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RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT, JODHPUR

C I R C U L A R

No. 12 /P.I./2013

Date : 08.08.2013

To,

All the Presiding Officer of  
the Subordinate Courts.

Sub. : **Revised Standard of Work.**

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No. Gen./XV/25/90/4085

Date : 08/8/2013

Sir,

In supersession of this office Circular No. 1/P.I./2004 dt. 05.02.2004 and all the Circulars issued thereafter, I am directed to say that after taking into consideration the proposals and suggestions received from the Presiding Officers of various Subordinate Courts, the High Court has been pleased to make various modifications in the prescribed Standard of Work as conveyed vide Schedule annexed to the aforementioned letter.

A revised schedule of Standard of Work (Appendix-'A') prescribed for the Presiding Officers of the Subordinate Courts is annexed herewith.

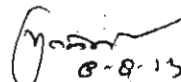
This revised Standard of Work will come into force with immediate effect.

Receipt of this Circular letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: Revised Schedule.

No. Gen./XV/25/90/4182

  
REGISTRAR GENERAL  
Date: 17/8/2013

Copy forwarded to D.I.O., N.I.C., Computer Cell, Rajasthan High Court Bench, Jaipur with the direction to upload the Revised Schedule of Standard of Work on Website.

Encl.: Revised Schedule.

  
REGISTRAR (RULES)

**REVISED SCHEDULE**

The credit for the work done by the Judicial Officers shall be admissible in the manner specified hereby and hereunder :-

**A. Sessions Trial :**

1.	Cases under Sections 302, 304, 304-B and 395/ 397 I.P.C.	4 days per case	
2.	Other Sessions Cases	2 days per case.	
3.	Cases under Section 75 I.P.C. Where trial would otherwise be by a Magistrate.	1 day per case.	
4.	Warrant/Summons cases committed on account of being the cross case of the Sessions trial -	Standard as per the Sessions cases whether it is covered by Clause 1 or 2 shall be admissible to the learned Sessions Judge. The cross Cases would be treated as regular Sessions case and credit shall be admissible according to the nature of the Sessions case.	
5.	Cases in which accused is discharged under Section 227 or offences turned down under Section 228.	1/10 day per case	

**B. Cases Triable by Special Judges :**

1.	Cases instituted by Anti-Corruption Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur	4 days per case.	
2.	Cases instituted by the Central Bureau of Investigation. If witnesses are more than 30	5 days per case. 1/10 day per witness	
3.	Cases triable by Special Judge (SC/ST)	As in sessions trials.	
4.	Cases under N.D.P.S. Act.	3 days per case.	
5.	Cases pertaining to Electricity Act	1 day per case	

6.	Cases triable by Special Judge under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.	As in sessions trials.	
7.	Any other case triable by the Court of Sessions under any other enactment	1 day per case	

**C. Warrant Cases :**

1.	Cases under sections 363, 408, 409, 467, 477 and 477A I.P.C. and cases in which there are five or more than five accused persons.	2 days per case.	
2.	Cases under other Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	1 day per case	
3.	Cases under: (a) Arms Act  (b) Complaint cases under various special enactments including those under: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Food Safety and Standard Act, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, PCPNDT Act, etc.  (c) Excise Act  (d) Other Local and Special Acts	1/2 day per case  2 days per case  1/2 day per case  1/2 day per case	
4.	Cases in which the accused is either discharged under Section 239 Cr.P.C. or convicted under Section 246(3) Cr.P.C.	1/6 day per case	
5.	Cases in which the accused is discharged under Section 245 or convicted under Section 246(3) Cr.P.C.	1/3 day per case	
6.	Cases which are compounded under Section 320 Cr.P.C. after some evidence having been recorded.	1/3 of the credit admissible to such a case decided after full trial.	
7.	Cases under Section 299 Cr.P.C.	1/5 day per case	
8.	Cases in which accused is/are convicted under Section 229 or 241 Cr.P.C.	1/12 day per case	

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**D. Summons Cases :**

1	Cases under Section 125 Cr.P.C.	1/2 day per case	
2	Cases in which the accused is convicted under Section 252 Cr.P.C.	1/20 day per case	
3.	(i) Cases in which the accused is acquitted under Sections 256, 257 or 258 Cr.P.C. after some evidence having been recorded. (ii) Cases in which the proceedings are stopped under Section 258 without recording evidence.	1/10 day per case 1/20 day per case	
4.	Other cases. In case where there is charge of 147 I.P.C.	1/2 day per case 1 day per case	
5.	Cases in which accused is/are convicted under section 253 Cr.P.C.	1/30 day per case	
6.	Cases which are compounded under Section 320 Cr.P.C. after some evidence having been recorded.	1/3 of the credit admissible to such a case decided after full trial.	

**E. Summary Trial Cases :**

1.	Appealable Cases : (a) Warrant Cases (b) Summons Cases after full trial.	1/2 day per case 1/3 day per case	
2.	Non-appealable cases.	1/10 day per case	
3.	Cases under Section 130 M.V. Act, 1939 or 208 M.V. Act, 1988 where the accused pleads guilty at the commencement of the trial or under Section 206 Cr.P.C. and similar cases under other Acts.	1/50 day per case	

**Explanations :**

- I. No Separate credit is admissible for passing order of sentence. Circular No. 14/P.I. dated 7th September, 1979 enjoins that a case be treated as disposed of when the order of sentence is passed and not when the order of conviction is recorded.
- II. All criminal cases which are tried together (in which evidence is recorded once and which are disposed of by one judgment) will be counted as only one case for purpose of credit.
- III. No credit is admissible in cases in which accused is discharged under Section 249 Cr.P.C.

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- IV. No credit is admissible if cases dismissed in default of appearance of prosecution.
- V. No credit is admissible in cases in which the accused is acquitted under Section 256 or 257 Cr.P.C. without evidence having been recorded.

**F. Juvenile Courts :**

Above credit is admissible to the Chief Judicial Magistrate as well as to other Judicial Magistrate sitting with him in the Bench.

**G. Criminal Appeals, Revisions :**

1.	Criminal appeals against the orders of conviction under Sections 363, 408, 409, 467, 468, 471 and 477A I.P.C.	1 day per appeal	
2.	Criminal appeals and Jail appeals against other orders of Judicial Magistrates.	1/2 day per appeal	
3.	Criminal Revisions decided after notice to the Public Prosecutor.	1/5 day per revision	

**H. Bail Applications :**

1	Bail Applications under Sections 438 or 439 Cr.P.C.	1/15 day per application	
2	Bail applications under Section 437 Cr.P.C. and Remands under Section 167 Cr.P.C.	one day in a month if police station/s is/ are attached.	

**I. Enquiry :**

Enquiry under Section 202 Cr.P.C. on complaint disclosing offences triable by a Court of Sessions.	1/4 day per case	
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33

**J. Criminal Miscellaneous cases:**

1	Under Section 446 Cr.P.C. or Sections 82 or 83 Cr.P.C.	1/30 day per case	
2	Under sections 451 or 457 Cr.P.C.	1/15 day per case	
3	Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	1/10 day per case	

**Explanation :**

If action under Section 446 Cr.P.C. is taken against several accused persons in a case, it shall be counted as one case for the purpose of credit.

**K. Final Reports :**

(a) by Judicial Magistrate.	1/10 day per final report if protest petition is filed and disposed of by a speaking order otherwise 1/50 day per final report.	
(b) by Special Judges (Anti Dacoity, C.B.I., E.C. Act, NDPS, ACD, and other designated Special Courts under special enactments including those under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act 2012 and the Commission of Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, Rajasthan Special Court Act, 2012)	1/4 day per final report if protest petition is filed and disposed of by a speaking order otherwise 1/20 day per final report.	

**CIVIL WORK**

**L. Civil Suits :**

1. Suits relating to immovable properties :		
(a) valuation not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-	2 days per suit.	
(b) valuation exceeding Rs.25,000/- and not exceeding Rs.50,000/- .	3 days per suit.	
(c) valuation exceeding Rs.50,000/-.	4 days per suit.	
2. Suits relating to movable properties or for recovery of money or other relief :		

95

(a) valuation not exceeding Rs.25,000/-.	1 day per suit.	
(b) valuation exceeding Rs.25,000/-.	2 days per suit.	
<b>3. Suits under O. 37 C.P.C. :</b>		
(a) If leave to defend is refused	1/5 day per case	
(b) after full trial (leave to defend granted).	as in money suits.	
<b>4. Counter claims decided on merits.</b>	<b>1/2 day per case</b>	
<u>Explanations :-</u>		
I. In suits for accounts and for partition full credit shall be allowed as for other regular suits both at the stage of preliminary decree and at the stage of final decree. In mortgage suits full credit shall be allowed at the stage of preliminary decree and half credit at the stage of final decree.		
II. If two or more suits are consolidated, evidence is recorded once and decided by the common judgment, credit to the full extent would be admissible for the suit in which evidence has been recorded and for other suits one fourth of the admissible credit would be admissible for each suit.		
<b>5. Suits Decreed ex parte of any nature including money suits</b>	<b>1/5 day per case.</b>	
<b>6. Suits disposed of on the basis of compromise. If</b>		
(a) compromise is filed after the evidence of both the parties having been recorded.	3/4 of the credit admissible to the type of suit.	
(b) compromise is filed after the evidence of one party having been recorded.	1/3 of the admissible credit	

**M. Small Cause Courts Suits :**

1.	Suits decided after full trial.	1/5 day per case	
2.	Suits decided otherwise.	1/20 day per case	

**N. Other Civil Cases :**

1.	Employees' State Insurance cases :		
	(a) decided after full trial.	1 day per case.	
	(b) decided ex parte.	1/5 day per case	
2.	Land Acquisition cases:		
	(a) cases in which there is one set of claims.	2 days per case	
	(b) Cases in which there are two conflicting sets of claims -	3 days per case.	

3.	Probate and Succession Cases :		
	(a) Contested.	1 day per case.	
	(b) decided ex parte .	1/10 day per case	
4.	Cases relating to Escheat Divorce (other than under Hindu Marriage Act) insolvency and arbitration :		
	(a) contested.	2 days per case.	
	(b) decided ex parte.	1/5 day per case	
5.	Election petition in respect of Municipal Boards and Panchayats:		
	(a) contested.	2 days per case.	
	(b) decided ex parte.	1/5 day per case	
6.	Cases under the Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957:		
	(a) If the applicant-debtor is held after contest not to be an agriculturist.	1/2 day per case	
	(b) If the application is admitted and contested.	1/2 day per contested creditor	
7.	(i) Petitions under Sections 9 , 10, 11, 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:  (a) contested (b)decided on the basis of compromise (c) decided ex parte  (ii) Petition under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:  (a) contested (b)decided on the basis of compromise (c) decided ex parte	1 day per case. 1/2 day per case 1/10 day per case.  2 days per case 1/2 day per case 1/10 day per case.	
8.	Petitions under Sections 24 and 25, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:  (a) contested. (b) uncontested	1/3 day per case 1/10 day per case.	
9.	Cases under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act and Guardians and Wards Act : (a) contested. (b) decided ex parte.	1 day per case. 1/5 day per case	

35



10.	Cases under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act :		
	(a) contested.		1 day per case.
	(b) decided ex parte.		1/3 day per case
11.	Motor Accidents Claims Cases :		
	(a) contested.		1 day per case and 1/2 day for each additional case arising out of the same accident.
	(b) decided ex parte or on the basis of compromise.		1/5 day per case
<b>Note :-</b> All cases arising out of one accident should be consolidated and tried together.			
12.	Applications under Section 140, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.		1/10 day per application.
13.	Cases under State Financial Corporation Act:		
	(a) contested.		2 days per case.
	(b) decided ex parte or on the basis of compromise		1/5 day per case
14.	Cases under Other Acts:		
	(a) contested.		1 day per case.
	(b) decided ex parte or on the basis of compromise		1/6 day per case

**O. Civil Appeals :**

1.	Regular appeals from decree passed after full trial :		
	(a) in suits relating to immovable properties.		1 day per appeal
	(b) in other suits.		1/2 day per appeal
2.	Miscellaneous Appeals against orders.		1/3 day per appeal
3.	Appeals arising out the suits decided under O. 17 r. 3, C.P.C. -		1/5 day per appeal
4.	Appeals under the payment of Wages Act or Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act.		1/2 day per appeal
5.	Regular appeals and Misc. Appeals dismissed at admission stage after hearing appellants -		1/4 day per appeal

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**P. Civil Revisions :**

1.	Under the Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act	1/3 day per revision	
2.	Revision petition under any other enactment	1/5 day per revision	

**Explanations :**

1. Appeals/revisions dismissed in default or withdrawn or becoming infructuous will not be counted for the purpose of credit.
2. Appeals/Revisions arising out of the same or similar judgment or order will for the purpose of credit be counted as one appeal/revision.
3. If an appeal or revision is decided on preliminary point or decided on compromise, one fourth of the above credit would be admissible.

**Q. Civil Miscellaneous Applications :**

1.	Applications under Order 33, Rule 1, Order 38, Rules 1, 2 and 5, Order 39, Rules 1, 2 or 2A, Order 40, Rule 1, Order 9 Rule 13 C.P.C.	1/2 day per application, if decided after contest.	
2.	Objection-petitions under Section 47, Order 21, Rule 58 and Order 21, Rules 97 & 99 C.P.C.	1 day per Objection petition, if decided after recording evidence.  1/2 day per objection petition, if decided after contest but no evidence is recorded	
3	Other Miscellaneous contested applications	1/10 day per application.	

**Explanation :**

No credit is admissible to application/objection petitions withdrawn or not pressed or becoming infructuous or decided ex parte.

**R. Execution Cases :**

	Execution Cases decided finally in any manner.	1/3 day per case.	
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**S. FOR RENT TRIBUNALS AND APPELLATE RENT TRIBUNALS**

<b>1. Rent Tribunal:</b>			
<b>(a) Petitions under:</b>			
(i)	Section 6 of the Act	1/3 day per case	
(ii)	Section 7 of the Act	1/6 day per case	
(iii)	Section 8 of the Act	1/10 day per case	
(iv)	Section 9 of the Act	3 days per case	
(v)	Section 10 of the Act	2 days per case	
(vi)	Section 11 of the Act	1 day per case	
(vii)	Section 23 of the Act	1/6 day per case	
(viii)	Other laws per Section 18 of the Act	1 day per case	

<b>(b) Miscellaneous Applications and Execution Cases</b>			
	For Miscellaneous Applications and Execution Cases, the credit shall be admissible as provided for the civil cases		^

<b>2. APPELLATE RENT TRIBUNAL :</b>			
	In appeals against the final order passed by the Rent Tribunal under		
(i)	Section 6 of the Act	1/4 day per appeal	
(ii)	Section 7 of the Act	1/8 day per appeal	
(iii)	Section 8 of the Act	1/10 day per appeal	
(iv)	Section 9 of the Act	1 day per appeal	
(v)	Section 10 of the Act	1 day per appeal	
(vi)	Section 11 of the Act	1/2 day per appeal	
(vii)	Section 23 of the Act	1/4 day per appeal	
(viii)	From the petitions under other laws per Section 18 of the Act	1/2 day per appeal	

**Notes:**

1. Half of the credit admissible for contested matters decided on merits as above shall be given to the Rent Tribunals as also to the Appellate Rent Tribunals for the cases disposed of on the basis of compromise otherwise than through ADR.
2. In cases decided ex-parte, half of the credit as above shall be admissible to the Rent Tribunals as also to the Appellate Rent Tribunals.

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**T. Special credits for the cases pertaining to Senior citizens (persons over the age of 65 years), old civil suits and regular criminal cases:**

1.	Cases pertaining to senior citizens.	1/3 day per case in both civil and criminal matters	
2.	Old Sessions Cases and other regular criminal cases, if they are over 3 years' old.	1/5 day per case	
3.	Old Civil Suits: (i) Old for 3 years or more but less than 5 years  (ii) Old for 5 years or more but less than 10 years  (iii) Old for 10 years or more	1/3 day per case  1/2 day per case  1 day per case	

Note: If the case/s (civil/criminal) is/are old and pertain/s to Senior Citizens, then the credit will be given either of one clause. In other words, in the cases (Civil or Criminal) which are old and pertain to Senior Citizens, credit will be given either under the Head of "Cases pertaining to senior Citizens" or under the Head of Old Sessions Case and other regular criminal cases and Old Civil Suits" as the case may be.

**U. Special Credit for Long Civil Suits and Regular Criminal Cases :**

1.	For every six material witnesses	1 day.	
2.	For every 15 formal/hostile witnesses	1 day.	
3.	For every 15 accused persons	1 day.	
4.	For arguments and judgment	1 day.	
No case will be treated as a long case unless it so takes four days or more.			

**V. Special Credit for recording Evidence**

1	Special credit for evidence recorded by CJ(SD) and CJ(JD)	Civil cases – 1/50 day per witness (maximum 1 day in a month) Criminal Cases- 1/80 day per witness (maximum 1 day in a month)	
2	Special credit for evidence recorded by DJ & ADJ	Civil cases – 1/30 day per witness (maximum 1 day in a month) Criminal Cases- 1/60 day per witness (maximum 1 day in a month)	
3	Special Judges ACD/NDPS/CBI	1/20 day per witness (maximum 2 days in a month)	



**W. Cases decided through ADR like Lok Adalat, Mediation or Judicial Settlement:**

1.	Criminal cases disposed of on the basis of compromise:		
	(a) After the evidence has already been recorded	Credit would be 1/3rd of the credit admissible after full trial.	
	(b) In the cases where evidence has not been recorded.	1/10th of the credit admissible after full trial.	
2.	Civil Cases disposed of on the basis of compromise:		
	(a) if compromise is filed after the evidence of both the parties having been recorded.	3/4 of the credit admissible to the type of suit	
	(b) if compromise is filed after the evidence of one party having been recorded.	1/3 of the admissible credit.	
	(c) if compromise is filed and no evidence has been recorded.	1/6th of the admissible credit	
3.	Motor accidents Claims case decided ex parte or on the basis of compromise.	1/5 day per case	

**X. Special Credit for publication in Journal**

1	Whenever an article is approved by the Judicial Academy for publication in journal, the judicial officer authoring the article shall be entitled for credit	2 days per article (maximum 1 article in a quarter)	
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**Y. Physical Verification :**

1.	Valuable Malkhana Articles.	1 day.	
2.	Books, furniture and stores.	1 day.	
	Same credit is admissible while handing over and taking over the charge of valuable malkhana articles.		

**Note :**

Physical verification is not to be done during court hours if witnesses are in attendance or urgent applications are listed for hearing.

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GENERAL

1	(1) Credit is allowed to the District and Sessions Judges for surprise inspection of Subordinate courts, Protocol duty, administrative work and the work connected with legal aid and Lok Adalat as indicated below:	
	(a) In Judgeships having not more than 10 Courts	2 days in quarter.
	(b) In Judgeships having not more than 20 Courts	3 days in quarter.
	(c) In Judgeships having not more than 30 Courts	4 days in quarter.
	(d) In Judgeships having more than 30 Courts	6 days in quarter.
	(2) Credit is allowed to the Chief Judicial Magistrate for inspection of Subordinate courts.	
	(a) In Judgeships having not more than 10 Courts	1 day in a year
	(b) In Judgeships having not more than 20 Courts	2 days in a year
	(c) In Judgeships having not more than 30 Courts	3 days in a year
	(d) In Judgeships having more than 30 Courts	4 days in a year
	Note :- Above credit to a Chief Judicial Magistrate is admissible only if he has actually inspected the courts and submitted the inspection report.	
2.	As credit is being prescribed for the disposal of miscellaneous and execution cases, Saturdays (at some places Friday) will not be excluded henceforth from counting the days left for judicial work. In other words, Saturdays/ Fridays will also be taken into consideration while calculating the days left for judicial work.	
3.	It will be the personal responsibility of the Presiding Officer concerned to see that the statements of out-turn of work are absolutely correct. Checking certificate of the Judicial Officer is required to be appended in each return as per Circular No.20/P.I. dated September 27, 1972, Circular No.16/P.I. dated July 7, 1990 provides that if a judicial officer is found claiming false credit, he may be charge-sheeted.	
4.	The District Judges should ensure that the statements returns, and lists are properly and correctly prepared. Circular No.11/P.I. dated August 26, 1989 enjoins upon the District and Sessions Judges to see that correct Returns and statements are sent by Subordinate Judicial Officers. Sever action should be taken against officers preparing wrong statements.	
5.	The merit of an officer will also be judged by the quality of his work. The Officers, therefore, in no circumstance will escape from quality for the sake of quantity. If the work of any officer falls short of prescribed standard, the circumstances will be clearly stated in the remarks column of the statements of out-turn of work. Efforts would be made to make up the deficiency in the subsequent quarters.	

6.	The District Judges will see that the Miscellaneous appeals, revisions and other cases in which proceedings before the lower Courts have been stayed are expeditiously disposed of.
7.	Presiding Officers should expedite disposal of applications for ad-interim injunction, attachment of properties, appointment of receiver, custody of properties, seized by the police during investigation and disposal of malkhana articles. Time bound interim order should not be extended for more than a month after filing of the objections unless the opponents themselves seek adjournment.
8.	These norms would not be enforced for the quarter in which the charge is taken over at the new station. The work of a newly appointed officer should not be less than two-third of the prescribed work for the first year of the service.
9	<p>In compliance with the Circular No.7/P.I. dated 18th/19th May, 1979, orders and judgments are not pronounced by the Judicial Officers after the receipt of their transfer orders. Till they handover their charge, they should do the following work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Framing of Issues and charges;</li> <li>2. Recording of statements and witnesses;</li> <li>3. Disposal of Malkhana Articles;</li> <li>4. Inspection of Office and Sections;</li> <li>5. Physical verification of furniture, library and Malkhana articles;</li> <li>6. Holding of preliminary/departmental enquiries;</li> <li>7. Disposal of Final Reports; and</li> <li>8. Recovery of the amounts of fines and penalties.</li> </ol>
	During the days of lawyers' strike, work enumerated at serial numbers 3 to 8 may be done besides preparing drafts of Issues and Charges.
10.	During the day when Bar abstains from work, the Judicial Officer will not be expected to take the same as a non-working day but shall endeavour to do such part of the work that could be carried out while keeping the interest of justice as the paramount consideration.
11.	<p>(i) In case, the members of the Bar abstain from working in any particular court or at any particular station(s), the Presiding Officer of the concerned court or the Senior-most officer on duty at the concerned Station(s) shall submit a report to the District Judge concerned on the cause and effect of abstention; and the District Judge shall forward such report to the Registrar General with his report and recommendation as to whether credit, wholly or in part, for the particular day/days affected by it be given or not.</p> <p>(ii) In case, the senior-most officer referred to in sub-clause (i) himself is the District Judge of the judgeship concerned, he will make report to the Registrar General on the cause and effect of such abstention by the members of the Bar.</p> <p>(iii) Upon receipt of the report(s), whether under sub-clause(i) or sub-clause(ii), the Registrar General shall place the same before the Hon'ble Inspecting Judge of Judgeship for the views as to whether credit, wholly or in part, for the particular day/days affected by such abstention be given or not.</p> <p>(iv) After obtaining the views of the Hon'ble Inspecting Judge as per sub-clause(iii), the Registrar General shall immediately place the same before Hon'ble the Chief Justice for appropriate orders.</p>



12.	In evaluating the work done by a Judicial Officer during a year under the revised standard of work the following standard will be applied:		
	1. Less than 50%	Highly below average.	
	2. Between 50% to 95% of the norms.	Below average.	
	3. Between 95% to 125% of the norms.	Average.	
	4. Between 125% to 150% of the norms.	Good.	
	5. Between 150% to 200% of the norms.	Very Good.	
	6. Above 200% of the norms.	Outstanding/excellent.	
13.	All the subordinate Courts where civil and criminal both type of cases are pending will compulsorily have to dispose of minimum 40% of civil work and 60% of criminal work provided that this system will not be applicable to those courts where pendency of civil cases is less than 300.		
14.	All the Presiding Officers will have to append a note on the cover page of every case disposed of by him as to under what clause he has claimed credit, with additional credit if any. That certificate shall be signed by the concerned Presiding Officer.		
15.	The Reporting Officer, while reporting on the Annual Performance Appraisal Report of any Judicial Officer, shall specifically certify his satisfaction about proportionate disposal of civil and criminal cases available with the officer concerned; and in case of his dissatisfaction, shall be entitled to recommend, with cogent reasons, reduced credit in the particular period than the credit claimed by the officer.		
16.	Nothing provided hereinabove shall be considered delimiting the authority of the Hon'ble Inspecting Judge to allow any special credit to any officer for the reasons to be recorded in writing.		

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