Court</td>
<td>18400-500-22400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Additional Principal Judge City Civil Court</td>
<td>18400-500-22400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Judge, City Civil Court</td>
<td>18300 [fixed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>District and Session Judge/ Joint District Judge</td>
<td>14300-400-18300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Additional Sessions Judge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge</td>
<td>10000-325-15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judge/ Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judge /Extra Assistant Judge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chief Judge, Small Cause Court</td>
<td>10000-325-15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Judge, Small Cause Court</td>
<td>10000-325-15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chief Metropolitan Magistrate</td>
<td>10000-325-15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Metropolitan Magistrate</td>
<td>10000-325-15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Civil Judge [Senior Division]/ Chief Judicial</td>
<td>10000-325-15200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Magistrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Civil Judge [Junior Division ] and Judicial</td>
<td>8000-275-13500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Magistrate First Class, Joint Civil Judge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Junior Division]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE – “B”

[See Clause – [VII] of rule-3]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Cadre</th>
<th>Revised Pay scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil Judge [Jr. Division]</td>
<td>9000-250-10750-300-13150-350-14550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Civil Judge [Jr. Division]</td>
<td>10750-300-13150-350-14900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Stage ACP Scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil Judge [Sr. Division]</td>
<td>12850-300-13150-350-15950-400-17550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[II nd Stage ACP Scale for Civil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judges [Jr. Division]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Civil Judge [Sr. Division]</td>
<td>14200-350-15950-400-18350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I stage ACP Scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>District Judges – Entry level</td>
<td>16750-400-19150-450-20500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ [II Stage ACP for Civil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judges [Sr. Division]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>District Judge [Selection]</td>
<td>18750-400-19150-450-21850-500-22950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>District Judges [Super-time]</td>
<td>22850-500-24850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SCHEDULE "C"

**[See Rule -5]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Existing Pay</th>
<th>Revised Scale</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Principal Judge / Addl. Principal / Judge City Civil Court</td>
<td>18400 to 22400 to 20500</td>
<td>16750-400-19150-450-20500</td>
<td>[A] Selection Grade Rs.18750-22850 25% of Posts [B] Super time scale Rs.22850-24850 10% of post of Selection Grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Judge City Civil Court</td>
<td>18300 [fixed] 19150-450</td>
<td>16750-400-20500</td>
<td>----do-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assistant Judge &amp; Assistant Sessions Judge / Assistant Judge / Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge/ Extra Assistant Judge</td>
<td>10000-15200 15200 17550 400-17550</td>
<td>12850-300-13150-350-15950-400-14200-18350</td>
<td>[A] I Stage Assured Career Progression/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chief Judge and other Judges, Small Cause Court</td>
<td>10000-15200</td>
<td>12850-300-13150-350-15950-14200-18350</td>
<td>[A] I Stage Assured Career Progression/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and 15200</td>
<td>10000-15200</td>
<td>12850-300-13150-350-15950-</td>
<td>[A] I Stage Assured Career Progression/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Career Progression/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate</td>
<td>400-17550</td>
<td></td>
<td>[B] II stage Assured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Career Progression/</td>
<td>16750-20500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Judge [Sr. Division]</td>
<td>10000- 12850-300-</td>
<td>[A] I Stage Assured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Judicial</td>
<td>15200</td>
<td>13150-350-15950-14200-18350</td>
<td>Career Progression/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate</td>
<td>400-17550</td>
<td></td>
<td>[B] II stage Assured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Career Progression/</td>
<td>16750-20500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Metropolitan Magistrate</td>
<td>10000- 12850-300-</td>
<td>[A] I Stage Assured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>15200</td>
<td>13150-350-15950-14200-18350</td>
<td>Career Progression/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate</td>
<td>400-17550</td>
<td></td>
<td>[B] II stage Assured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Career Progression/</td>
<td>16750-20500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The benefit of Assured Career Progression scale in case of Civil Judge [Jr. Division] and Civil Judge [Sr. Division] and that of selection Grade and Super Time Scale in case of the Cadre of District Judges shall be granted under Rule-9 and Rule-10 of these rules as the case may-be by the High Court.

By order in the name of the Government of Gujarat

Bela Trivedi
Secretary to the Government.
Form - I
[ See Clause [b] of sub-rule-2 of rule-11]

UNDERTAKING

________________________

I hereby undertake that any excess payment that may be found to have been made as a result of incorrect fixation of pay or any excess payment detected in the light of discrepancies notices subsequently will be refunded by me to the Government by adjustment against future payment including Death-Cum-Retirement – Gratuity due to me or otherwise.

Place: _______________       Signature: _______________________
Date: _______________       Name: _______________________
               Designation: _______________________
               Office in which
               Employed: _______________________

Signed before me

Signature

Another Gazetted Officer


The Rules are framed as per the principles of fixation in the Revised Pay – Scale recommended by the F.N.I.P.C AND ACCEPTED BY THE Hon’ble Supreme Court in case of All India Judges Association.

However, the following explanatory notes are provided for clarifications.

Rules-1  This rules is self explanatory
Rules-2  This rules is self explanatory
Rules-3  This rules is self explanatory
Rules-4  This rules is self explanatory
Rules-5  This rules is self explanatory
Rule-6 This rule deals with the actual fixation of pay in the revised pay-scales on 1st January, 1996. For the purpose of these rules, the procedure under this rule, and no other procedure under any other rule, shall be followed. A few illustrations indicating the manner in which pay of a member of the service[s] should be fixed under this rules, subject to the permissible stepping up of pay under notes in this rule are as follows.

Illustration-I

Suppose, “A” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.8000-13500/- at the stage of Rs.8000/- as on 1/1/1996 with date of increment of 1/3/1996. His pay will be fixed as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Scale</td>
<td>Rs.8000-13500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Scale</td>
<td>Rs.9000-250-10750-300-13150-350-14550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996</td>
<td>Rs.8000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 10% of Basic</td>
<td>Rs.800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs.8,800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay to be fixed w.e.f. 1/1/96</td>
<td>Rs.9000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of next increment.</td>
<td>1/3/1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illustration-II

Suppose, “B” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.8000-13500/- at the stage of Rs.13500/- as on 1/1/1996 with date of increment of 1/3/1996. His pay will be fixed as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Scale</td>
<td>Rs.8000-13500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Scale</td>
<td>Rs.9000-250-10750-300-13150-350-14550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996</td>
<td>Rs.13500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 10% of Basic</td>
<td>Rs.1350/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs.14,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay to be fixed w.e.f. 1/1/96</td>
<td>Rs.14500/- with personal pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of Rs.300/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of next increment.</td>
<td>Having reached the maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will be governed by the rule of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grant of stagnation: increment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illustration-III

Suppose, “C” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.10000-15200 at the stage of Rs.11950/- w.e.f.
1/1/1996 with next date of increment of 1/10/1996. His pay w.e.f. 1/1/1996 will be fixed as under:

Existing Scale  Rs.10000-15200
Revised Scale  Rs.12850-300-13150-350-15950-400-17550
Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996  Rs.11950/-
Add 10% of Basic  Rs.1195/-
Total ..........  Rs.13,145/-
Pay to be fixed w.e.f. 1/1/96  Rs.13,150/-
Date of next increment.  1/10/1996

Illustration-IV

Suppose, “D” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.14300-400-18300 at the stage of Rs.14300/- w.e.f. 1/1/1996 with next date of increment of 1/7/1996. His pay w.e.f. 1/1/1996 will be fixed as under:

Existing Scale  Rs.14300-18300/-
Revised Scale  Rs.16750-400-19150-450-20500
Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996  Rs.14300/-
Add 10% of Basic  Rs.1430/-
Total ..........  Rs.15,730/-
Pay to be fixed w.e.f. 1/1/96  Rs.16750/-
Date of next increment.  1/10/1996

Illustration-V

Suppose, “E” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.14300-400-18300 at the stage of Rs.14300/- w.e.f. 1/1/1996 with next date of increment of 1/12/1996. His pay w.e.f. 1/1/1996 will be fixed as under:

Existing Scale  Rs.14300-18300/-
Revised Scale  Rs.16750-400-19150-450-20500
Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996  Rs.18300/-
Add 10% of Basic  Rs.1830/-
Total ..........  Rs.20,130/-
Pay to be fixed w.e.f. 1/1/96  Rs.20500/-
Date of next increment.  1/12/1996. But as he has

Reached maximum of the pay-
Scale, he will be entitled to get Stagnation increment in future as admissible under the prevalent rules.

Illustration-VI

Suppose, “F” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of was drawing his fixed pay of Rs.18300/- w.e.f 1/1/1996. His pay w.e.f. 1/1/1996 will be fixed as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Scale</td>
<td>Rs.18300/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Scale</td>
<td>Rs.16750-400-19150-450-20500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996</td>
<td>Rs.18300/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 10% of Basic</td>
<td>Rs.1830/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs.20,130/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay to be fixed wef. 1/1/96</td>
<td>Rs.20500/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Date of next increment.   | 1/12/1996. But as he has Reached maximum of the pay-Scale, he will be entitled to get Stagnation increment in future as admissible under the prevalent rules.

Illustration-VII

Suppose, “G” a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.18400- 22400/- at the stage of Rs.18400/- w.e.f. 1/1/1996 with next date of increment of 1/8/1996. His PAY will be fixed as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing Scale</td>
<td>Rs.18400-22400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Scale</td>
<td>Rs.16750-400-19150-450-20500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996</td>
<td>Rs.18400/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 10% of Basic</td>
<td>Rs.1840/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs.20,230/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay to be fixed wef. 1/1/96</td>
<td>Rs.20500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of next increment.</td>
<td>1/8/1996. But as he has Reached maximum of the pay-Scale, he will be entitled to get Stagnation increment in future as admissible under the prevalent rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illustration-V

Suppose, "H" a Judicial Officer of Subordinate Courts in the State of Gujarat, was drawing his pay in the existing scale of Rs.18400- 22400/- at the stage of Rs.20400/- w.e.f. 1/1/1996 with next date of increment of 1/9/1996. His pay will be fixed as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Scale</th>
<th>Rs.18400-22400/-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revised Scale</td>
<td>Rs.16750-400-19150-450-20500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay as on 1/1/1996</td>
<td>Rs.20,400/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add 10% of Basic</td>
<td>Rs.2040/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ........</td>
<td>Rs.22,440/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay to be fixed wef. 1/1/96</td>
<td>Rs.20500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of next increment.</td>
<td>1/12/1996 with Personal pay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of Rs.1940/-Having reached maximum of the pay-Scale, he will be entitled to get Stagnation increment in future as admissible under the prevalent rules.

Rules-7 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-8 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-9 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-10 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-11 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-12 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-13 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-14 This rules is self explanatory
Rules-15 This rules is self explanatory

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat

BELA TRIVEDI.

Secretary to the Government.
ANNEXURE -6
GUJARAT STATE JUDICIAL
SERVICE RULES, 2005

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement................................. 1
2. Definitions.................................................................. 1

CHAPTER II
CONSTITUION OF THE SERVICE

3. Cadre, Posts & Existing Posts..................................... 3

CHAPTER III
RECRUITMENT

4. Appointing Authority.................................................. 4
5. Method of Recruitment, qualification, and age limit 4
6. Senior Civil Judges..................................................... 5
7. Civil Judges ............................................................. 5
8. Competitive examination............................................. 6
9. Disqualification for appointment................................... 7
10. Recruitment............................................................. 8
11. Conditions relating to suitability, fitness and character 9
12. Fees........................................................................ 10
13. Joining time for appointment...................................... 10

CHAPTER IV
PROBATION AND OFFICIAITION

14. Probation and Officiation............................................. 11
15. Discharge of probationer during the period of probation 12
16. Appeal...................................................................... 12
17. Confirmation............................................................ 12
18. Increment during the period of probation or officiation 12

CHAPTER-V
SENORITY

19. District Judges.......................................................... 13
CHAPTER VI
MISCELLANEOUS

20. Age of superannuation ........................................ 14
21. Addition of certain service for purpose of pension. 15
22. Training ................................................................. 15
23. Application of Other Rules ....................................... 16
24. Repeal and Savings .................................................. 16

SCHEDULE -A
Evaluating performance in competitive Examination for
Judicial selection ......................................................... 17

SCHEDULE -B
Rule Relating To Roster in Respect of Three Ways
Recruitment In the Cadre of District Judges ................. 20

GUJARAT STATE JUDICIAL SERVICE RULES
No.GK/2005/5/JSR/1982/994/D:- In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to
Article 309 read with Article 234 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of
Gujarat, after consultation with the High Court of Gujarat and the Gujarat Public Service
Commission, and in supersession of the Gujarat Judicial Services Recruitment Rules,
1961 hereby makes the following Rules regulating the Recruitment to the Gujarat State
Judicial Service, namely:-

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY
1. Short Title and Commencement:
   [1] These Rules may be called the “Gujarat State Judicial Service Rules,
       2005”.
   [2] They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official
       Gazette.

2. DEFINITIONS- In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires-
   [a] “Appointing Authority” means the High Court or the Government as the case
       may be;
   [b] “Government” means the Government of Gujarat;
   [c] “Governor” means the Governor of Gujarat;
   [d] “High Court” means the High Court of Gujarat
“Official Gazette” means the Gujarat Government Gazette”.
“Schedule” means schedule appended to these Rules;
“Service” means the State Judicial Service;
“State” means the State of Gujarat.

CHAPTER II
CONSTITUTION OF THE SERVICE

3. [1] On and from the date of commencement of these Rules, there shall be constituted a State Service known as the Gujarat State Judicial Service.

[2] With effect from commencement of these Rules, the Service shall consist of the cadres and the posts specified below in column 2 and 3 respectively, and the existing posts specified in column 4 shall stand designated as the cadres specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Cadres</th>
<th>Posts</th>
<th>Existing Posts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>District Judge</td>
<td>1. Principal Judge and Other Judges of the City Civil Court.</td>
<td>1. Principal Judge and Other Judges of the City Civil Courts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Principal District Judge</td>
<td>2. District Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Additional District Judge</td>
<td>3. Joint District Judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Senior Civil Judge</td>
<td>1. Principal Senior Civil Judge</td>
<td>1. Assistant Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Additional Senior Civil Judge</td>
<td>2. Chief Judge and Additional Chief Judge, Small Causes Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Chief Judge and Additional Chief Judge, Small Causes Court</td>
<td>3. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Additional Chief Magistrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.</td>
<td>4. Civil Judge [Senior Division]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil Judge</td>
<td>1. Principal Civil Judge</td>
<td>1. Civil Judge [Junior Division].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Additional Civil Judge</td>
<td>2. Judicial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Judicial Magistrate First</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III
RECRUITMENT

4. **Appointing Authority:-** The appointing authority for the cadre of District Judges and Civil Judges shall be the Government of Gujarat and for the cadre of Senior Civil Judges shall be the High Court.

5. **Method of recruitment, qualification and age limit :**

   [I] Recruitment to the cadre of District Judges shall be as under:

   [I] 50 percent by promotion from amongst the Senior Civil Judges on the basis of principle of merit-cum- seniority and passing a suitability test.

   [II] 25 percent by promotion strictly on the basis of merit through limited competitive examination of Senior Civil Judges having not less than five years qualifying service and

   [II] 25 percent of the post shall be filled by direct recruitment from amongst the eligible advocates on the basis of the written and viva voce test conducted by the High Court.

2. In order to be eligible for the appointment by direct recruitment to the cadre of District Judges, the incumbent-

   [a] must possess a degree in law from the University established by law in India.

   [b] must be a practicing Advocate in Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction on the last date fixed for receipt of application and must have so practiced for a period not less than seven years as on such date.

   **Explanation:** For the purpose of this clause in computing the period during which a person has been an Advocate there shall be include the period during which he has held Judicial Office.

   [c] must have attained the age of thirty five years and must not have attained the age of forty eight years in the case of candidates belonging the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Other Backward Classes and forty five years in the case of other, as on the last date fixed for receipt of applications.

3. [I] For being eligible for promotion against 50% of the total post in the cadre of District Judges required to be filled by promotion on the basis of the principle of merit-cum- seniority, the qualifying service as Senior Civil Judge, shall not be less than two years service in the cadre.
[II] For eligibility for promotion against the remaining 25% posts required to be filled in by promotion strictly on the basis of merit through limited departmental competitive examination, the qualifying service as Senior Civil Judge shall not be less than five years.

6. **Senior Civil Judges:**

The post in the cadre of Senior Civil Judges shall be filled by promotion from the cadre of Civil Judges selected by the High Court on the basis of merit cum seniority from amongst the Civil Judges who have put in not less than five years.

7. **Civil Judges:**

[1] Recruitment to the cadre of Civil Judges shall be made on the basis of aggregate marks obtained in a competitive examination conducted by the High Court.

[2] In order to be eligible for selection by direct recruitment to the cadre of Civil Judges, the candidate

[a] must possess a degree in law from the University established by law in India;

[b] must be practicing as an Advocate in courts of Civil and/or Criminal jurisdiction on the last-date fixed for receipt of applications; or must have worked in Courts or other allied departments for at least five years, and

[c] must not have attained the age of thirty five years and must not have completed as on the last date fixed for receipt of applications thirty eight years of age in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

Provided that if the High Court has made any order under Article 16[4] or 16 [4-A] of the Constitution providing reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes the recruitment shall be subject to such order.

8. **Competitive examination**

[1] [a] the competitive examination for recruitment to be cadre of District Judges shall consist of --

[i] a written examination of not less than two hours duration with 200 maximum marks.

[ii] A viva Voce with 50 maximum marks.
[b] All candidates who obtained sixty percent or more marks or corresponding grade in the written examination shall be eligible for the viva voce.

c] Selection of candidates shall be made on the basis of cumulative grade value obtained in the written examination and viva voce.

2. [a] The competitive examination for recruitment of Civil judges shall consist of a written examination of not less than 2:00 hours duration with 200 maximum marks.

[i] Viva Voce of 50 marks.

[b] All candidates who obtained sixty percent marks or more marks or corresponding grade in the written examination shall be eligible for viva-voce.

Provided that Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class candidates who obtained fifty percent or more marks or corresponding grade in the written examination shall be eligible for the viva voce.

c] Selection of candidates shall made on the basis of cumulative grade value obtained in the written examination and viva voce;

3. That object of the viva voce examination under sub-rules [1] and [2] is to assess the suitability of the candidate for the cadre by judging the mental alertness, knowledge of law, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, skills, attitude, ethics, power of assimilation, power of communication, character and intellectual depth and the like, of the candidate.

4. All necessary steps not provided for in these rules for recruitment shall be decided by the High Court.

5. The mode of evaluating the performance and grading in the written examination and viva voce shall be as specified in Schedule “A”.

9. **Disqualification for Appointment:**- No person shall be eligible for appointment to the service –

[a] Unless he is citizen of India,

[b] if he is dismissed from service by Central Government or any State Government or U.Ts or any high Court or statutory or local authority,
10. Recruitment:

[1] To fill a vacancy required to be filled by promotion the recruitment authority shall take all necessary steps well in advance so as to finalize the list of persons considered eligible for promotion at least 10-15 days before the occurrence of the vacancy.

[i] Whenever three or more vacancies required to be filled by direct recruitment occur in a cadre in the service or once in two years, whichever is earlier, the recruiting authority shall, invite by advertisement in the Official Gazette and in at least two newspapers, applications in such form as it may determine from intending candidates, who possess the prescribed qualifications. The advertisement shall indicate the number of vacancies notified for recruitment and the number of vacancies, if any, reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes and shall contain all necessary information relating to the recruitment. It shall also indicate that an additional list of selected candidates would be prepared as per clause [iv],

[ii] The decision of the recruiting authority as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the written and viva voce examination shall be final. No candidate to whom certificate of admission has not been issued by the recruiting authority shall be admitted for the examination,

[iii] The recruiting authority shall on the basis of cumulative grade value secured by the candidate, and taking into consideration the orders, if any in force relating to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, prepare in the order of merit, assessed as provided in Schedule “A”, a list of candidates eligible for appointment. The number of names of candidates to be included in the list shall be equal to the number of vacancies notified.
[iv] The recruiting authority shall in accordance with the provisions of clause [iii], also prepare an additional list of names of candidates not included in the list of candidates prepared under clause [iii] above, in which the number of candidates to be included, shall, as far as possible, be ten percent of the number of vacancies notified for recruitment or one, whichever is higher.

[v] The lists so prepared under clause [iii] and [iv] above shall be published in the official Gazette and they shall cease to be operative on the expiry of one year from the date of such publication.

[vi] Candidates whose names are included in the list prepared under clause [iii] above shall be considered for appointment in the order in which their names appear in the list and subject to rule 9 and rule-11, they may be appointed by the appointing authority in the vacancies notified under Clause [I] above. Candidates whose names are included in the additional list may be similarly considered for appointment against unfilled notified vacancies after the candidates whose names are included in the list published under clause [iii] above have been appointed. Inclusion of the names of a candidate in any list prepared under clause [iii] or [iv] shall not confer any right of appointment to such candidate.

11. **Conditions relating to suitability, fitness and character:**

[1] No person selected for appointment by direct recruitment shall be appointed—

[i] unless the appointing authority is satisfied that he is of good character and is in all respects suitable for appointment to the service.

[ii] unless he is certified by the medical authority specified by the High Court for the purpose that he is medically fit to discharge the duties of the post to which he is selected for appointment.

[2] Every candidate selected for appointment by direct recruitment shall furnish certificates, given not more than six months prior to the date of application, from two respectable persons unconnected with his college or university and not related to him testifying to his character, in addition to the certificate which may be required to be furnished from the educational institution last attended by him.

12. **Fees:**

Every candidate for recruitment may be required to pay such fees as may be specified in the notification inviting applications.
Provided that in the case of a candidate belonging to the Schedule Caste or Scheduled tribes or other Backward classes the fees payable shall be one half of the fees specified in the notification for other candidates.

13. **Joining time for appointment**

[1] A candidate by direct recruitment shall report for duty before the authority on the date specified in the order of appointment.

[2] Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule [1], the appointing authority may, on the application of the application of the candidate, if satisfied that there are good and sufficient reasons for doing so, by order in writing grant such further time as it may deem necessary.

[3] The name of the candidate who fails to assume charge of the post within the time specified in the sub-rule [1] or within the further time granted under sub. Rule [2] shall stand deleted from the list of selected candidates and he shall cease to be eligible for appointment.

**CHAPTER IV**

**PROBATION AND OFFICIATION**

14. **Probation and Officiation**

[1] All appointments to the service by direct recruitment shall be on probation for a period of two years.

[2] All appointments by promotion shall be on officiating basis for a period of two years.

[3] The period of probation or officiation, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing may be extended by the appointing authority by such period not exceeding the period of probation or officiation, specified in sub-rules [1] or [2] as the case may be.

[4] At the end of the period of probation or officiation or the extended period of probation or officiation, as the case may be, the appointing authority shall consider to hold the post to which he has been appointed or promoted, and-

[i] if it decided that he is suitable to hold the post to which he was appointed and has passed the special examinations or tests, if any, required to be passed during the period of probation of officiation, as the case may be, it shall, as soon as possible, issue an order declaring him to have satisfactorily completed the period of probation or officiation, as the case may be, and such an order shall have effect from the date of expiry of the
period of probation or officiation, including extended period, if any, as the case may be.

[ii] If the appointing authority considers that the person is not suitable to hold the post to which he was appointed or promoted as the case may be, shall by order,

[a] if he is a promteee, revert him to the post which he held immediately prior to his promotion.

[b] if he is a probationer, discharge him from service.

[5] A person shall not be considered to have satisfactorily completed the period of probation or officiation, as the case may be, unless a specific order to that effect is passed. Any delay in passing such an order shall not entitle the person to be deemed to have satisfactorily completed the period of officiation or probation as the case may be.

15. **Discharge of a probationer during the period of probation**:—

[1] Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 14, the appointing authority may, at any time during the period of probation, discharge from service, a probationer or account of his unsuitability for service.

[2] An order sub-rule [1] shall indicate the grounds for the discharge but no disciplinary enquiry shall be necessary.

16. **Appeal**:—

No appeal shall lie against an order under rule 14 or rule 15 discharging a probationer or reverting a promteee to the post held by him immediately prior to the promotion.

17. **Confirmation**:—

A probationer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his probation and a promteee who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of officiation shall be appointed on long term basis as a full member of the service in the category of post to which he was appointed or, as the case may be promoted and shall be confirmed at the earliest opportunity against the substantive post.

18. **Increment during the period of probation or officiation**:—

[1] A probationer or promteee may draw the increment that fall due during the period of probation or officiation. He shall not however draw any increment after the expiry of the period of probation or officiation unless and until he is
declared to have satisfactorily completed probation or officiation, as the case maybe.

[2] When probationer or promotee is declared to have satisfactorily completed the probation or officiation, as the case may be, he shall draw, as from the date such order takes effect, the pay he would have drawn had he been allowed the increments for the whole of his service from the date of his appointment on probation or officiation, as the case may be.

CHAPTER - V

SENIORITY

19. [1] District Judges:

[i] Without prejudice to the existing relative seniority of District Judges in the reconstituted cadre of District Judges, all future appointments to the cadre of District Judges by promotion and by direct recruitment in the quota prescribed under Rule 5[1] shall be made as per the roster prescribed at Schedule “B”.

[ii] For the purpose of fixing existing relative seniority in the cadre of District Judges, the seniority of the direct recruit District Judge in the cadre of District Judges would be reckoned from the date he is appointed to work as District Judge and the seniority of a promotee District Judge would reckon from the date of his promotion, appointing him to work as District Judge.

Provided that, the period of service rendered as Assistant Judge by an incumbent, directly recruited to the cadre of District Judges, in terms of proviso to rule 6[2][i][b] of the Existing Rules, 1961, will be counted for the purpose of Seniority in the cadre of District Judges.

[iii] In the cadre of District Judges, the common seniority of the incumbents of the amalgamated cadres of District Judges and City Civil Judges will be fixed on the basis of the initial date of appointment/ promotion as District Judge and the initial date of appointment as City Civil Judge in the Ahmedabad City Civil Court.

Provided that the seniority of a District Judge appointed by transfer as City Civil Judge shall be reckoned from the date of his initial appointment or promotion as District Judge.


[i] An officer appointed in accordance with the rules of recruitment on regular basis shall be senior to persons appointed on ad hoc basis.
[ii] Where officers are recruited to a cadre by promotion and direct recruitment the officers recruited by promotion shall take precedence over the directly recruited officers where the date of their appointment is same.

[iii] Save as provided in sub-rule [iv], [v] and [vi] seniority of officers appointed by direct recruitment or promotion shall be determined according to the date on which they report for duty.

[iv] Where more than one officer is promoted to a cadre at the same time the inter-se-seniority of persons so promoted shall be determined by their inter-se-seniority in the lower cadre.

[v] Where direct recruitment is made to a cadre the inter-se-seniority of persons so recruited shall be the order in which their names are arranged in the selected list.

[vi] Every year in the month of January seniority lists of officers in all cadres shall be prepared and published by the High Court and the lists so published shall be used for the purpose of making promotions to the next higher cadre.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

20. **Age of superannuation:**

The age of superannuation of a member of the service shall be sixty years.

Provided that the appointing authority may re-employ a retired Judicial Officer till the age of 62 years in public interest if there are vacancies in the cadre of District Judges.

21. **Addition of certain service for purpose of pension** -

An advocate appointed as a Civil Judge or a District Judge shall be entitled to reckon, as service qualifying for superannuation pension, the actual of practice put in by him at the Bar not exceeding three years or seven years respectively.

Provided that the benefits of the Gujarat Civil Service [Pension] Rules, 2002 shall continue to apply to the Judicial Officers appointed prior to the date of commencement of these Rules unless they opt otherwise.

[1] Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules the Governor shall, on the recommendation of the High Court, if he is of the opinion that, it is in the public interest so to do, have the absolute right to retire any member of the service who has attained the age of 50 years, by giving him notice of not less than three months in writing or three months pay and allowances in lieu of such notice.
[2] Whether a member of the service should be retired in public interest under sub-rule [1] shall be considered at least three times, that is, when he is obtained to attain the age of 50 years, 55 years and 58 years.

Provided that nothing in sub-rule [2] shall be construed as preventing consideration of a member of the service at any time other than those mentioned therein.

22. Training

[i] Every member appointed by direct recruitment to the service shall, before he is given a posting, undergo such training as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the High Court.

[ii] Every member of the service shall be given such periodical training as the High Court may, from time to time prescribe.

23. Application of Other Rules:
All rules relating the conditions of service of the member of the State Civil Services made from time to time under any law or the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, in so far as they are not inconsistent with these Rules, shall be applicable to the members of the Service.

24. Repeal and Savings

[1] The Gujarat Judicial Service Recruitment Rules, 1961 are hereby repealed. However, the said repeal shall not affect:

[a] The previous operation of the said rules or any thing duly done or suffered there under or any right, liability or obligation acquired, accrued or incurred under the said Rules ;

[b] The validity of the list of selected candidates for the post of District Judges or Civil Judges [Junior Division], as the case may be, prepared under the repealed rules and appointment of such selected candidates.

[2] All proceedings [including action taken to make recruitment and preparation of the list of selected candidates ] commenced under the repealed rules and pending on the date of commencement of these rules shall be continued and completed in accordance with the repealed rules as if they have not been repealed.

By order in the name of Governor of Gujarat

Bela Trivedi
Secretary & LA
Legal Department.
SCHEDULE -A

[See rule 8-[5] & 10]

EVALUATING PERFORMANCE IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR JUDICIAL SECTION

The system operates as follows:

1. The questions in the question paper may carry numerical marks for each question.

2. The examiner may assign numerical marks for each sub-question which may be totaled up and shown against each full question in numbers.

3. The tabulator will then convert the numerical marks into grades in a seven point scale with corresponding grade values as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Marks</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70% and above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65% to 69%</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% to 64%</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55% to 59%</td>
<td>B+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% to 54%</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45% to 49%</td>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% to 44%</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 40%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. After converting the numerical marks of each question into the appropriate grade according to the formula given in the first column above, the tabular will reconvert the Grades obtained for each question to the Grade value according to the value given in the third column above.

What is now obtained in the relative Grade value of each answer in the question paper obtained by candidate in a seven point scale [i.e. “O” to “7”]

The tabulators next task is to add up those Grade Values and divide the sum total by the number of questions in the answer book including the questions unanswered by the candidate. What is thus obtained is the Cumulative Grade Value Average [CGVA] obtained by the candidate at the examinations. Suppose the CGVA comes to “4”, the grade obtained by he candidate at the examinations is “B+”. If the CGVA is “6”, the Grade of the candidate is "A+”

5. Thus, organized, the result of the written examination will be indicating only the culmulative evaluation grade of the candidates which moderates the inevitable element of subjectivity in individual evaluation and brings in relative objectivity and fairness to a much higher degree. Of course, the tabulation record sheet can
carry the numerical marks as well for reference and re-checking whenever needed. A proper computer programme can do all these operations in minutes.

6. What happens if there are several successful candidates obtaining the same grade and the available positions are fewere in number? How do you rank them to determine who is to be given the job? Of course, the situation can develop with numerical marking also where person with one mark or half a mark difference are given advantage. This is unfair given the fact that in actual practice this may happen because of the play of subjective elements on the part of the individual examiners. What is therefore recommended is a similar vigorous and objective grade value exercise for the viva-voce examination as well.

7. At the end of each day’s interview the tabular will convert the numerical marks assigned to each category into grades and then to grade values. This will then be totaled up and the Cumulative Grade Value Average of each candidate interviewed will be obtained.

8. Thus, a separate list of candidates interviewed and the Grades obtained in the viva-voce will be readied which will naturally be far more fair and transparent with little scope for corrupt practices to creep in. Again, for ready reference, the result sheet may carry the numerical marks side by side with grades.

9. The final selection list will be readied by combining the Cumulative Grade Value obtained in the written examination and the viva-voce examination.

Since, in practice many candidates who have obtained less than a prescribed grade [Say B+] in the written examination will not be called for viva-voce examination, the combined tabulation has to be done only with reverence to fewer candidates, possibly on-tenth or even less of the total number of applicants for the job.

10. If the viva-voce is rigorous and higher marks are given only to those who are outstanding in all categories of evaluation given in the proforma, the chances are very few will obtain higher grades [like “O” or “A”] and their numbers may be just within the available vacancies. There may be some borderline cases where it is difficult to determine who is to be included and whom to be excluded. This dilemma may be resolved by a second interview between those candidates by the same board or alternatively looking at the difference in numerical scores between them similarly placed in grades.
SCHEDULE “B”
[See rule 19[I] [I]]

RULE RELATING TO ROSTER IN RESPECT OF THREE WAYS
RECRUITMENT IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGES

“Without prejudice to the existing relative seniority of the member of the higher judicial service, all future appointments to the cadre of District Judges by promotions and direct recruitments in the quota prescribed under these Rules shall be made as per the roster prescribed. Accordingly, in a lost of hundred posts in the amalgamated cadre of District Judges.

[i] Post falling at Sr. Nos, 1, 2, 5, 6-9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 62, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73, 74, 77, 78, 81, 82, 85, 86, 89, 90, 93, 94, 97 and 98, are required to be served and earmarked for promotees from amongst senior Civil Judges on the principle of merit cum seniority,

[ii] the posts at Sr. No. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79, 83, 87, 91, 95 and 99 are required to be served for promotees from amongst the Senior Civil Judges on the basis of the criterion of merit only and,

[iii] the posts at Sr. No. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 60, 64, 68, 72, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96 and 100, are required to be filled in from direct recruits from amongst the eligible advocates as per the rules.

BELA TRIVEDI
Secretary & RLS
ANNEXURE -7

STRUCTURE OF COURTS SET-UP IN THE STATE

SUPREME COURT

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH COURT</td>
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</table>

OF RURAL AREAS

District & Sessions Courts

- In civil Cases
- Regional
- Sessions Courts

- Court of Small Causes
- Civil Judge Court
- [Sr. Division]

- Subordinate courts
- Panchas Courts
  - Of Judges
    - Munsif
    - Nyay
    - Courts
    - Panchayat
    - Jr. Div.

- First Class
- Second Class
  - For Taluka

METROPOLITAN CITIES

- [City having population of more than 10 lacs]

- Court of Metropolitan Magistrate
- City Civil & Sessions Court
- Presidency Small Cause Court
EXISTING AND ACTIVELY WORKING DISTRICT AND TALUKA LEVEL COURTS IN THE STATE OF GUJARAT


5. District Court of Banaskantha District at Patar and its sub-ordinate Sr. Division, Jr. Division Courts and Courts of Judicial Magistrate First Class at Taluka Level- Palanpur, Disa, Kakrej, Radhanpur, Tharad Taluka Courts.


10. District Court of Mehsana District and its sub-ordinate Sr. Division, Jr. Division Courts and Courts of Judicial Magistrate First Class at Taluka Level- Mehsana, Visnagar,
Kheralu, Unjha, Siddhpur, Patan, Chanasma, Harij, Kadi, Kalol, Vijapur, and Maliya Taluka Courts.


The Researcher has deeply observed the judicial proceedings of most of the existing and actively working Metropolitan Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate, City Civil & Sessions Courts, Family courts, etc of Ahmedabad city.
ANNEXURE-S

Structure of Legal Service Authority in the State

National Legal Service Authority (NALSA)
Centre of Legal Committee in India

Supreme Court Legal Service Committee
(Legal Service & Lok Adalat organised by Supreme Court)

Gujarat State Legal Service Authority

Highcourt
Legal Service
Authority

Alamedabad
(Rural)

City Civil
Court
Legal Service Committee

Chief Metro.
Megh. Court
Legal
Committee

Dist.
Legal
Authority

Legal Service
Committee

other

Dist. Legal
Service Authority

Small Cause
Labour & Court Legal
Service

Revenue
Industrial
Panch

Family
Court
Legal

Permanent
Legal

Service
Committee

Anexi Building
Old Highcourt-Aid Clinic

Taluka Legal Service Committees

Free legal
Legal
Experts
Service
Literacy
Camps

Permanent Conciliation
Centre run by
N.G.O.

Publication of Nyaypath by
State Legal Service Authority

Pera Legal
Training
meeting organized
by State Service Authority

Research &
Developing wing
by Law and
Justice