PRACTICE & PROCEDURE
A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

FIRST EDITION (2015)

FOREWORD BY
HON'BLE SHRI SUNIL AMBWANI
CHIEF JUSTICE
RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

Editorial Co-ordinator : VIJAY KUMAR VYAS
Registrar General
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I am happy to release the 'Handbook of Information', First Edition (2015), on the practice and procedure in the Rajasthan High Court.

The handbook provides for historical perspective; jurisdiction of the Courts, the Officers, procedure for filing of the cases, supply of certified copies of record, inspection of records, services available in the Rajasthan High Court, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Rajasthan Right to Information (High Court & Subordinate Courts) Rules, 2006. etc., and frequently asked questions and answers.

I hope that the handbook will be useful to the Advocates, the litigants and all the stakeholders for information and for availing the services available in the Rajasthan High Court, in dispensation of justice to the people of Rajasthan.

(SUNIL AMBWANI)
PREFACE

Rajasthan High Court feels pleasure to present the first edition of Handbook of Information. A need was felt from quite a long period that the common people, litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders may get information about Rajasthan High Court Jodhpur and Jaipur in simple and plain language at one place so as to enable them to approach the High Court for redressal of their grievances.

This hand book contains XVI chapters. Endeavour has been made to cover all types of information related to the Rajasthan High Court. We hope and trust that the readers will be benefited from this hand book. This step of publishing this hand book has been taken to make the Judicial System more accessible to the common men. Your esteemed suggestions are always welcome at hc-rj@nic.in.

Vijay Kumar Vyas
**DISCLAIMER**

This is only an information guide, the contents of which do not create a right in any one to seek a particular mode of disposal of his or her grievances/disputes.

The Hon'ble Judges and the officers of the Registry discharge their duties in accordance with the law exercising the Judicial and Administrative discretion depending upon the facts of each case.
CHAPTER – I
Historical Perspective

A cluster of Princely States with an oasis known as Ajmer-Merwara, a British India Territory, was given geographical expression as Rajputana. These twenty one Rajputana States before 20th Century AD were dynastic of which the Rulers also known as Princes were the fountain head of all Executive, Legislative and Judicial Authority in the States. In every State there were Jagirdars. In some States they were known as Kotri Thikanas. People had no hand in administration in these States and there were no democratic institutions. People desperately awaited liberation from feudal clutches and their emancipation. As soon as the country got freedom from British Imperialism, the rule of Princely States became a history. The dynamic Home Minister of India Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel started the process of integration of the States to form bigger units and in the process the State of Rajputana evolved in March, 1948.

A greater Rajasthan was formed when Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer also joined the United States of Rajasthan. The Ex-Ruler of Udaipur was made Maharaj Pramukh with Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur as Raj Pramukh. This new State of Rajasthan was inaugurated by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel on 30/3/1949 and came into existence on 7/4/1949. Despite the Constitution of the State of Rajasthan, the High Court was not formally established. The existing arrangements in these newly joined States continued. The process of integration of all States was completed only when Matsya union also merged on 15.5.1949. The First High Court of Rajasthan was inaugurated by H.H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh Ji of Jaipur at Jodhpur on 29.8.1949.

Hon'ble Chief Justice Kamala Kant Verma and 11 other Judges were administered the oath of office by Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur at Jodhpur High Court premises on 29.8.1949. These 11 Judges represented most of the Princely States, except Hon'ble Chief Justice Kamala Kant Verma, who came from the High Court of Allahabad. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naval Kishore and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amer Singh of Jasol from Jodhpur, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.L. Bapna, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ibrahim from Jaipur, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Ranawat and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shardul Singh Mehta from Udaipur, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.S. Dave from Bundi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tirlochan Dutt from Bikaner, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Narain Kaul from Alwar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Sharma from Bharatpur, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khem Chand Gupta from Kota were the first Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. The Principal Seat of High
Court was kept at Jodhpur and the Benches at Kota, Jaipur and Udaipur.

The Constitution of India came into force on 26.1.1950, in which the State of Rajasthan was given the status of 'B' Class State. The strength of the High Court Judges also reduced. Hon'ble Chief Justice Verma could not be continued and had to lay down his office as he had completed the age of 60 years. On the vacancies caused by retirement of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naval Kishore and Justice Ibrahim, two eminent lawyers Viz. Sh. Indra Nath Modi from Jodhpur and Shri D.M. Bhandari from Jaipur were elevated to the Bench.

In 1956 State Re-organization Act was passed. On the recommendation of State Re-organization Commission, the Union Territory of Ajmer Merwara which had the status of Part 'C' States, Abu, Sunel and Tappa areas merged into the State of Rajasthan. The reorganized unit constituted the State of Rajasthan which was given the status of 'A' Class State on 1st November, 1956.

The Rajasthan High Court as 'A' Class State, started with the strength of only 6 Judges. The then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.R. Das came to Rajasthan to examine the Judge strength of the High Court. He observed the functioning of the High Court by sitting with the Hon'ble Judges in the Court and found that all the 6 Judges were fit to be appointed and on his recommendations, the President of India, issued fresh warrants of appointment, on which fresh oath taking ceremony took place on 1st Nov., 1956. Four Hon'ble Judges Viz. Justice Bapna, Justice Ranawat, Justice Sharma and Justice Bhandari at that time functioned at the Jaipur Bench, while Justice Dave and Justice Modi used to sit at Jodhpur, Chief Justice Wanchoo sitting at both places.

The Bench at Jaipur was initially abolished in the year 1958. It was re-established with effect from 31.1.1977. The strength of the High Court Judges since thereafter has increased. At present the Rajasthan High Court has a sanctioned strength of 50 Judges.

The State is bifurcated into 35 Judgeships comprising of 388 Courts of District Judge Cadre, 319 Courts of Sr. Civil Judge Cadre and 438 Courts of Civil Judge Cadre. There are 403 outlying Courts, functioning under respective District Courts, dispensing justice to the people of the State, working under the overall superintendence of the High Court.

The Rajasthan High Court Rules 1952, as amended from time to time, regulate the administrative business and judicial work in the High Court.
CHAPTER – II

STEPS AT A GLANCE

Any litigant, aggrieved by infringement of any of his fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens under the Constitution of India or of any statutory rights, after exhausting alternative remedies, or being aggrieved by any order or judgment passed by any Court subordinate to the High Court, may approach the High Court and seek appropriate relief under the relevant law.

HOW TO FILE A CASE

ENTRY PASS :-

First of all, for getting an Entry Pass, a litigant has to contact the Pass Counter and after completing the necessary formalities, an Entry Pass will be issued. At Jodhpur entry pass counter is situated near office of Dy. Registrar (Judicial) at ground floor and at Jaipur Bench entry pass counter is situated at Gate No.4.

PRESENTATION AT FILING COUNTER :-

After entering the Rajasthan High Court premises, the litigant has to go to the Filing Counter of the concerned Section viz. Writ, Criminal or Civil, as the case may be, and on the presentation of file, he will be issued a Receipt. At Jodhpur filing counter is situated near office of Dy. Registrar (Judicial) at ground floor and at Jaipur Bench filing counters of Writ and Criminal Section are situated in the basement of new building and filing counter of Civil Section is situated at first floor of new building.

LISTING / HEARING OF CASES

Files are scrutinized by the concerned Stamp Reporters and if there is no defect in file, the same is listed in Court. In case of any defect the same needs to be rectified first.

The cases of different categories are listed in the respective Courts as per the Roster given by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the work of listing the cases is done by the Cause List Section.
HOW TO APPLY FOR CERTIFIED COPY

The litigant, seeking a certified copy of a record has to apply in the Form (Appendix-1) and submit the same to the Administrative Officer Judicial (Copying). In the Copying Section, his application will be entered in the register and thereafter, as per the Rules of the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan, 1952 (in short the Rules of 1952) the certified copy will be issued.

HOW TO INSPECT THE RECORD

For inspection of record, the applicant has to submit an application in Form (Appendix-4) to the Deputy Registrar (Judicial) and thereafter, as per the Rules of 1952, inspection of the record will be allowed.
CHAPTER-III

(i) TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

With the establishment of the Bench at Jaipur, the jurisdiction of the Principal Seat at Jodhpur and the Bench at Jaipur has been divided as under: -

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(ii) JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The jurisdiction of the Court can broadly be categorized as Original Jurisdiction, Supervisory Jurisdiction, Appellate Jurisdiction and Revisional Jurisdiction etc.

(A) **Original Jurisdiction**

**Article 226 of the Constitution of India**

Article 226 of the Constitution of India empowers the High Court to issue writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari against the Government or Government authorities. This Article can be invoked not only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights but for 'any other purpose' as well.

A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may also be filed before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India under its writ jurisdiction.

**Section 482 Cr.P.C.**

In order to prevent abuse of the process of any court, or otherwise to secure the ends of justice or to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code, a miscellaneous petition under the inherent powers of the High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. may be filed and such petition is entertained and registered as “S.B. Criminal Misc. Petition”.

**Section 24 CPC**

On the application of any of the parties or of its own motion, the High Court may at any stage -

(a) transfer any suit, appeal or other proceeding including execution application pending before it for trial or disposal to any Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same, or

(b) withdraw any suit, appeal or other proceeding including execution application pending in any court subordinate to it, and

(i) try or dispose of the same; or

(ii) transfer the same for trial or disposal to any Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same.
**Election Disputes**

Part VI of the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951 deals with disputes regarding elections and provides for manner of presentation of election petitions, their trial and procedure thereof. Section 80 of this Act provides that 'No Election Petition shall be called in question except by an Election Petition presented in accordance with the provisions of this part.' In furtherance of this provision it is provided in Section 81 that the Court having jurisdiction to try Election Petition shall be High Court. Such jurisdiction shall be exercised by a Single Judge of the High Court.

Therefore, election disputes under the above enactment are within the original jurisdiction of the High Court and under the aforesaid provisions Election Petitions can be filed in the High Court, which are entertained and registered as 'Election Petitions'.

**Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 :-**

For resolving the disputes arising out of any contract or agreement entered into between the parties, containing an arbitration clause, any one of the parties has got the legal remedy of filing an arbitration application before the Hon'ble Chief Justice under Section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for appointment of the Arbitrator and such application is entertained and registered as “S.B. Arbitration Application”.

**Company Petition:-**

Under Indian Companies Act, the company disputes are entertained in the High Court under the head “Company Petition”.

**(B) Supervisory Jurisdiction**

**Article 227 of the Constitution of India**

Under Article 227, the High Court has the power of superintendence over all Courts and Tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction except any Court or Tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to armed forces. However, the supervisory jurisdiction conferred on the High Court under this Article is limited to seeing that an inferior Court or Tribunal functions within the limit of its authority.
(C) **APPELLATE JURISDICTION**

**Intra court Appeal**: A special appeal Under Rule 134 of the Rajasthan High Court Rules, 1952 lies to the High Court from the Judgement or a final order of one Judge of the High Court and such appeal is entertained and registered as “DB Special Appeal/Writ”.

**Sec.96 CPC** :-

An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any decree (save where otherwise expressly provided in the body of the Code or by any other law for the time being in force) passed by District Court exercising original jurisdiction, and such appeal is entertained and registered under the Head “S.B. Civil First Appeal”.

However, no appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of the parties.

**Sec.100 CPC** :-

An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any decree (save where otherwise expressly provided in the body of the Code or by any other law for the time being in force) passed in appeal by Court subordinate to the High Court, if the High Court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law and such appeal is entertained and registered under the Head “S.B. Civil Second Appeal”.

**Sec.366 Cr.P.C.** :-

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session for confirmation:- When the Court of Session passes a sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

**Sec.374 Cr.P.C.** :-

The conviction of any person on a trial held by a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge or on a trial held by any other Court in which a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years has been passed against him or against any other person convicted at the same trial, may be assailed by the accused person concerned by filing an appeal before the High Court.
**Sec.378(4) Cr.P.C. :-**

If an accused is acquitted in any case instituted upon the complaint, the complainant may file an application in this behalf to the High Court and the High Court may grant special leave to appeal from the order of acquittal and then the complainant may present such an appeal to the High Court.

**Sec.19 Family Courts Act, 1984 :-**

Under Section 19 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, an appeal shall lie from every judgment or order, not being an interlocutory order, of a Family Court to the High Court both on facts and on law and such appeal is entertained and register as 'D.B. Civil Misc. Appeal'.

**S.B.Civil Misc. Appeals :**

Under the various provisions of Order 43 CPC, appeals may be filed and they are entertained as Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.

**Sec.173 Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**

Any person, aggrieved by an Award of a Claims Tribunal may, within ninety days from the date of Award, prefer an appeal to the High Court under Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and such appeal is entertained and registered as 'S.B. Civil Misc. Appeal'.

However, no appeal by the person who is required to pay any amount in terms of such award shall be entertained by the High Court unless he has deposited with it Rs. 25000/- or 50% of the amount so awarded, whichever is less, in the manner directed by the High Court.

**(D) Revisional Jurisdiction :-**

**Sec. 115 CPC :-**

The High Court may call for the record of any case which has been decided by any Court subordinate to the High Court and in which no appeal lies thereto, and if such subordinate Court appears-

(a) to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or
(b) to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or
(c) to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or
   with material irregularity,
the High Court may make such order in the case as it thinks fit.

**Sec.397 Cr.P.C. :-**

The High Court may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situated within its local jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any findings, sentence or order, recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court. The High Court may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any sentence or order be suspended, and if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the examination of the record.

(E) **BAIL MATTERS**

**Section 438 Cr.P.C. :-**

If any person has reason to believe that he may be arrested on accusation of having committed a non-bailable offence, he may apply to the High Court for a direction that in the event of his arrest, he shall be released on bail and for this purpose, an application under section 438 Cr.P.C. may be filed in the High Court, and such a case is entertained and registered as “S.B. Criminal Misc. Bail Application”

**Section 439 Cr.P.C. :-**

Any person accused of an offence and who is in custody, may apply to the High Court for grant of bail and for this purpose, an application under section 439 Cr.P.C. may be filed in the High Court, and such a case is entertained and registered as “S.B. Criminal Misc. Bail Application”.

(F) **CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS**

When it is alleged, or appears to the High Court upon it own view, that a person has been guilty of contempt committed in its presence or hearing, the court may cause such person to be detained in custody, and, at any time before the rising of the court, on the same day, or as early as possible thereafter, shall

(a) cause him to be informed in writing of the contempt with which he is charged;
(b) afford him an opportunity to make his defence to the charge;
(c) after taking such evidence as may be necessary or as may be offered by such person and after hearing him, proceed, either forthwith or after adjournment, to determine the matter of the charge; and
(d) make such order for the punishment or discharge of such person as may be just.

The High Court has same jurisdiction, powers and authority, in accordance with the same procedure and practice, in respect of contempt of courts subordinate to it as it has and exercises in respect of contempt of itself.

(G) **REVIEW**

**Rule 64 of the Rules of 1952** :-

An application for the review of a judgment shall be presented to the Registrar who shall endorse thereon the date when it is presented and lay the same as early as possible before the Judge or Judges by whom such judgment was delivered along with an office report as to limitation and sufficiency of court fees. If such Judge or Judges or anyone or more of such Judges be no longer attached to the Court, or all, or any of them, are or is precluded, by absence or other cause for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, the application shall be laid before the Chief Justice, who shall with due regard to the provisions of Rule 5 of Order XLVII of the Code, arrange for a Bench for the hearing and disposal of such application.

Such a review application is registered as “Review Petition”.

(H) **Public Interest Litigation, Letter Petition & Jail Petition**

**PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION** :-

The Court may take up and deal with any matter relating to a public cause or of public interest by way of a petition registered as “PIL Petition” in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter XXII-A of the Rules of 1952.
The provisions contained in these rules in relation to the petitions under Article 226 of the Constitution of India shall generally apply to every petition registered as a PIL Petition.

Every matter to be taken up as PIL Petition, whether on a regularly filed petition or upon a letter petition or upon suo motu cognizance, shall be separately registered as “PIL Petition”; and every such PIL Petition shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Justice, be laid before and dealt with by a Division Bench.

In any matter taken up as PIL Petition, whether on a regularly filed petition or upon a letter petition or upon suo motu cognizance, it shall be permissible for the Court to pass any interim order at any stage of the proceedings against any person/authority whether specifically joined in the petition or not, as considered expedient to secure the ends of justice.

A PIL could be filed in the High Court espousing a public cause in the nature of regular public interest petition by an individual or by individuals having social public standing/professional status/public spirited antecedents. Such petition could also be filed by or with any social action group or a non-governmental organization:

Provided that in every petition filed in public interest, the particulars of the petitioner, or of the petitioners when there be more than one petitioner, shall be distinctly stated; and the petition shall carry photograph as well as address proof of every individual petitioner and so also of the deponent filing the affidavit in support of the petition:

Provided further that in every petition filed by or with any social action group or non-governmental organisation, a specific resolution of such group or organisation to file such petition while authorising particular person or persons to prosecute the matter shall also be annexed to the petition.

A petition filed in public interest shall disclose -

(1) the social public standing/professional status and public spirited antecedents of the petitioner/petitioners;

(2) the sources of finance for meeting the expenditure related with the petition along with Permanent Account Number, if any, with
the Income Tax Department;

(3) the source of the information on which the averments made in the petition are based;

(4) the facts constituting the cause;

(5) the nature of injury caused or likely to be caused to the public;

(6) the nature and extent of the personal interest, if any, of the petitioner/petitioners involved in the cause; and

(7) as to whether the petitioner, or any of the petitioners when there are more than one, is or has been involved in any other civil, revenue, criminal litigation in any capacity before any Court or Tribunal and if so, complete details of such litigation including the subject matter thereof.

A petition filed in public interest shall, as far as practicable, be supported by prima facie proof, and an affidavit, on each substantive averment/allegation.

A petition filed in public interest shall contain a declaration of the petitioner/petitioners that a thorough research has been conducted in the matter raised through the public interest litigation; and all the relevant material in respect of such research shall be annexed with the petition.

A petition filed in public interest shall further contain a declaration of the petitioner/petitioners that to the best of his/their knowledge and research, the issue raised was not dealt with or decided and that a similar or identical petition was not filed earlier by any person; and in case, such an issue was dealt with or a similar or identical petition was filed earlier, its status or the result.

The Court may at any time during the course of hearing of the matter filed in public interest require the petitioner/petitioners to furnish security of such nature as considered appropriate towards costs or any other charges; and it shall be required of every petitioner to state an undertaking to comply with such requirements.

**LETTER PETITIONS :-**

No Letter Petition espousing individual/personal cause, or any such
cause as may from time to time be specified by the High Court, shall be entertained as a PIL Petition.

Ordinarily, a letter petition shall not be directed to be registered simply because the petitioner lacks financial resources to prosecute the remedy available to him under the law. In such cases, appropriate direction to the Legal Services Committee or the State Legal Services Authority may be made by the Chief Justice or by the Judge or the Committee of the Judges nominated by the Chief Justice. Nothing contained in these rules shall be deemed to restrict the powers of the Chief Justice to register a Letter Petition in his discretion.

**Suo Motu Cognizance:**

Upon an order having been drawn by a Judge or by Judges of the Court during the course of hearing of any matter or otherwise, in relation to any cause, matter, or issue that has come to his or their knowledge having the element of public interest involved and requiring intervention of the Court, such order together with such other material as may be directed shall immediately be registered as a PIL Petition and shall be placed before the Chief Justice for assignment to appropriate Bench.

**Amicus Curiae:**

In a petition registered as PIL Petition upon taking of suo motu cognizance as aforesaid, it shall be permissible for the Bench dealing with the matter to request any lawyer or lawyers to render assistance in the matter who shall act as Amicus Curiae on such terms as may be settled by the Court looking to the nature and circumstances of the case.

**Application or petition by post:**

The officer in charge of a jail may forward an application or petition presented to him by a prisoner confined in the jail to the Court by post. Any other application or petition received by post shall be returned for presentation either in person or through an Advocate or where the prisoner is confined in a jail through the officer in charge of the jail concerned.
Chapter-IV  
Court, its officers and advocates  

(A) **Court Set up :-**

The strength of High Court Judges (including the Chief Justice) in Rajasthan High Court is 50.

As provided in the Constitution of India, the law declared by High Court is binding on all courts within the territory of the State. In order to give administrative freedom to the High Court, it is provided in Article 229 that appointments of officers and servants of the High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct.

The Judges of High Court are assisted and day-to-day work of the Court is managed by a Registry headed by the Registrar General.

The set up of Registry is as under :-

**REGISTRAR GENERAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registrar-Cum-Principal Private Secretary to Hon'ble the Chief Justice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Seat at Jodhpur</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar (Administration)</td>
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<td>Registrar (Vigilance)</td>
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<td>Registrar (Rules)</td>
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<td>Registrar (Examination)</td>
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<td>Registrar (Classification)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dy. Registrar (Examination)</td>
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</table>

**At New Delhi**

Registrar with its H.Q. at Delhi
Presently Deputy Registrar (Judicial) is the In-charge of all the Judicial Sections and he has to supervise the work of all judicial sections. According to the Roster given by Hon’ble the Chief Justice, for constitution of the various Benches, Daily Cause List with Supplementary Cause List is got prepared by the Deputy Registrar (Judicial) through the Cause List Section.

The judicial files are maintained in various Sections i.e. Writ Section, Criminal Section and Civil Section. The matters, in which Paper Books are to be prepared, are dealt with by the Paper Book Section. There are also Computer Section, Record Room etc.

In each Judicial Section, there are filing counters where the presentation of the fresh files is done. Thereafter, the files are codified and classified.

The certified copies of the judgment / orders passed by the Court are issued by the Copying Section.

Receipt and Dispatch Section is also there which takes care of the receipt and dispatch of the correspondence.

An Editorial Branch is also there which publishes the Rajasthan High Court News Letter.

There is also a Library which is being supervised by the Senior Librarian.

(B) **Timings of the Court :-**

The Courts ordinarily sit from 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. from Monday to Friday with recess from 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. During summers, the Courts ordinarily sit from 8.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. with recess from 10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

(C) **Constitution of Benches :-**

The Rules of 1952 provides for the Constitution of various Benches, as under:

- **Rule 54 - Constitution of Benches.** Judges shall sit alone or in such Division Courts as may be constituted from time to time and do such work as may be allotted to them by order of the Chief Justice or in accordance with his direction.

- **Rule 55 - Jurisdiction of a Single Judge.** Except as provided by these Rules or other law, the following cases shall ordinarily be admitted, heard and disposed of by a Judge sitting alone, namely;
(i) a motion for the admission of a memorandum of appeal or cross-objection or an application for ex-parte interim order;
(ii) a civil appeal;
(iii) an execution appeal;
(iv) a civil revision;
(v) a suit or proceeding in the nature of a suit coming before the Court in the exercise of its original or extraordinary civil, testamentary or matrimonial jurisdiction including a proceeding under The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Act No. II of 1882), The Companies Act, 1956 (Act No. I of 1956), The Designs Act, 1911 (Act No. II of 1911) or The Patents Act, 1970 (Act No. 39 of 1970);
(vi) a reference under section 243 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Act No. III of 1955);
(vii) a case or proceeding under section 30 of the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 (Ordinance No. XV of 1949);
(viii) a criminal appeal, application or reference under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or any other law except an appeal, application or reference in a case in which a sentence of death or imprisonment for life has been passed and in criminal matters against acquittal arising out of offences punishable only with death or imprisonment for life;
(ix) a case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extra-ordinary original criminal jurisdiction except the application for releasing the accused on parole in pending Division Bench appeals.
(x) an appeal or revision from an order passed under sections 340, 341 and 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
(xi) the writ petitions under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India;
(xii) An application under Article 228 of the Constitution of India and the case withdrawn under the said Article:

Provided that -

(a) the Chief Justice may, from time to time direct that any
case or class of cases which may be heard by a Judge sitting alone shall be heard by a Bench of two or more Judges;

(b) a Judge may, if he thinks fit, refer a case which may be heard by a Judge sitting alone on any question or questions of law arising therein for decision to a Bench of two Judges; and

(c) a Judge before whom any proceedings under The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Act No. II of 1882), The Companies Act, 1956 (Act No. I of 1956), The Designs Act, 1911 (Act No. II of 1911) or the Patents Act, 1970 (Act No. 39 of 1970) is pending, may with the sanction of the Chief Justice, obtain the assistance of one or more other Judges for the hearing and determination of such proceedings or of any question or questions arising therein.

Rule 56 - Cases to be heard by three Judges :-

The following matters shall be heard and disposed of by a Bench of three Judges, namely:—

(a) a reference made by the Board of Revenue under subsection (1) of Section 57 of the Indian Stamp Act as adapted in Rajasthan.

(b) a case for confirmation of a decree for dissolution of marriage made by a District Judge under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.

(D) Vacation Judges :-

Rule 63 of Rules of 1952 provides that criminal work shall continue to be dealt with during the long vacation by such Judges as may be appointed for the purpose by the Chief Justice.

Subject to any general or special order of the Chief Justice, Vacation Judges shall, in the absence of the Chief Justice, exercise jurisdiction at Jodhpur or Jaipur, as the case may be, in connection with the arrangement of Benches, listing of cases and other like matters. They may also exercise the original and appellate jurisdiction vested in the Court in any miscellaneous matter or any civil matter connected with, relating to or arising out of, the execution of a decree requiring
immediate attention.

(E) **Offices of the Court :-**

Except during Vacation and holidays, the offices of the Court remain open from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. and 7:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.in morning hours.

The subjects dealt with by each Section are well defined and duties and responsibilities of each employee are duly earmarked. Each Section is headed by an Administrative Officer (Judicial) and the Assistant Registrar. They work under the supervision of a Deputy Registrar (Judicial).

(F) **Senior Advocates :-**

The Chief Justice and the Judges may, with the consent of the Advocate, designate an Advocate as Senior Advocate if in their opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said advocate is deserving of such distinction.

A Senior Advocate cannot file a Vakalatnama or act in any Court or Tribunal in India. He cannot appear without an advocate on record in the Court or without a junior in any other Court or Tribunal in India. He cannot accept instructions to draw pleadings or affidavits, advise on evidence or do any drafting work of an analogous kind in any Court or Tribunal in India or undertake conveyancing work of any kind. He cannot accept directly from a client any brief or instructions to appear in any Court or Tribunal in India. But he is entitled to settle any matter in consultation with a junior.

(G) **Advocate Clerks** (Rules 495 to Rule 500) :-

**Registration :-**

No Advocate's Clerk shall be allowed to do work in this High Court unless he has been registered under these Rules. No more than two Clerks shall be registered at one time for each Advocate.

**Qualifications :-**

No person shall be registered unless he -

(a) has passed the Middle Examination or an examination considered to be equivalent there to;

(b) has worked for one year in the office of an Advocate under a
registered clerk;

(c) has obtained:-

(i) a certificate from the registered clerk under whom he has worked countersigned by the Advocate concerned that he has a working knowledge of the Rules and practice of the Court and can maintain accounts; and

(ii) a certificate of honesty and good character from the Advocate in whose office he has worked:

Provided that a person who was registered as an Advocate's Clerk before the commencement of these Rules and whose name was not removed by order of the Registrar may, notwithstanding the fact that he does not possess the qualifications mentioned in clause (a), (b) and (c) (i) above, be registered as an Advocate's clerk.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS:**

If a person is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or who has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude or is an undischarged insolvent or has ever been declared a tout shall not be registered as an Advocate's clerk.

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION:**

An application for the registration of a Clerk shall be made by an Advocate by a letter addressed to the Deputy Registrar in the following form, namely-

I beg to request that (name) ...................... son of ...................... Aged ............ resident of .................................................. may be registered as my Clerk.

I have made due enquiries with regard to the character and qualification of the candidate and certify that in my opinion he is a fit and proper person to be registered as an Advocate's clerk under the Rules contained in Chapter XXVI of Rules of Court, 1952.

**Acts of the Registered Clerk**

A registered clerk shall not make any notion or advance an argument in Court. He may act in matters of a routine nature which do not require the personal attendance of the Advocate and may do the following acts, namely—

(1) Receiving notice on behalf of his master;

(2) taking back an appeal or application filed before the Registrar, if found
defective or returned by him for presentation in Court;

(3) presenting to the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar an application signed by his master for -
   (a) copy of a document;
   (b) inspection of a record;
   (c) return of a document;
   (d) refund of a surplus balance;
   (e) translation and printing; or
   (f) transliteration or translation of a document or the verification of such transliteration or translation;

(4) taking notes from the deficiency report of the Stamp Reporter and filing the necessary stamps;

(5) depositing money and paying court-fees;

(6) receiving paper-book, certified copies; etc.

(7) filing Vakalatnama or retainer's slip or certificate of fee; or

(8) identifying persons personally known to him inspecting record or swearing affidavit.

**Cancellation of registration** :-

The Registrar may cancel the registration of any Clerk-

(a) if he has been convicted of any criminal offence involving moral turpitude or implying a defect of character; or

(b) if he is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duties; or

(c) if he has been declared a tout under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879; or

(d) if he has contracted any contagious or infectious disease; or

(e) for any other sufficient cause:

Provided that where the registration has been cancelled under clause (d) the Registrar may register his name again on being satisfied that he has been cured of his disease. The order passed by the Registrar under this Rule shall be final.
CHAPTER- V
Filing of Cases

(i) **Filing at Counter**: All petitions, applications and other documents are required to be presented by the petitioner, applicant, appellant or respondent in person, by his duly authorized agent or by an Advocate duly appointed by him for the purpose in the name of the Hon'ble Chief Justice at the Filing Counter of the of the concerned Section upto 1 P.M. During the summer vacations, the filing of the cases is done upto 9.00 AM. Wherever necessary, the petition or appeal are required to be accompanied by documents prescribed under the rules of the Court.

(ii) **Receipt**: On presentation of the case, a computer generated receipt is given to the petitioner / counsel.

(iii) **Scrutiny and removal of defects**: A detailed scrutiny of the case file is carried out by the Stamp Reporter concerned to identify the defects, if any:

FOLLOWING ARE THE COMMON LIST OR COMMON DEFECTS: The parties can ensure before filing a case as to whether there exist any of the following defects:

1. File cover not filled up completely.
2. Index is not proper or not filed.
3. Brief synopsis not filed.
4. Is it mentioned – It is SB /DB matter.
5. Parties name does not tally with the judgment of court below.
6. Subject matter is incomplete.
7. Case number, date of order is incorrect in the subject matter.
8. Foot notes are incomplete.
9. Provision of law is incorrect.
10. Affidavit not filed.
11. Age of deponent not mentioned.
12. Identification not made on affidavit.
13. Stay application not attested by the Oath Commissioner.
14. Each and every page of memo have not been signed by the Advocate.
15. Power not filled up.
16. Power/Application/Affidavit not signed by the competent person.
17. Certified copies of order / judgment not filed.
18. Typed copy of order / judgment not filed.
19. Receipt in compliance of Section 173 of MV Act, 1988 not filed by non-claimant. Whether an application under section 151 of CPC has been filed for exempting the compliance of Section 173 of M.V. Act or not?
20. If time barred, an application u/s 5 of the Limitation Act has been filed or not.
21. Paging not marked.
22. Initials not marked in the extra copies.

After the scrutiny of the file, as aforesaid, if no defect is found, the case is registered and is given Appeal/Petition No. However, in case any defect is found, then also the case is registered and is given its number, though with specific mark “D” on the top of the file cover. The files/matter in which on scrutiny, the defect of limitation is reported by the concerned Stamp Reporter, such files/matters are also registered and given number, though with the specific mark “L” on the top of the file cover.
CHAPTER VI
Supply of certified copies of record
(Rules 871 to Rule 901)

Application for Copy

Every application (Appendix-1) for copy shall be presented in person or sent by post to the Deputy Registrar under Rule 872 of the Rules of 1952.

Every application for copy shall be written on the prescribed form and shall state—

(a) the name and address of the applicant;

(b) whether the applicant is a party to the case which the paper of which a copy is ought to relates;

(c) whether the application is an ordinary or an urgent one;

(d) whether the copy is to be sent by post;

(e) full particulars of the paper of which a copy is sought and the record in which it is contained mentioning in the case of an appeal, revision or reference, the Court in which the case under appeal or revision was decided or from which reference was received;

(f) whether the case has been finally disposed of and the date of decision or final order, if any; and

(g) when the applicant is not a party to the proceeding, the purpose for which the copy is sought.

Copies by post

If it is desired by the applicant that where the application for a copy is rejected, notice of its rejection be sent to him by post, the address at which such copies or notice may be sent shall also be given in the application and postage stamps of the requisite value shall be attached thereto. Where the cover is required to be sent by registered post, the fact shall be stated in the application and extra postage stamps sufficient to cover registration charges shall also be attached to the application.
Time of presentation

All applications for copy shall be received between the hours of 10.30 A.M. and 1.00 P.M. and during morning hours 7.30 A.M and 9.00 A.M. However, an application for copy may be received in exceptional circumstances after 1.00 P.M. (or 9.00 A.M.).

Application by stranger

An application by a stranger to the case for the copy of an exhibit whether the application is made before or after the passing of the final decree or order or for the copy of any other paper when it is made before the passing of the final decree or order in the case, shall not be granted unless the Registrar is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for granting it. The Registrar may refer any application under Rule to the Administrative Judge for orders.

Grant of copy of exhibit to stranger

No order for a copy of an exhibit shall be made on the application of a stranger to the case in which such exhibit was filed, unless the application is accompanied by a properly authenticated consent of the person by whom such exhibit was filed to the grant of such copy.

Free Copy

(1) A copy of the original or appellate decree in a pauper suit or appeal or application may be supplied free of charge on application to a Government Law Officer.

(2) A copy of the whole or any part of the record, when required for the purposes of conducting any trial or investigation or any judicial proceeding on behalf of the Government in a criminal case may on application be supplied free of charge to a Government Law Officer. If, however, the Registrar considers that the demand made is in excess of what is necessary for the purpose stated in the application, he may refuse to grant free of charge any or all the copies applied for.

(3) A copy of the judgment or order in a criminal case may be supplied free of charge to a prisoner confined in a jail on an application received through the Superintendent of the Jail concerned. If the application is made through a friend acting or purporting to act on behalf of the prisoner it shall be sent to the Superintendent of the Jail concerned to be attested by the prisoner and when so attested, it shall be treated as the prisoner's own application.
(4) In Civil cases in which the Government is a party, copies of judgment, orders and decrees and of any other papers required for the purposes of conducting the case shall be supplied free of charge to the Government Law Officer.

**Copy of copy**

No copy shall be given of any document which is itself a copy except for special reasons to be recorded on the application by the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the case may be. Where a copy of a copy is given, the fact that it is such copy shall be noted in red ink on the top of each page of such copy.

**Delivery of copy to registered clerk**

An application for copy duly signed by an Advocate may be presented by his registered clerk and the copy when ready may be delivered to the clerk presenting such application.

**Copy folios and stamp labels**

Except in cases where no copying fee is chargeable under these Rules, every application for copy shall be accompanied by copy folios bearing extra adhesive copy stamp labels of the requisite value, unless the copy required be of a book, register, map or plan or an extract thereof. If the whole of the copy cannot be written upon the copy folios accompanying the application, it shall be completed upon ordinary foolscap size paper:

Provided that where the copy required is a copy of a decree of the Court, the application shall be accompanied only by adhesive copy stamp labels of the requisite value and the copy shall be made on the printed form prescribed for the preparation of decrees, the court-fee labels being affixed thereon.

Provided further that when copy folios may not be available, plain paper may be used for the preparation of copies.

**Scale of charges for copies**

The following scale of charges is prescribed for copies, Viz;

(a) For a copy of a judgment, deposition, decree or any other paper except a book, register, map or plan or any extract thereof, containing less than four hundred words

   Ordinary … Rs. 1/-

   Urgent … Rs. 2/-
(b) For a copy ordinary or urgent containing more than four hundred words, for four hundred words the charge shall be the same as detailed above, and for every subsequent hundred words or less an extra charge of twenty-five Naya Paise and fifty Naya Paise shall be made for an ordinary and urgent copy respectively: -

The representatives of approved Law Reports shall, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 119, be entitled to get (i) copies of Judgments and orders “Approved for Reporting” (A.F.R.) on payment of Rs. 2 and 50 Naya Paise per copy and (ii) copies of judgments and orders not marked reportable on payment of three fourth of the above charges provided such judgments and orders are approved by the Judges for publication.

In cases in which an applicant desires to have more than one copy of a paper and typed copies can be given, each copy after the first shall be supplied at half the rates prescribed above.

**Photostat Copies:**

(1) The scale of charges for Photostat copies of any judgment, deposition, decree, document, book, register, map, plan, photograph or any other paper is prescribed as under: -

- For one copy: Rs. 2.00 per page
- For each additional copy: Rs. 1.50 per page

In case the copy is to be reduced in size or enlarged within the limits of half size to double size, the charges will be twice the rates mentioned above.

But in the event of official machine going out of order or it cannot cope with work load of the Copying Departments, the photostat work of the Copying Department may be got done through a private firm on the terms and conditions which may be approved by the Chief Justice.

(2) If and when any change in the scale of charges mentioned in sub-rule (1) becomes necessary, the Registrar may, with the approval of Chief Justice, make such change.

(3) The charges shall be payable in cash and Copying Stamps as may be determined by the Head Copyist under the directions of the Registrar.

**Rejection of application**

If for any reason the copy applied for cannot be given, the application shall be
rejected. The copy folios and stamps shall be returned to the applicant after taking his signature in the appropriate column of the Register of Applications and he shall be informed of the reason why the copy cannot be given. If, the application is received by post, the information shall be given to the applicant and the copy folios and stamps returned to him by unpaid post. If, however, any postage stamps have been filed with the application under Rule 874, they may be used for the purpose. A note thereof shall be made in the remarks column of the Register of Applications.

**Notice of defective application**

If an application for copy does not contain sufficient information to enable the record to be traced or if the fee paid is insufficient or the application is otherwise defective, the applicant shall be informed, if present, or a notice to that effect shall be affixed on the notice board.

If the application has been received by post, the information shall be communicated to the applicant by unpaid post.

If the defect is not removed or the deficiency not paid within one week, the application shall be rejected.

**Delivery of copies to applicants**

After a copy has been prepared, it shall be examined and certified to be a true copy by the A.O.J. of the Copying Department and each page of the copy shall be stamped with the seal of the Court. At the end of the day, the Head Copyist shall cause all copies which have been duly certified and sealed to be delivered to the applicants, or where the requisite postage stamps have been deposited by the applicants for the purpose, to be sent to them by post, after making necessary entries in the appropriate column of the Register.

**Notice of ready copies**

(i) A definite date not ordinarily exceeding seven days ahead shall be fixed for the delivery of the copy and intimated to the applicant. The copy, as far possible, shall be delivered on the date so fixed.

(ii) If for any reason the copy is not ready for delivery on the date so fixed, the applicant shall be directed to attend on another date, when the copy may be expected to be ready for delivery.

(iii) If the copy is not ready and the applicant does not appear on the date fixed, notice of the next date fixed for the delivery of copy shall be sent to him by post, if he has deposited the necessary postal charges. If
necessary postal charges have not been deposited, it shall be affixed on the notice board of the Court.

(iv) When a copy is ready, and the applicant or his authorized agent is present, the copy shall be given to him. If the applicant or his authorized agent is not present, a notice over the signature of the A.O.J., Copying Department, shall be affixed to the notice board notifying that the copy is ready for delivery. If from the date of the fixing of the notice the applicant appears within 3 months, the copy shall be delivered to him.

**Delivery of urgent copies**

In the case of urgent applications, copies shall be delivered to the applicant as far as possible not later than the end of the working day next after the day on which the application was presented, provided that the application is in order and the requisite fee has been duly paid.

**Issue of copies of certain orders the same day**

Copies of all orders passed by the Court granting bail or staying proceedings or execution or granting injunction or when so ordered by the Court shall on application and on payment of the prescribed charge be given to the Advocate for the parties on the very day on which such orders are passed and, if this be not possible, on the following day.
CHAPTER-VII

Inspection of record
(Rules 855 to 870)

Who can apply for inspection

Any party to a case or the Advocate or recognized agent of such party may apply for an order for inspection by himself of the record of such case or any paper or papers contained therein:

But a party which has been ordered to file a written Statement shall not be entitled to inspect a written Statement filed by another party until it has first filed its own.

Inspection by a Stranger

A person other than a party to the case may also apply for an order for the inspection of a record or any paper or papers contained therein provided he clearly states in his application the reason why such inspection is desired.

Such person shall not be entitled as of right to obtain an order for inspection and shall in no case be allowed to inspect any exhibit on the record except with the consent in writing of the person by whom such exhibit was filed or by his successor-in-interest. Such consent shall have to be filed alongwith the application for inspection.

Form of application

Every application for inspection shall be on the prescribed form (Appendix-4) and shall specify clearly:

(a) the particulars of the record or paper of which inspection is desired;
(b) the party or the person on whose behalf the application is made;
(c) the name of the person by whom inspection is to be made; and
(d) whether the application is an ordinary or an urgent one.

PROCEDURE :-

I - Time of submission of application:

Every application for inspection shall be made before the Deputy Registrar on a working day in the prescribed proforma (Appendix-4) between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. and during morning hours between 7.00 a.m. and 9.00 a.m. but a fresh application for the
inspection of the same record on the next day shall be entertained upto 3.30 p.m. and during morning hours upto 11.00 a.m.

After submission of the application, an order for inspection is made and the Deputy Registrar shall forward the application to the A.O.J. of the Department concerned where the application shall be numbered and initialed by the Superintendent or any of his assistants.

Inspection on ordinary application shall be allowed on the day following the day on which the application is made or on a subsequent date mentioned in the order. Inspection on an urgent application shall be allowed on the same day.

During the course of inspection of record, the person inspecting a record or paper will not be allowed to bring into the Inspection Room any pen or ink or to make any mark, upon, or in any respect to mutilate any record or paper which is being inspected and no person other than the person or persons named in the order of inspection shall be allowed to enter the inspection room.

II. Fees:

Such application shall bear the court fees labels as provided in Rule 63 in the following scale:

Ordinary application - Rupee one
Urgent application - Rupees two

But no fee is charged in the case of inspection by counsel appearing for the Govt. or by an officer of the Govt. empowered to make inspection of record. In addition to it no fee is charged in the case of inspection by the counsel for accused where the accused is in custody or where the Advocate is appointed at the expense of the Govt. or such inspection is done by any person especially exempted for the payment of such fee by the Chief Justice.

III. Time of Inspection

After an inspection has been allowed, record may be inspected between the hours of 12 Noon to 3 P.M. and during morning hours 8.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. on such day or days for which permission is given.

IV. Place of Inspection

Inspection of the record of a judicial case shall be made in the room of the Inspection Clerk and in his presence only.
CHAPTER-VIII

FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN
THE RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

In the Rajasthan High Court premises, both at Jodhpur and Jaipur, for the convenience and facility of the Advocates, litigants, the High Court staff and other public-men, the following facilities are available: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities available at Jodhpur</th>
<th>Facilities available at Jaipur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Post Office</td>
<td>(i) Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) State Bank of India Branch with ATM facility</td>
<td>(ii) State Bank of India Branch with ATM facility and ATM of Bank of Baroda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Medical Facility in Dispensary Allopathic</td>
<td>(iii) Medical Facility in Dispensary Allopathic and Homeopathic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Stamp Vendors</td>
<td>(iv) Stamp Vendors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Petition Typists</td>
<td>(v) Petition Typists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) E-Mitra Facility</td>
<td>(vi) E-Mitra Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Canteen Facility</td>
<td>(vii) Canteen Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii) Touch Screen Kiosk(s)</td>
<td>(viii) Touch Screen Kiosks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ix) Railway Reservation Counter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER - IX

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority

At the Principal Seat as also at the Jaipur Bench, for providing free legal aid to the poor litigants, Rajasthan High Court Legal Services Committees have been constituted and are functioning under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. The offices of the Committees are situated in the Rajasthan High Court Premises itself and a person who needs free legal aid, may contact the Committee.

MEDIATION CENTRES

At both the places – Jodhpur and Jaipur Bench, Mediation Centers are functioning and the cases which are directed by the Hon'ble Court to be sent for mediation are being taken up in the Mediation Centre and the result of the mediation is submitted to the Hon'ble Court.

The services of mediators are provided free of cost. While Court proceedings are public, mediation remains strictly confidential. No one but the parties to the dispute and the mediator(s) know what happened. Because the result is attained by the parties working together and is mutually agreeable, compliance with the mediated agreement is usually high. This further reduces costs. The mediated agreement is fully enforceable in a Court of law.

Legal Aid

Legal Services Authorities after examining the eligibility criteria of an applicant and the existence of a prima facie case in his favour provide him counsel at State expense, pay the required Court Fee in the matter and bear all incidental expenses in connection with the case. The person to whom legal aid is provided is not called upon to spend anything on the litigation once it is supported by a Legal Services Authority.

Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 prescribes the criteria for giving legal services to the eligible persons. Section 12 of the Act reads as under :-

"Every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services under this Act if that person is -

(a) a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;

(b) a victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
(c) a woman or a child;
(d) a mentally ill or otherwise disabled person;
(e) a person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
(f) an industrial workman; or
(g) in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (104 of 1956); or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (53 of 1986) or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987); or
(h) in receipt of annual income of not more than Rupees 1,25,000/-.

**Legal Aid Clinics**

Legal Aid Clinics are intended to provide legal relief easily accessible to the indigent and backward sections of our society. They are almost on the lines of primary health centres where a doctor and other auxiliary medical staff provide basic health care to the people situated in village areas affected with poverty and social squalor. Like the doctors rendering health services to the people of the locality in the primary health centre, a lawyer manning the legal aid clinic provides legal services to the people. The thrust is on the basic legal services like legal advice and assisting in drafting of notices, replies, applications, petitions etc. The lawyer manning the legal aid clinic will also attempt to resolve the disputes of the people in the locality, preventing the disputes from maturing into litigation. This provides the lawyer in the legal aid clinic an opportunity to understand the difficulties faced by people in the distant village for access to justice. Legal aid clinics have to be manned by para-legal volunteers selected by the Legal Services Authorities and lawyers with a sense of commitment, sensibility and sensitiveness to the problems of common people.

**Lok Adalat**

Lok Adalat is a system of alternative dispute resolution developed in India. It may be called "People's court". Lok Adalat is a forum where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory
status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be the decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies before any court against its award.

Nature of cases to be referred to Lok Adalat:

(1) Any case pending before any court.

(2) Any dispute which has not been brought before any court and is likely to be filed before the court.

Provided that any matter relating to an offence not compoundable under the law shall not be settled in Lok Adalat.

The State Legal Services Authority or District Legal Services Authority or Taluk Legal Services Committee as the case may be on receipt of an application from any one of the parties to any pre-litigation stage matter refer such matter to the Lok Adalat for amicable settlement.

Revenue cases may also be settled through Lok Adalat.
CHAPTER - X

Rajasthan Right to Information

(High Court & Subordinate Courts) Rules, 2006

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 28 (1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Chief Justice of Hon’ble Rajasthan High Court has made these Rules, which came into force w.e.f. 22.10.2007. Under Rule 3 of the above Rules, the Registrar General has been authorised to make every endeavour to make available as much information relating to the administration and functioning of the High Court as possible for public information in the web site of the High Court.

Any person seeking information under the Act shall make an application to the authorized person alongwith non judicial stamp of Rs. 100/- duly affixed on/attached to it, which shall be non-refundable but if the information relates to tenders/documents/bids/quotations/business contract, the application fee shall be Rs.500/- per application. The authorized person shall duly acknowledge the receipt of the application and shall get it registered in the register to be maintained in this behalf. Thereafter, the authorized person shall dispose of the application as per provision contained in Rule 5 of the Rules.

Any person to whom response is not given or the copy or information is not supplied within 30 days from the date of submission of application or who is aggrieved by the response received within the prescribed period, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Authority by depositing fee of Rs. 100/- in the shape of non-judicial adhesive stamps duly affixed on the memo of appeal. The appeal shall be disposed of within 30 days from the date of presentation of this appeal.

If the applicant seeks inspection of record only, he shall submit the application alongwith Rs.100/- in the shape of non-judicial adhesive stamp. The authorized person shall examine the application and may allow or by a written order refuse to allow such application. In the later case, the copy of refusal order will be provided free of charge to the applicant. If the application is allowed, no inspection shall be charged for first 60 minutes but thereafter, the applicant shall submit fee amounting to Rs. 25/- for every additional 15 minutes or part thereof.

No information shall be provided to any applicant in the following matters:
(1)  
   (i)  In respect of the document of records produced in a judicial proceeding.  
   (ii)  The information, which is likely to affect the security of any institution or the public order.  
   (iii)  The information, which has no relationship with the public activity.  
   (iv)  The information, which could cause unwarranted invasion to the privacy of any person.  
   (v)  If it relates to a policy matter under consideration.  
   (vi)  If a copy can be issued under the provisions of Rajasthan High Court Rules, 1952, General Rules (Civil), 1986 or General Rules (Criminal), 1980.

(2)  The following declaration shall have to be made by applicant in the application itself: -  
   (i)  the motive for obtaining such information is proper and legal.  
   (ii)  that the request made is in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these Rules.  
   (iii)  the request is not detrimental to the safety or preservation of the record in question.

In exercise of the powers conferred vide section 5(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, Hon'ble the Chief Justice has designated Deputy Registrars (Judicial) both at Jodhpur and Jaipur as State Public Information Officers within their respective jurisdictions and has designated Registrar General as Appellate Authority to dispose of the Appeals against the orders passed by Dy. Registrars (Judicial).
Chapter- XI

Entry Passes

With a view to ensure security in the Rajasthan High Court, for issuance of the Entry Passes, an Entry Pass Counter has been established and a procedure has been prescribed, according to which, the Litigants, who have to appear in Court in person or who intend to remain in Court during hearing of his / her case or other persons or who for other purposes, have to enter the premises of the High Court, are issued the Entry Passes.

Procedure for Issuance of Entry Pass

For obtaining the Entry Pass, a litigant is required to fill in the Form (Appendix-2) and submit the same along with his/her I.D. Proof, at the Entry Pass Counter.

For entering into the High Court premises, persons other than the litigants, either for official work or for personal meeting, are required to fill in the Form (Appendix -3) and submit the same along with his / her ID Proof, at the Entry Pass Counter.
Chapter-XII

INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT INTERNET

The following information is available on Internet:

1. Cause List
2. Case Status
3. Final judgment and orders
4. Display Boards
5. Procedure for Case Query by SMS (Please See Appendix-6)
   (Procedure is also available on the Website www.hcraj.nic.in)
6. Touch Screen Kiosks to find out the Case Status, final Judgments.
CHAPTER- XIII

Limitation and Court Fees

(a) Limitation
The limitation for filing the various types of cases in the Rajasthan High Court, including the appeals etc. has been provided in the Limitation Act.

(b) Court Fees

Fresh Cases
The court fee to be paid on fresh cases is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Court Fees Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Writ Petition u/Art.226 Constitution of India</td>
<td>Rs.25/- per petitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writ Petition u/Art.227 Constitution of India</td>
<td>Rs.25/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Appeal (Writ)</td>
<td>Rs.100/- fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Revision Petition</td>
<td>Rs.10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Misc. Appeal (M.V. Act)</td>
<td>Rs.10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Court Appeals</td>
<td>Rs.20/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail Applications (in which accused is not in jail)</td>
<td>Rs.2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail Applications (in which accused is in jail)</td>
<td>No Court fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Appeals (in which accused is not in jail)</td>
<td>Rs.5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Jail Appeals (in which accused is in jail)</td>
<td>No Court fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Misc. Petition</td>
<td>Rs.2/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Misc. Court Fees

On miscellaneous cases/applications, the court fees is payable as per the Rajasthan Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act.
CHAPTER-XIV

PUBLICATIONS

Indian Law Reports (Rajasthan Series)

Indian Law Reports (Rajasthan Series) is being published by the Rajasthan High Court since 2004, which contain the judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Judges at both the places i.e. the Principal Seat at Jodhpur and Bench at Jaipur.

NEWS LETTER

A quarterly magazine “Rajasthan High Court News Letter” is also being published by the Rajasthan High Court containing information about the sanctioned strength and vacancies in the Rajasthan High Court, sanctioned strength and vacancies in the Distt. and subordinate courts, institution, disposal and pendency of cases in Rajasthan High Court, Major Events, Important visits and Conferences / Seminars, Important administrative decisions and orders, Full Court Resolutions, Important Permanent Instructions, Creation and empowerment of Courts, Major events, activities and achievements of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Activities – Rajasthan State Judicial Academy, Development of Law in Rajasthan High Court (important judgments).
# CHAPTER-XV

## WHOM TO CONTACT

**Rajasthan High Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JODHPUR</th>
<th>JAIPUR BENCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAPBX No.</strong> 2545516, 2545116, 2541338, 2544545, 2544357</td>
<td><strong>EAPBX No.</strong> 2227341, 2227124, 2227232, 2227065, 2227135, 2227581, 2227573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax No.</strong> : 0291-2546974</td>
<td><strong>Fax No.</strong> : 0141-2227168 (Admn.) 0141-2227842(Protocol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>e-mail Id</strong> : <a href="mailto:hc-rj@nic.in">hc-rj@nic.in</a></td>
<td><strong>e-mail Id</strong> : <a href="mailto:hcjaipur-rj@nic.in">hcjaipur-rj@nic.in</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registrar (Admn.)</th>
<th>2544069 2544013</th>
<th>Registrar (Admn.)</th>
<th>2227168 2227219</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dy. Registrar (Judicial)</td>
<td>2544249</td>
<td>Dy. Registrar (Judicial)</td>
<td>2227853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER - XVI
Frequently asked questions (FAQs)

Q-1. Why is fresh case not being listed in time?
Ans. The non-listing of the fresh case may be on account of defect(s) in the file or it may be due to non-formation of the Bench.

Q-2 Why is the certified copy not being issued in time?
Ans. There may be defect / deficiency in the application for copy, for which AOJ (Copying) may be contacted and thereafter Deputy Registrar (Judicial) may also be approached, if needed.

Q-3 Whether any priority is given to the cases of senior citizen?
Ans. Yes. For this purpose, in the petition or appeal, as the case may be, the petitioner/ appellant should mention his age and on that basis priority may be given to his / her / their case(s).

Q-4 How “Not Reached” cases will be listed?
Ans. In the cases listed in the cause list of a particular day which are “Not Reached” such cases shall be listed on the given date or next day in the Supplementary Cause List.

Q-5 When the cases in which application for urgent hearing has been filed, will be listed?
Ans. In a pending case, on filing the application for urgent hearing, the same will be dealt with by the Dealing Clerk and submitted to the A.O.J. who may propose the next date and then the file will be placed before the Deputy Registrar (Judicial) who will finally direct the listing of the case on such date.

Q-6. How bail application of different accused persons in same criminal case will be listed before the Hon’ble Court?
Ans. The bail application of different accused persons in the same criminal case will be listed as per the regular roster, though the file of the other co-accused persons will be tagged with.

Q-7. Why listing of second bail application takes time?
Ans. Delay in listing of the 2nd Bail Application may be due to various reasons viz., (i) the Bench, which disposed of the first bail application, is not
formed; (ii) the file of the decided first bail application is tagged with
the bail application of the co-accused person in the same FIR; and (iii)
there may be any defect in the second bail application like – name and
parentage of the accused petitioner, FIR No., Police Station etc.

Q-8. **Which cases are listed under the head “Top of List” ?**

Ans. The matters of prime importance and which should be given
precedence over all other matters are to be listed on the Top of the
Cause List under the directions of the Hon'ble Court.

Q-9. **Which cases are listed under the head “Fresh for Admission”.**

Ans. The fresh cases requiring orders of the Hon'ble Court for admission are
listed in the category of ”Fresh For admission”.

Q-10 **Which cases are listed under the head “After Notice
Matters” and why listing of these cases is taking time ?**

Ans. After the notices are served in a particular case, such cases are listed in
the category of After Notice Matter. The reason for non-listing of such
cases might be – (i) the notices might not have been filed by the
Advocate / petitioner; (ii) there might be deficiency of the process fee
or the process fee might not have been paid at all in the form of court
fee stamps; (iii) filing of the wrong notices i.e. instead of show cause
notices, the notices of admission might have been filed.

Q-11 **Whether any poor person who has no income of his can get
counsel for his defense/to file the case ?**

Ans. Yes. He can approach the Member Secretary of Rajasthan Legal
Services Authority and may file an application in this regard.

Q-12 **What is the court fee in Bail Application?**

Ans. When accused in Jail --- NIL

When accused is not in Jail (Anticipation Bail) --- Rs.2/-

Q-13 **Whether certified copy can be sent through post ?**

Ans. Yes, if postage stamps have been provided/supplied.

Q-14 **Whether party can get certified copy personally ?**

Ans. Yes.
Q-15 Whether Stranger can inspect the record?
Ans. Yes but only with the consent of party.

Q-16 What are the timing of Inspection?
Ans. 12:00 Noon to 3:00 P.M.
     8:00 AM to 10:30 AM (Morning Courts) (Rule 858 of Rules of 1952)

Q-17 What is court fee on SAW (Special Appeal Writ)?
Ans. Rs.100/-

Q-18 What is Court fee on Writs?
Ans. Rs.25/- per petitioner.

Q-19 Whether recommendation of Advocate is necessary in getting an Entry Pass?
Ans. It is necessary only for the litigants.

Q-20 What are the timings for presentation of an application for copying?
Ans. 10:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.
     7:30 AM to 09:00 AM (Morning Courts)

Q-21 Whether a stranger is entitled to get copies?
Ans. Yes, copy of final order/judgment can be taken by stranger also. An uncertified copy of the order/judgment can be downloaded from the official website of the High Court "www.hcraj.nic.in", on which all the final orders/judgments are uploaded.
Application for Copy
Application for Copy of a record
Form No. 12 (Rule 873)

To,
The Deputy Registrar
High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan at Jodhpur/Jaipur Bench

In...........................................Case No.............................................of .............................................
.........................................................................................................................Versus.................................................................
..........................................................................................................................

Decided/fixed for hearing on .......................................by the court of..........................................
..........................................................................................................................

Kindly grant certified copy/copies of the paper named in the following list from the record of the above
mentioned case, for which I tender copying sheets of the value of Rs........................................ as .............

The application is ........................................... ** I am ............................................. in the case

My Address is ...........................................................................................................................

..........................................................................................................................

LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Full Particular of the paper for which a copy is sought</th>
<th>No. of Copies required</th>
<th>The purpose for which the copies sought</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date..............................................

Signature of applicant or his Advocate

Note 1- * Here state whether the application "Urgent" or "Ordinary"
** Here state the applicant's status in the case. If he is not a party to the case state so.
** Here insert whether the applicant wants the copy to be sent to him by post.

Note 2- Sufficient postage stamp should be sent if the copy is to be sent by post.
Appendix-2

ENTRY PASS

S.No. \hspace{5cm} \text{Dated:}

\textbf{Recommendation by Advocate}
\textit{For Entry of the Visitor in Raj. High Court Bench, Jaipur}

\hspace{3cm} \text{(Name of the Advocate) recommend Mr.-------------}
\hspace{3cm} \text{s/o Shri ------------, Resident of ------------------ for issue of Visitor Pass on ---------}
\hspace{3cm} \text{-(Date) as the presence of the visitor is essential in the High Court into the following}
\hspace{3cm} \text{matter:}

\text{Case Type No. & Year -------------------------------}
\text{Title of Case -------------------------- Vs. ------------------}
\text{Court No. -------------------------- Item No.---------}

\text{Photo copy of ID attached – Voter Card / DL / PAN / Passport/Other}

\hspace{5cm} \text{(Signature of Advocate)}

\text{The above named person is permitted to enter the above mentioned court as recommended.}

\text{Authorized Signatory}

---

Appendix-3

राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय पीठ, जयपुर
\textbf{अस्थाई प्रवेश पत्र का आवेदन}

\text{क्रमांक .................} \hspace{5cm} \text{दिनांक .................}

\text{.}
\text{नाम ................................................. पुत्र/पुत्री/पत्नी/श्री .................................................}
\text{पता .......................................................... दूरभाष/मोबाइल नं. .................................................}
\text{अधिकारी/विभाग का नाम .................................................. जिससे ढेंट करनी है}।
\text{मिलने का उद्देश्य सरकारी/निजी ..................................................}

\text{हस्ताक्षर आवेदक}

\text{नोट :— 1. केवल जारी की गई दिनांक के लिए मान्य}
\text{2. यह प्रवेश पत्र उच्च न्यायालय परिसर में प्रवेश के अतिरिक्त किसी उद्देश्य के लिये मान्य नहीं है।}
\text{3. आई डी प्रमाण हेतु वोटर कार्ड/ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस/पैन कार्ड/पासपोर्ट की फोटो प्रति सल्मन करें।}
APPLICATION FORM FOR INSPECTION OF RECORD

FORM No. 11
Application for inspection of Record
[Rule 862]

To,

The Deputy Registrar,
High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan at Jaipur..................at .....................
I beg to apply for permission to inspect the record of the case mentioned below.
I am .......................... .......................................................... in the case ..........................
The application is .......................... ..........................................................

Particulars of the record of which inspection is sought

1. Of what Court.
2. Kind of Case.
3. Number and Year.
4. Name of Parties.
5. Date of decision (or hearing, if pending)

Signature ........................................
Date .................................

Inspection commenced at ..........................................................
......................................................................................... on ................................. 20

Office Report Inspection concluded at .................................
............................................................................................
Signature with date

Inspection fee already paid with
application Rs. .................................

Additional If any, Paid Rs .................................

Deputy Registrar
Date .................................

Note-1. Here enter whether applicant is the complainant, accused etc, or the complainant’s agent or Counsel, as the case may be- or (If the applicant is not a party or his agent or counsel) that he is not a party to the case.
2. If the applicant is not a party or his agent or counsel the the reasons for which he wants an inspection should be stated here.
3. Here enter 'Ordinary' or 'Urgent'.

Appendix-4
Appendix- 5

Format (Chapter XXIIA, rule 385-E)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR RAJASTHAN AT
JODHPUR/BENCH AT JAIPUR

D.B.PIL Petition No....................../20

Cause Title

Petitioner (s) The name, age, father/husband's name,
Occupation and complete address (with FAX number,
mobile number and e-mail address, if any).

Respondent(s) The name, age, father/husband's name,
Occupation and complete address (with FAX number,
mobile number and e-mail address, if known).

D.B.Public Interest Litigation Petition
Chapter XXII-A Rule 385 A to 385 R)

1. Particulars of the cause/order against which the petition is
made:

(1) Date of Order/Notification/Circular/Policy decision etc........


(2) Passed in (Case or File Number) ...........................................

(3) Passed by (Name and designation of the Court, Authority,
Tribunal etc.): .................................................................

(4) Subject matter in brief .......................................................
2. **Particulars of the Petitioner(s):**

(1) (give the social public standing/professional status and public spirited antecedents of the petitioner(s); if the petitioner is a social action group or organisation the names of the office bearers must be furnished)

(2) (state if the petitioner or any of the petitioners when there are more than one, is or has been involved in any other civil, revenue, criminal litigation in any capacity before any Court or Tribunal and if so, complete details of such litigation including the subject matter thereof must be stated)

3. **Declaration and undertaking of the petitioner(s):**

(1) The present petition is being filed by way of public interest litigation and the petitioner(s) does not/do not have any personal interest in the matter (if there be any personal interest, disclose the nature and extent of such interest). The petition is being filed in the interest of ...................... (give the nature of such interest and particulars of the class of persons for whose benefit the petition is filed)

(2) That the entire litigation cost, including the advocate's fee and other charges is being borne by the petitioner(s) (if sources of finance for the litigation being any other, state so with complete particulars) (Permanent Account Number with the Income Tax Department, wherever available, should also be disclosed)

(3) That a thorough research has been conducted in the matter raised through the public interest litigation (all the relevant material in respect of such research shall be annexed with the petition)

(4) That to the best of the petitioner(s) knowledge and research the issue raised was not dealt with or decided and that a similar or identical petition was not filed earlier by him (in case, such an issue was dealt with or a similar or identical petition was filed earlier, state its status or the result)
(5) The petitioner/petitioners has/have understood that in the course of hearing of this petition the Court may require any security to be furnished towards costs or any other charges and the petitioner/petitioners shall comply with such requirements.

4. **Facts in brief, constituting the cause:**

5. **Source of information:**
Declare the source of information of the facts pleaded in the petition and as to whether the petitioner/petitioners has/have verified the facts personally, if yes in what manner?

6. **Nature and extent of injury caused/apprehended:**

7. **Any representation etc. made:**
State whether any representation has been made in regard to cause to the concerned authority (if yes, details of such representation and reply, if any, from the authority concerned along with the copies thereof, if not, reason for not making such representation)

8. **Grounds:**

9. **Delay, if any, in filing the petition and explanation therefor:**
(State exact period within which the petition is filed after accrual of cause of action therefor and if there be delay in filing the petition, explanation therefor)

10. **Relief(s) prayed for:**
(Specify the relief (s) prayed for)

11. **Interim order, if prayed for:**
(Give the nature of interim order prayed for with reasons)

12. **Caveat:**
That, no notice has been received of lodging a caveat by the opposite party
Or

Notice of caveat has been received and the copy of this petition together with the annexures (if any) has been supplied to the caveator.

Place ..................................
Date ...................................

(Signature)
Advocate for petitioner(s)

BY ORDER

REGISTRAR GENERAL

1. 2 No's of Petitioners Photo
2. Address proof of Petitioner
3. Phone No's / mobile No's / Pan No's (Pan Card) of petitioner & respondents.

1 to 5

It is D.B. P.I.L. Petition. No vires of Act has been challenged in this petition.
Appendix – 6

NIC- Rajasthan High Court
SMS Procedure For Case Information
Of Rajasthan High Court

A. For making query of cases of Rajasthan High Court Jodhpur
1. Query by Filing Number FP + Filing Year(YYYY)+Case Type+ Filing No
2. Query by Case Number CP + Case Year(YYYY)+Case Type +Case No
3. In message box type CP for query by Case Number FP for query by Filing No/Diary No followed by number as given in point-1 and point-2
4. To know the status of Case Number CW/2/2012 of Jodhpur High Court
5. Send the following SMS to 56767
   RHCASE CP2012CW2
6. Case status will be received in your INBOX as given below
   CW/2/2012 is PENDING. Next Date is 14.02.2012. ORDERS / APPLICATION
   Please verify from RHC Jodhpur & details visit http://courtnic.nic.in/jodh/content.asp

B. For making query of cases of Rajasthan High Court Bench Jaipur
1. Query by Filing Number FP+Filing Year(YYYY)+Case Type+ Filing No
2. Query by Case Number CP+Case Year(YYYY)+Case Type +Case No
3. In message box type CB for query by Case Number FB for query by Filing No/Diary No followed by number as given in point-1 and point-2
4. To know the status of Case Number CW/686/2012 of High Court Bench Jaipur
5. Send the following SMS to 56767
   RHCASE CB2012CW686
6. Case status will be received in your INBOX as given below
   CW/686/2012 is PENDING. Next Date is 31/01/2012. FOR ADMISSION-NOTICE NOT ISSUED.
   Please verify from RHC Jaipur & for details visit http://courtnic.nic.in/rajasthan/content.asp
Rajasthan High Court Bench, Jaipur

This hand book of information is available at Query Counter/ Reception Centre, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur/Jaipur. It can also be viewed on the official website www.hcraj.nic.in

Price : Rs.40/-