

Second Five-Year Strategic Plan
of
The Nepali Judiciary

2009/10-2013/14



Supreme Court
Nepal
2009

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Of
The Nepali Judiciary
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Supreme Court Full Court

Under the Chairmanship of Right Honorable Chief Justice and in the presence of the following justices of the Supreme Court, a meeting of the Full Court was held on 2066/3/31 wherein the following decision was taken.

Presence:

1. Right Honorable Chief Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi
2. Honorable Justice Anup Raj Sharma
3. Honorable Justice Ram Prasad Shrestha
4. Honorable Justice Khil Raj Regmi
5. Honorable Justice Balram K.C.
6. Honorable Justice Top Bahadur Magar
7. Honorable Justice Damodar Prasad Sharma
8. Honorable Justice Ram Prasad Shah
9. Honorable Justice Kalyan Shrestha
10. Honorable Justice Gauri Dhakal
11. Honorable Justice Taheer Ali Ansari
12. Honorable Justice Rajendra Prasaad Koirala
13. Honorable Justice Krishna Prasad Upadhya
14. Honorable Justice Prem Sharma
15. Honorable Justice Ran Bahadur Bam
16. Honorable Justice Mohan Prakash Sitaula
17. Honorable Justice Awadesh Kumar Yadav
18. Honorable Justice Girish Chandra Lal
19. Honorable Justice Sushila Karki
20. Honorable Justice Prakash Chandra Sharma Wasti
21. Honorable Justice Bharat Raj Upreti

Decision No. 1

For a planned development of the judiciary, a draft of the Second Five-Year Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary for the year 2009/10-2013/14 was submitted by the Plan Formulation Committee wherein the draft Plan was studied and discussed. For the purpose of effectively implementing the objectives, policies and programs of the Strategic Plan, the Full Court decided to implement the Strategic Plan effective from Shrawan 1, 2066.



Supreme Court, Nepal

Min Bahadur Rayamajhi
Chief Justice

Preface

With the expiry of the execution of the First Five-Year Plan of the Nepali Judiciary, a Second Five-Year Strategic Plan for the year 2009/10-2013/14 has been formulated and it gives me immense pleasure to state that the Second Five-Year Plan is in the process of being published for the purpose of its implementation.

For the purpose of bringing about reforms in the judiciary, the strategic plan in itself is a novel practice. Although, the vision, mission and values envisaged by the strategic plan for the judiciary are generally static in nature, it is but natural for the judiciary to adapt itself pursuant to the changing context and as such the responsibilities and its subsequent activities and strategies to be applied need to be amended as per the prevailing circumstances. I have found that the Second Five-Year Strategic Plan has been able to address those changes. The Plan is a document directed towards reformation of the judiciary. I would like to emphasize that each level of the judiciary and units shall taken on the responsibility and shall formulate their individual work plans and shall work towards attaining the objectives envisaged by the Plan.

All our activities should now be focused on the effective execution of the Plan. The First Five-Year Strategic Plan of the judiciary was a first attempt of the judiciary and the lacunas and weaknesses that were experienced during its execution should not be experienced during the execution of the second Plan. The achievements derived from the execution of the first Plan should be institutionalized and with our previous experience, we should be able to identify the path for effective execution of the second Plan. The touchstone of successful execution of the Plan is the satisfaction of the court users. We should endeavor towards creating an environment that guarantees satisfaction to the court users.

The principal objective of the judiciary is to generate public trust upon the judiciary. For the promotion of public trust upon the judiciary, the Plan should address the expectations of the court users and for this purpose the judiciary through its Plan has brought forward reform activities. Nevertheless, it is not possible for the court to single handedly implement the Plan and in this regard the Plan expects creative cooperation from the principal organs of the State vis-à-vis the Executive, Legislative, other units of the State, investigation and prosecution party, legal professionals, civil society, court users and other relevant stakeholders. In order to enhance ownership towards the Plan, participation of relevant stakeholders were made during the formulation of the Plan and I am confident that all parties shall provide assistance towards the execution of the Plan.

This journey towards a planned development will not only make us committed towards our campaigns of judicial reform but the Plan has also prescribed the standard for retrospection. Therefore, this journey should not be stopped and being influenced by the principle that this should receive continuity, the Second Plan has been formulated prior to the expiry of the period of the first Plan. Human resources of the judiciary have been used in preparation of the second Plan. The development of enhanced human resources within the judiciary in the preparation of the Plan is a matter of pride for all of us. I am confident that the human resources within the judiciary and the concerned stakeholders shall from their respective sectors remain committed towards the successful implementation of the Plan and I would like to convey my gratitude to all the honorable justices and staff who were involved in the formulation of the Strategic Plan and I wish the Plan all success.

Supreme Court
Shrawan 2066

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Min Bahadur Rayamajhi
Chief Justice

Introduction

The process of planned reformation is a novel practice for the judiciary. The First Five-Year Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary was formulated and implemented five years ago. Whatever maybe the status of the evaluation of achievements made with regards to the objective of the Plan, the judicial process in the absence of judicial reform will not be able to maintain the expected satisfaction of the court users and pursuant to the democratic need, the court cannot play an effective role of the guardian of the rule of law and in this regard the first Plan has sent a message that such reforms is possible only through a planned process. The fact that the effectiveness of the justice sector has a positive relation between the investment in the justice sector and the overall economic development of the nation has been created among the principal stakeholders and I feel that this has been one of the most important aspect of the this Plan.

During the plan period and from the data available although expected result could not be achieved with regards to the disposal of cases, satisfactory results have been achieved in the various areas of strategic intervention. Principally, from the management to the lower level of staff have had the opportunity of being acquainted with the mission, vision and objective and principal activities. We have realized the importance and appropriateness of planned development and concept of working in a planned manner has been initiated. There has been commendable achievement in the area of capacity development of man power and in the infrastructure of the courts. The achievement made in the procurement of land, building, furniture, modes of transport, computer and electronic goods and the application of information technology is worth mentioning. This has without any doubt created congenial working environment for the man power involved in the justice sector and has generated commitment towards their work. Studies and research made available through various committees has enabled us to identify the problems vexing the judiciary and we have been successful in indentifying the possibilities of reformation.

The period of the first Plan witnessed extensive changes in the political and social sphere. The basic values and recognition prevalent therein with regards to the constitutional and political conditions and political infrastructure has changed. The State was in a state of conflict during the commencement of the first Plan. Although the situation of conflict has abated, complete stability has not been achieved in the management of the State. Instability, perplexity and confusion are synonymous to the present transitional period. Even when the nation is passing through a transitional phase, the judiciary cannot withdraw from its constitutional obligations. The judiciary is vested with additional obligations and is vested with the responsibility of providing leadership with regards to the challenges faced during the transitional period and in the process of establishing rule of law. For this, it is necessary that introspection should be made as soon as possible and reform plans should be formulated for judicial reform.

Matter of judicial reform is not only the responsibility of the court but rather it is an overall process. The work of judiciary is directly attached with the roles of other governmental organizations applying State power, bodies, legal professions, court users and civil society. Judicial work is the core function of the court and even if this may seem to be the responsibility of the court only, this work cannot be executed by the sole participation of the court. The quality and level of role played by the government, political parties, civil society, prosecutors, investigation units, lawyers and stakeholder groups of the justice sector and the nature of assistance provided by them in judicial

works does to some extent affect the quality of justice. Nevertheless, the inevitable risk that actors of the justice sector have to face is the criticism made against the judiciary. The reason behind the judiciary's failure to play its role is due to the lack of effective participation of stakeholders of the justice sector and as such, the judiciary can only inform the justice users and general public about the individual roles of the stakeholders of the justice sector. Judiciary cannot draft plans for others. The only thing that the judiciary can do is request stakeholders to work together in a planned and coordinated way. With the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the judiciary, the judiciary can motivate the concerned justice stakeholders to identify institutional and professional reform and from such reforms, it is necessary to garner necessary support for implementation of the judicial Plan. Right to justice should not be identified as an authority to be performed by the State but rather like education and health, it should be accepted as of the basic services relating to human rights. Therefore, the legislative and the Executive and other concerned Bodies or actors should perform their own responsibilities in the administration of justice.

In the context of Nepal and in the area of national development although planned activities had commenced for half a century, there was no remarkable use of management procedures in the judiciary. Judiciary did not find a place even by the end of the Ninth Plan. It was presumed that the judiciary did not have any direct contribution to the national productivity and overall economic development and as such it was deemed that investment in the judiciary pursuant to economic and national development would not be fruitful. The economic activities, investment and overall economic development in countries having independent, competent and effective justice system is far better than countries where judicial independence is not guaranteed and therefore there is a positive co-existence between an independent, competent and effective justice system and overall economic development of a country but such development and co-existence cannot be observed in developing countries. Development was not seen in totality but rather productive activities were looked upon as physical development and segregated from the humanly and environment aspect and due to this incomplete thought and concept neither could the country make any progress in the area of productivity and neither congenial environment has been created for proper production. Grave errors committed in the area of economic, development administration and plan formulation the planned development process has not achieved expected reform in the human rights and human development index. This not only affected the development process but also affected overall process of justice since the judicial process was negatively affected. This created suspicious towards the State's reliability and obligations towards its citizens. Therefore, in order to increase public trust over the state mechanism and in order to make judicial process simple, the policy makers should try to look into the inter-relationship between development, economy and social justice should encourage for planned reforms.

From the first Plan, it has been experienced that expected results cannot be achieved from the central Plan. On the basis of this experience, it has been decided to include formulation of separate annual work plan for each court. Likewise, it has also been decided to the establishment of a Plan Implementation Secretariat for the effective implementation of the Plan, strengthening of Plan Division, creation of post for plan officers and development of research experts as the core functions. Evaluation and monitoring of the progress of the Plan has been given due importance. Target of the Plan has been transformed into personal targets and activities linking work performance of judges and employees to career development has been determined. It is believed that this will assist in the successful implementation of the Plan. Effort has been made to make the Plan practical, implementable and achievable.

Drafting of Plan in itself is not a big task. The usefulness of the Plan is determined by its implementation and from the reforms achieved therein. During the implementation of the previous Plan, the following deficiencies were noted: lack of ownership, lack of capacity to implement the Plan, lack of proper disbursement of resources needed for the plan and implementation of the budget. Provided, there is objections to the reform and changes within and outside the judiciary and provided this is not addressed by the concerned leadership, there is a risk of the Plan not achieving its expected results. The risk identified by the Plan is one of the major challenges which need to be mitigated or managed. The leadership of the organization should from their respective organization maintain cooperation and coordination with the external actors and should garner support for the implementation of the Plan and likewise internal monitoring of the Plan and directives should be provided on a daily basis. Implementation of the Plan should be considered as a personal and institutional obligation of each justice actor.

Within this background, we have tried to express the said Plan to be our own and have also expressed our ownership. Let us formulate annual work plans according to our level and let us pursuant to our own capacity and competencies express our commitment towards the implementation of the Plan. Judiciary in comparison to other institutions is an institution that has been continuously providing its services even in adverse conditions. The opportunity to work in the justice sector in itself is a matter of honor and prestige and it is our responsibility to expand and extend this honor. The only thing lacking among us is honesty, etiquette and commitment. We are to proceed with etiquette and commitment we can achieve most of the targets set by the Plan. If there is commitment, target is not impossible to achieve and in this regard I am confident that the Supreme Court will play the role of leadership and all justice actors will strive towards achieving the targets of the Plan.

The present Plan has been formulated within a very short period through the experience and skills of judges and employees working in the judiciary. At the time when the judiciary was contemplating as to whether or not continuity should be given to the Plan, the honorable Chief Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi gave priority to the formulation of the Plan and pursuant to the direction and encouragement given by the Chief Justice formulation of the Plan has been possible. At a personal level I have had the opportunity of being involved from the first Plan. I would like to thank the Chief Justice for providing me with an opportunity to coordinate the formulation of the present Plan and would like to express my gratitude for the directions provided by him during the various stages of formulation of the Plan. Likewise, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Honorable Justice Anup Raj Sharma, Supreme Court for his invaluable time and suggestions made during the consultation meeting in Pokhara. Similarly, I would like to thank all the justices of the Supreme Court for providing their suggestions with a short period of time.

On the basis of the mixed achievements made from the analysis of the first Plan and where question of continuity of the Plan was being raised, the national conference of the judges expressing for continuity of the Plan and with the unanimous opinion of the stakeholders regarding formulation of the Plan, has added further impetus and encouragement to the Plan Formulation Committee. Important suggestions have been obtained from the various consultation meetings. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Chief Judges and judges of the Appellate Courts, Registrar, District Court judges, Shresthadar, Judgment Executing Officers, officers/employees, Office of the Attorney General and participants of its subordinate offices, legal practitioners, parties to the case, participants representing Nepal Police, professors and participants representing

universities, representatives of stakeholders of other justice sectors and media personnel for their active participation.

I would like to convey my gratitude to Dr. Ram Krishna Timala, Registrar, Supreme Court and member of the Plan Formulation Committee for making available logistics deemed necessary during the formulation process.

Likewise, I would like to thank consultant Dr. Shree Krishna Shrestha for his participation and important contribution made during the preparation of the Plan and during the consultation meetings. Likewise, I would like to thank consultant Mr. Rajan Kumar K.C. for his contribution towards formulation of the budget of the Plan.

Similarly, I would like to thank Ms. Eileen Meier from Conflict Mitigation Program (CMP) and participants from that organization for providing support for conducting the consultation meetings and for making the Plan participatory.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the Executive Director of National Judicial Academy and former justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Top Bahadur Singh for his participation in the various consultation meetings and for his invaluable suggestions and for providing his invaluable time.

Finally, I would like to thank the Members of the Plan Formulation Committee Dr. Anand Mohan Bhattarai, Judge, Appellate Court, Dr. Ram Krishna Timala, Registrar, Supreme Court, Honorable District Court Justice Binod Prasad Sharma, Mr. Atma Ram Pandey, Joint-Secretary, National Planning Commission, Joint-Secretary Mr. Ran Bahadur Shrestha, Ministry of Finance and Joint-Registrar Mr. Binod Sharma, Supreme Court for their continuous support and directions provided during the formulation of the Plan. From among the members of the Plan Formulation Committee, Honorable Justice Dr. Anand Mohan Bhattarai, Honorable Justice Binod Prasad Sharma, Joint-Registrar Mr. Binod Sharma and Joint-Secretary Mr. Nahakul Subedi, Judicial Council were also involved in the full-term working group and were involved in consultation with stakeholders of the justice sector, drafting of the Plan and editing and have been successful in presenting the Plan within the prescribed period. I would like to highly evaluate their contribution and congratulate them for formulation of the Plan.

Likewise, I would like to thank Under-Secretary Mr. Giriraj Gautam, Under-Secretary Mr. Shyam Kumar Bhattarai, Under-Secretary Mr. Navaraj Dahal, Under-Secretary Mr. Narayan Prasad Subedi, Section Officer Mr. Bhadrakali Pokharel, Account Officer Mr. Mohan Bahadur Karki, Computer Operator Mr. Dixitman Rajbhandari, Non-gazetted first class officer Mr. Som Kant Bhandari, Accountant Mr. Hari Sharan Gautam, light vehicle driver Mr. Purna Maharjan, office assistant Mr. Hari Maharjan and Mrs. Sita Devi Dhital working in the Secretariat for their support to the Task Force. Finally, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all the people who have extended their support towards the formulation of the Plan.

Kalyan Shrestha
Justice, Supreme Court
Coordinator, Plan Formulation Committee

Executive Summary

1.1 Preliminary

With commitment towards providing continuity to the planned development process, the second edition of the Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary has come before us within a short period. Recognizing that the experience and weakness of the past Plan would be a guideline for future plan, effort had been made towards preparing the basic Plan. In order to provide formality to the drafting process of the second Strategic Plan and pursuant to the recommendation made by the Plan Implementation Committee and decision dated 2066 Baisakh 28 made by the High-Level Directive Committee, a Planning Formulation Committee and Long-Term Task Force was constituted.

1.2 Planning Process

During the process of formulating the Plan, it was deemed that active participation of the stakeholders was necessary and keeping this as the focal point, written recommendation was sought from all the courts, tribunals and other judicial bodies. Discussions and interactions were held with the legal professionals, staff, organizations involved in the legal sector, representatives from the media and other relevant stakeholders. During the preliminary drafting of the Plan, the concerns and interest expressed by the participants were included.

With the drafting of the preliminary Plan, consultation meetings were held at a regional level namely in Biratnagar, Pokhara, Nepalgunj and Kathmandu. Matters raised during the consultation meetings were discussed among the Task Force and Plan Formulation Committee wherein necessary reforms were made on the preliminary draft and the final draft was then submitted before the Chief Justice. Thereafter, a meeting of the Full Court was held on 2066/3/31 wherein a decision to implement the Plan was taken by the Full Court. In order to make the execution of the Plan effective, it was decided to establish a Project Implementation Secretariat within the Supreme Court and also to develop a mechanism for implementing the Plan in all the courts and to transfer skills so as to develop their capacity in formulating their work plans and in order to inform all the concerned stakeholders orientations and sensitization programs were decided to be organized.

1.3 Basic Objective of the Plan

The objective of the Plan was to establish a judiciary that was capable of executing the obligations vested by the Constitution thereby increasing public trust over the judiciary. The principal objective of the Plan was to guarantee the reforms by end of the Plan period. The Plan envisages the following objectives:

- To review the first Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary and to give continuity to the reformation process,
- To analyze the prevalent resources and work of the judiciary and to identify people's expectation from the judiciary, obligations and challenges in the changed context,
- To determine strategic interventions so as to face the identified responsibilities and challenges and subsequently formulate implementation plan and make necessary financial resources deemed necessary.

1.4 Structure of Plan

The Plan has been presented in nine Chapters. The first chapter contains preliminary subject matters vis-à-vis background of the Plan, constitution of Plan Formulation Committee, planning process, basic objectives of the Plan, study methodology and implementation of Plan. The second chapter contains the vision, mission and values of the judiciary. Likewise, the third chapter makes a review of the first Strategic Plan, wherein core functions defined in the first Plan and achievements made in the area of strategic interventions and status of execution has been reviewed. Review has been carried out by making an analysis of the available data for the first four-years (Fiscal Year 2061-1065) and on this basis effort towards presenting the achievements gained and weakness faced by the Plan has been made. The fourth chapter identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the judiciary wherein opportunities and challenges of the judiciary

have been analyzed. Likewise, the concept of the stakeholders and comments received therein and strategic issues to be addressed by the second Plan has also been discussed in this chapter. Indicators and core functions of the judiciary have been included in the fifth chapter. Core functions address the following functions: adjudication, execution of judgment and supervision. Chapter six contains 12 strategic interventions. Strategic interventions have been based on the goals and objectives. Possible risks that may be faced during the implementation of the strategic interventions have been identified under chapter seven means of mitigating such risks have been stated therein. Activities to be initiated under strategic interventions, its results, indicators, timeline and responsibility and implementation plan have been mentioned under chapter eight. Chapter nine prescribes the budget required deemed necessary for operating the proposed activities in order to meet the goals and objectives determined by the Plan. Various data and name list of participants taking part in consultation meetings have been attached in the Annex.

1.5 Vision, Mission and Values

The first Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary had for the first time defined the vision, mission and values of the judiciary. The vision, mission and values defined by the first Plan have been maintained with minor changes. Under the second Plan, commitment and ownership deemed necessary for the implementation of the Plan has been added as one of the values. The strategic plan has envisaged the vision as mission, target as path to the mission and values as guiding principles of the proceedings of the judiciary.

The vision of the Nepali judiciary is to establish a system of justice which is independent, competent, inexpensive, speedy, effective and accessible to the public, worthy of public trust and thereby to transform the concept of the rule of law and human into a living reality and thus ensure justice for all whereas the mission is to impart fair and impartial justice in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the laws and the recognized principles of justice. Values are defined as allegiance to the Constitution, independence and autonomy, duty towards society, accessibility of justice, competent justice, high ethical standard, representation and inclusiveness and ownership.

1.6 Review of the First Plan

The first Plan had identified four core functions of the judiciary wherein with the conclusion of a mid-term review of the Plan the Advisory function had been removed thereby resulting in only three core functions. For the effective implementation of the core functions, 16 strategic interventions had been identified in the first Plan wherein with the conclusion of a mid-term review some of the strategic interventions identified by the core functions were suspended whereas some were adjusted or added resulting in 21 strategic interventions by end of the Plan. On the basis of the indicators a review of the core function and strategic interventions were made which was based on the fiscal year beginning from 2061/062 till 2064/065.

During the project, mixed results have been noticed with regards to adjudication function of all the courts and other judicial tribunals. The objective for each fiscal year was to reduce 10% backlog of cases wherein the Supreme Court with regards to writ petition has been able to reduce 2.69% backlog of cases each year, whereas with regards to the initial and appellate jurisdiction, the backlog of cases have been reduced and in totality 9.09% of cases have been reduced each year. Although the target to reduce cases exceeding two years to zero could not be achieved, cases exceeding two years for the first year was 6,752 wherein by end of the fourth year the case stood at 4,330 thereby indicating some reduction in the number of cases. Pursuant to the overall data of the Supreme Court, the ration of registration of cases is decreasing and the speed of disposal of cases is on the rise.

During the Plan period, although satisfactory achievements have not been achieved in the Appellate Courts, there has been a reduction of responsibility by 0.8% each year during the Plan period. Disposal of cases in the District Courts have not been uniform and there has been increase in the backlog of cases. With regards to other courts and tribunals and in comparison to registration of new cases in the first and second year there has been a decrease in the disposal of cases but disposal of cases during the third and fourth year has been satisfactory. Although the objective of all the courts and tribunals was to reduce the number of cases exceeding two years to zero could not be achieved it can be observed that from among the total number of cases for the first year 19.44% of cases exceeded two years wherein the said number was reduced to 16.17% in the fourth year and as such there has been some reduction in the cases exceeding two years.

The Plan had envisaged disposing petitions made for execution of judgment within 6 months and provided petitions could not be disposed within the prescribed period, the Plan had envisaged that disposal of such petitions would not exceed one year and likewise the Plan had envisaged to dispose 75% of the pending petitions at the rate of 15% each year. During the Plan period, petitions regarding execution of decisions were nil in five District Courts whereas there were no petitions regarding execution of decisions that exceeded one year in 17 courts. Although the expected objective pursuant to the Plan was deemed to have been achieved, expected results were not able to be achieved in District Courts that had excessive work load.

Under the supervision and monitoring function, the honorable justices of the Supreme Court vested with the responsibility of carrying out supervision and monitoring of the Appellate Court and its subordinate bodies. Other than in the second year, monitoring of majority of the courts has been carried in other years. Likewise, in the area of court management, various studies and research have been conducted.

Likewise, with regards to streamlining and strengthening the management capacity of the judiciary which was one of the strategic interventions under the first Plan, a Court Organization and Management Committee was constituted for the purpose of providing recommendations deemed necessary. Pursuant to the recommendation made by the Committee, many of the posts have been approved and fulfilled whereas some of the posts are in the process of being approved. With regards to judicial autonomy, a separate Act regarding the terms of service for employees of the judicial service has been drafted and submitted to the concerned authority. Likewise, a committee on Financial and Judicial Autonomy was constituted with the purpose of increasing the disbursement of budget and acquiring financial autonomy with regards to distribution and spending of budget. The Committee had recommended that financial and administration autonomy of the judiciary should be prescribed in the Constitution. Similarly, a committee had been constituted with regards to acquiring autonomy in the area of donor assistance, wherein the said committee had recommended for independent dealings with the donor communities and had also recommended for acquiring assistance deemed necessary. A permanent committee has been established to manage the assistance to be received from the donor community and in this regard a Financial Management Committee has also been established.

Another strategic intervention under the first Plan was to develop infrastructure and logistical support. For this purpose a Physical Infrastructure and Logistical Committee was constituted, wherein the said committee had classified various courts under different categories and pursuant to the categorization, the committee had determined standards for procurement of land and buildings deemed necessary. Procurement of land and construction of buildings are being followed pursuant to the recommendation made by the committee. During the Plan period, commendable

progress has been achieved in this matter. Likewise, progress has been made in the management of furniture, vehicles and computers and other equipments.

For the purpose of streamlining the number and geographical distribution of courts and reviewing the existing jurisdiction, a Jurisdiction Review Committee was constituted to provide necessary recommendations and similarly another committee was constituted to review the jurisdiction of the courts. Both the committees have submitted their reports. In the changed context, since this strategy bears no relevance, the said strategy has been suspended after the mid-term evaluation.

Under the strategic intervention of development of human resources and implementing the same, a committee was established to determine the policy and time frame regarding the transfer of justices and transfer and promotion of employees. Likewise, a committee was established to conduct a study on the capacity and need of human resources for the courts. Some initiatives with regards to the execution of the report submitted by the committees have been undertaken and some are in the process of being executed. National Judicial Academy was established during the period of the first Plan and with the establishment of the Academy important initiatives have been undertaken for the development of the capacity of human resources. For the purpose of developing the human resource plan of the courts and its subsequent implementation a high-level committee has been constituted and a report has been prepared by the committee.

In order to review relevant laws and to simplify the court procedures in order to improve the quality of legal and judicial service, a committee had been established to review the Act and Regulations regarding judicial administration and the committee was entrusted with the responsibility of drafting appropriate Act and Regulation. The committee had recommended for amendments in various Acts and had also recommended for drafting of new laws, and had suggested for reforms in the Court Regulations and had also recommended for drafting guidelines for various subject matters. Pursuant to the recommendation made by the committee, amendments in the Muluki Ain, and amendments to some of the Acts regarding judicial administration and court Regulations have been made therein. Likewise, employee work guidelines, court supervision and monitoring guidelines, and human rights guidelines for employees involved in the judicial administration have been developed. A separate draft Bill on bail, guarantee and limitation has been drafted and submitted to Nepal Law Commission. Development in case management has also been completed.

Likewise, in order to strengthen coordination with justice sector actors and in order to frame policy regarding partnership with donor organization and non-governmental organizations, the committee constituted therein has already submitted its report, and a committee for entering into partnership with donor organization has already been established. A draft media policy of the judiciary has already been developed and information cells in courts have been established. Similarly, Court Management Committee and Justice Sector Coordination Committee have been established. In order to strengthen the services to be provided to the court users, a Charter has been prepared and published for the court users.

Similarly, in order to make the judicial system more transparent and accountable effort has been made towards strengthening its investigative and disciplinary mechanism. There has been remarkable reform in redemption of arrears. Mediation has been introduced in the judicial process. A study and a report regarding reform of security system of the courts and its judges, employees and other users have been prepared. Likewise, a study regarding development of scientific central documentation system has been carried out and various recommendations have been provided

thereof. In the process of managing the documentation, some of the case files have been destroyed and other necessary works in this regard is being carried out. With a view of institutionalizing legal aid, effort towards extending the service of paid lawyers is being carried out. Similarly, with the purpose of institutionalizing the information system regarding the judicial process, the activities of the Supreme Court have been disseminated through its web site. The decisions and orders are being computerized. Some software in the area of case management has been developed. Commercial Benches have been constituted in four areas and some activities regarding strengthening juvenile justice system is being carried out.

1.7 Situation Analysis

Since the situation analysis of subject matters carried during the process of drafting the first Plan is still relevant, the same has been taken into consideration in the second Plan. Owing to the constitutional change and changes experienced in the economic and social sectors, situation analysis has been carried out on the basis of the comments received from the stakeholders during the interaction programs and likewise the situation analysis is also based on the priority of matters to be addressed by the judiciary. Under this, situation analysis of the following has been undertaken: reform in case management, effectiveness in execution of decision, legal reform and research, capacity development and initiation of human resources, application of information technology, result oriented supervision and monitoring, promotion of judicial independence and accountability, easy access to justice and increase of public trust upon the judiciary, increase and effective coordination with stakeholders, development of physical infrastructure and reform in security management.

1.8 Core Functions

Pursuant to the responsibility prescribed by the Constitution and law and with the experience gained from the previous Plan, the following has been considered as the core function: adjudication of case, execution of decision and supervision and monitoring. Court management that was considered as one of the core functions in the first Plan has been incorporated under strategic intervention.

The following functions falls under adjudication function: review the constitutionality of law, to issue orders for the protection of fundamental and legal rights and public interest, exercise of original and appellate jurisdiction, and disposal of cases through application of Special Court (including Tribunals).

With regards to execution of decision which has been defined as one of the core functions, decisions and orders rendered from the Supreme Court to the District Courts and other courts and tribunals and any decisions rendered by mediation has been included as core function. Likewise, under supervision and monitoring, acts such as internal inspection and inspection and supervision of subordinate courts, tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies as prescribed by law has been incorporated. Result indicators for these core functions have been identified and in order to obtain the desired result, various strategic interventions and work plan has been designed.

1.9 Strategic Interventions

In order to assist realization of the core functions, 12 strategic interventions have been identified. In order to make the adjudication process effective and to bring reform in case management the following strategic intervention have been identified: to prepare and implement scientific case management procedure, to implement special campaigns in courts having many cases and that are considered sensitive in terms of security, to make writing decisions process speedy and

quality, to develop scientific documentation process and to evaluate the effectiveness of pilot courts.

Likewise, in order to make execution of decisions simple, speedy and effective the following strategic interventions have been identified: to establish and strengthen Decision Execution Directorate, to enhance the capacity of decision execution units, to make revenue collection unit effective, to properly manage records of punishment and fine, to manage goods relating to case, to effectively manage bail and guarantee, and to monitor directive orders issued in matters of public interest.

Similarly, under development of human resources, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to establish and strengthen human resource department, to implement human resource development plan, to promote human resources, to enhance the capacity of human resources and to coordinate and cooperate for development of human resources.

Under development of infrastructure of courts and management of logistical support the following strategic interventions have been identified: to review the plan regarding land and building and to implement the same, to manage vehicles, machinery equipments and furniture, to manage financial resources, and to strengthen library system.

With regards to information and media technology, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to establish and strengthen infrastructure for institutionalization of information technology, and to implement the development of media technology plan.

Under strengthening the supervision and monitoring system, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to strengthen supervision and monitoring mechanism, to maximize the application of information technology so as to develop automated monitoring system, to affiliate the level of execution of work observed during supervision and inspection with their **briti** development, to maintain an integrated record of cases disposed by each judge.

Similarly under reform of security management, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to strengthen security management of courts, to strengthen security management of judges, legal professionals and employees, and to provide security to parties to a case, victims, witnesses and other court users.

In order to preserve the values of judicial independence, accountability and autonomy, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to strengthen research mechanism inside the judiciary, to conduct research on precedents, law and justice system and to publish the same, to review laws related to judicial administration and to amend and draft new laws so as to increase the level of service to be provided by the court.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen coordination with justice sector stakeholders, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to strengthen Justice Sector Coordination Committee, to develop cooperation with stakeholders, to regulate and manage cooperation with donor community and non-governmental organizations.

Likewise, in order to increase easy access to justice and to public trust upon the judiciary, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to ascertain access to judicial information to the stakeholders, to promote legal aid, to promote mediation, and to strengthen services to be

provided to court users. Similarly, in order to strengthen the institutional capacity of courts and tribunals for the purpose of implementing the strategic plan, the following strategic interventions have been identified: to establish and strengthen strategic plan formulation and implementing mechanism, all courts and tribunals shall formulate implementation plan and implement the same, to disseminate the current Plan, monitor, evaluate and formulate forthcoming Plan.

1.10 Risks and Mitigating Measures

In the first Plan, the issue of possible risks and mitigating measures had not been mentioned but in this Plan, risks have been identified and mitigating measures have been recommended. It is presumed that the resources as envisaged by the Plan will be easily obtained. Provided, the budgeted as envisaged by Plan and other executive assistance is not obtained from the government, the Plan will not be able to achieve its targeted result. Likewise, provided the concerned authority does not provide assistance in the review and reform of Act and laws, the expected result cannot be met through external assistance only. Similarly, if manpower pursuant to the post cannot be fulfilled on time and provided majority of post remain vacant for a long period, achievements as desired by the Plan cannot be achieved. Social and political factors such as social insecurity, closures, strikes, conflict and agitations can be a hindrance to the execution of judicial process and this could have direct affect on the activities envisaged by the Plan. The result expected by the Plan can be achieved only through the assistance and cooperation with the concerned stakeholders. Provided, any complexity arises with regards to assistance and cooperation with the concerned stakeholders, the target envisaged by the Plan cannot be achieved. The transition and instability and the possibility of changes in the judicial infrastructure may also call for reformation in the Plan. Technical difficulties, insufficient logistical support and other risks that may come in this sector will have a direct effect on the Plan.

1.11 Implementation Plan of Strategic Interventions

Implementation plan of the strategic interventions prescribed under Chapter Six have been prescribed under Chapter Eight. Separate activities have been identified for each strategic intervention and separate results, result indicator, time frame for completion of the initiative and responsible person has been prescribed.

1.12 Budget Projection

Ninth Chapter contains the budget deemed necessary to conduct the proposed activities so as to meet the target and objectives as determined by the Plan. While formulating the budget, effort has been made to make the budget factual and practical. During the Plan period i.e. for the fiscal year 2066/067 to fiscal year 2070/071 the total budget estimated stands at 19,118,831,000. From among the total budget Rs. 7,879,787,000 has been earmarked for core functions whereas 11,239,044,000 have been earmarked for strategic intervention. Employees remuneration and allowance that have been increased vide budget statement of the year 2066 has not been included in the said budget. The principal portion of the budget to disbursed to the judiciary will be consumed in the form of remuneration and allowances and other administrative expenses whereas the remaining portion of the budget shall be consumed towards developing the capacity of human resources, construction of physical infrastructure, application of information technology and increasing peoples' access to justice.

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Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

The Nepali judiciary for the past fifteen years had been looking for an opportune moment to include novel disciplines regarding management in its working procedures. In the past, the judiciary had been identifying its problems and through various researches had been making an effort to follow the various principles of management. It was realized that reform of justice was not possible through such studies only and that such reforms was possible only through the determination of definite targets and objectives and commitments. Realizing this fact, the Nepali judiciary had for the first time formulated and implemented its five-year Strategic Plan (2061-2066).

If we are to look into the universal practice, the concept of planning, development and management had entered the judicial process only after the development of the management processes. With the concept of a separate plan for the judiciary, the process of planned development commenced after fifty years in Nepal. The judiciary was vested with the responsibility of protecting the fundamental rights of its citizens and was also vested with the constitutional responsibility of guaranteeing rule of law in the country and where the core plan of the country was unable to address these important issues of the judiciary, a separate strategic plan for the judiciary was deemed necessary, which is evident from the situation analysis of the past plans.

While initiating the process of formulating the Plan five years ago, the physical infrastructure and financial resources of the court were in a deplorable condition. There were no clear plan for development of its human resources and the level of security was not satisfactory. Likewise, there was no clear vision to control and curb the delay in the judicial process and neither was there any vision to control the irregularities within the judiciary. There was no mechanism to address baseless and public comments made against the judiciary. Can the judiciary also formulate its own plan? It was presumed that formulation of strategic plan was an intellectual exercise carried out by limited individuals and within the periphery of such presumptions it was a challenging task for the judiciary to conduct a situation analysis and come forward with a separate strategic plan.

Within the backdrop of having no experience regarding planning process, and if we are to look back and see the progress made during the period of the first Plan, we realize that expected achievements have not been made during the said period. If we are to evaluate the reform of the judicial process on ideal standards vis-à-vis that crime had never been perpetrated, that debtor had cleared all his debts and that decisions had never been overruled, then such evaluations becomes impossible because complex human elements are attached in the judicial process whose management is very difficult. Evaluation of the judicial process depends upon the public trust, security and other valid circumstances which are related to a party and as such evaluation of such matters cannot be expressed through physical or mathematical formula. The judiciary cannot compromise even in the most complex circumstances and has to function under the basic recognized principles of the judicial process. Therefore, evaluation of its achievements has to be different than the evaluation of industrial, professional or administrative organization and verifiable result indicators have been determined which need to be followed.

Whatever may be the status of achievement from review of the first Plan, the judiciary has to some extent obtained experience regarding implementation of the Plan. Capacity has been developed in

listing achievements obtained from the Plan and also in identifying the problems and challenges encountered during the implementation of the Plan. The Plan with regards to judicial process and strengthening the judiciary has initiated the concept of planned development process and has been able to introduce new thoughts and concepts. This has created a foundation for the future of the judiciary. On the basis of this foundation and in order to give continuity to the process of planned development this Plan has been formulated.

Strategic plan is a plan consisting of strategies deemed necessary for obtaining its designed destination through the application of management skills and limited resources. Strategic plan envisages the desire of change and also the potential changes in the external environment thereby assisting in achieving its target. Therefore, this is different from the general plan or long-term plan. Scattered efforts are integrated in the strategic plan and the strategic plan determines the result and indicators and guides the organization to a definite target and emphasizes in obtaining the target within the prescribed period. Strategic plan is a guideline, which confronts adverse conditions and minimizes risks and recognizes the application of alternative remedies for reaching its target.

The success or failure of the Plan of the Nepali judiciary depends upon the role of other parties. Provided, sufficient assistance and coordination cannot be established with the concerned stakeholders, it would not be possible for the Plan to achieve its desired result. A strategic plan is formulated within the limitation of one's organization and within the limitation of work that can be implemented but this is not so with regards to the judiciary. The work and nature of the judiciary is such that activities of the judiciary should be implemented in cooperation and participation with the external stakeholders. The plan of the judiciary is not sufficient in itself to obtain its end result. For achieving the targets set by the Plan, positive and active participation is required from the Executive, Bar, government attorney, police, Judicial Council, National Judicial Academy, university, law faculties, media and civil society or from their representatives. These organizations should also formulate strategic plans wherein those plans should coordinate with the plan of the judiciary and provided both plans are implemented simultaneously then only can we achieve the expected results. Looking back at the implementation of the first Plan, there was no coordination with other agents or actors. It has been experienced that reform plan should not only be reform plans of the judiciary but such plans should also address reforms of other concerned organizations related with the justice sector.

Reformation of judicial process is a continuing process and judicial organization should continuously be involved in this process. The strategic plan followed by the judiciary is a result of such continuity. Provided, if we are to implement the plan with the concept of resolving all the problems at one go then such actions becomes immature and impractical. Every plan has issues that can be learnt upon. The experiences and weaknesses gained during the implementation of the past plan can be guidelines for future plans and with this principle a situation analysis has been carried out and effort towards formulating the basic features of the Plan has been presented.

1.2 Plan Formulation Committee

In order to provide formality to the formulation process of the second strategic plan, the recommendation made by Plan Formulation Committee on 2066 Baisakh 22 was ratified by High-Level Direction Committee on Baisakh 28, 2066, wherein the following committees were established.

Plan Formulation Committee

1. Honorable Justice Kalyan Shrestha, Supreme Court	Coordinator
2. Honorable Justice Dr. Ananda Mohan Bhattarai, Appellate Court, Patan	Member
3. Registrar Dr. Ram Krishna Timalsona, Supreme Court	Member
4. Honorable Justice Binod Prasad Sharma, Rasuwa District Court	Member
5. Joint Secretary Mr. Atmaram Pandey, Representative, National Planning Commission	Member
6. Joint Secretary Mr. Ran Bahadur Shrestha, Representative, Ministry of Finance	Member
7. Joint Registrar, Binod Sharma, Supreme Court	Member-Secretary

Task Force (Full Time)

1. Honorable Justice Dr. Ananda Mohan Bhattarai, Appellate Court, Patan	Coordinator
2. Honorable Justice Binod Prasad Sharma, Rasuwa District Court	Member
3. Joint Secretary Nahakul Subedi, Judicial Council Secretariat	Member
4. Joint Registrar Binod Sharma, Supreme Court	Member-Secretary

With the aim of providing assistance to the above groups, Under-Secretary Mr. Giriraj Gautam, Under-Secretary Mr. Shyam Kumar Bhattarai, Under-Secretary Mr. Navaraj Dahal, Under-Secretary Narayan Prasad Subedi, Section Officer Mr. Bhadrakali Pokharel, Account Officer Mr. Mohan Bahadur Karki, Computer Operator Mr. Dixitman Rajbhandari, Nayab Subba Mr. Somkant Bhandari, Accountant Mr. Hari Sharan Gautam, light vehicle driver Mr. Purna Maharjan, office assistant Mr. Hari Maharjan and Mrs. Seeta Devi Dhital were assigned on a full-term basis. Likewise, Dr. Shree Krishna Shrestha and Mr. Rajan Kumar K.C. provided their technical expertise during the stage of drafting the Plan.

1.3. Planning Process

With the constitution of the Task Force and prior to commencing its work, the Plan Formulation Committee provided guidelines regarding the methodology and processes and matters to be included during the formulation of the Plan. It was realized that during the formulation of the Plan, active participation from judges, employees and stakeholders of the judiciary was deemed essential and taking this into consideration, written recommendation was sought from all the courts, tribunals and other judicial bodies.

Series of discussions and interactions were organized with legal professionals, employees, various organizations involved in the area of law and justice, representatives from the media and other concerned stakeholders.¹ The interaction was centered in identifying the matters to be included in the Plan, determining and selection of targets and result indicators, indicators for strategic interventions and risk and mitigating measures. Prior to the constitution of the Plan Formulation Committee, the experience of the first Plan, need for the second Plan, its appropriateness and the matters to be included in the Plan was discussed in the first National Conference of the judges.² During the conference, opinions were sought from each judge and high officers by providing them with questionnaires.³ While formulating the Plan, the concerns and interests expressed by the participants have been incorporated.

¹ Detailed descriptions of the interaction have been provided in Annex 6

² The conference was held on 2065/12/18 and 19

³ From among the participants, 96 of the participants had submitted the questionnaires.

During the discussions organized between the concerned stakeholders, some of the participants opined for formulation of an interim Plan since they were of the view that the country was in a transitional phase and also was in the process of drafting a new Constitution, whereas majority of the participants opined that the functions of the judiciary would remain same irrespective of the constitutional provisions and also expressed that if any differences arose, the same could be addressed during the mid-term review wherein honoring the opinion of the majority, it was decided to draft a strategic plan for a period of five years.

With the preparation of the preliminary draft, regional consultation meetings were held in Biratnagar on 2066/3/6, Pokhara on 2066/3/13, Nepalgunj on 2066/3/17 and Kathmandu on 2066/3/20. Judges and other stakeholders participated in the consultation meeting.⁴ In the consultation meeting, the preliminary draft of the Plan was submitted and extensive discussions were held.

Matters raised during the consultation meeting were again discussed by the Task Force and changes to the preliminary draft were made. The final draft was submitted by the Plan Formulation Committee before the High-Level Direction Committee and Plan Implementation Committee on 2066/3/25. Pursuant to the opinions and recommendations made by the committee, the draft was further improved and was submitted for further suggestions in a retreat organized for the judges by National Judicial Academy on 2066/3/27. Pursuant to the suggestions made by the honorable justices, further changes deemed necessary were made and the draft Plan was submitted to the Chief Justice on 2066/3/30. Thereafter, a meeting of the Full Court held on 2066/3/31 decided to implement the Plan which was deemed to be effective from 2066/4/1.

1.4 Basic Objective of the Plan

The wider objective of the Plan is to construct a judiciary that is competent of executing its obligations vested by the Constitution thereby gaining public trust whereas by end of the Plan period, the principal objective of the Plan is to provide reforms in the proceedings of the judiciary that can be widely experienced. The following objectives have been incorporated in the Plan.

- To review the first strategic plan of the Nepali judiciary and to give continuity to the process of planned reform,
- To analyze the existing resources of the judiciary and its work and to identify its responsibility and challenges in the changed context,
- To determine strategic interventions in order to face the responsibility and challenges identified and to prepare an implementation plan and necessary budget thereof.

1.5 Methodology

The features of the strategic plan are based on the path determined by the first Plan and the mid-term review. As to whether or not subject matters determined by the first Plan are relevant, as to whether or it would be appropriate to provide continuity to those subject matters and provided it is not deemed relevant to provide continuity what need to be done were issues that were focused during formulation of the strategic plan. Situation analysis, identification of the vision, mission, values, core functions, result indicators and strategic interventions for the judiciary were determined.

⁴ Detailed description of regional consultation meetings have been provided in Annex 6

Review of the first Plan and situation analysis, publication made by the Supreme Court and its subordinate courts and other judicial bodies and information and data obtained from those bodies and internal study reports made by the Supreme Court have formed the basis of the study. On the basis of the review and situation analysis, strategic interventions and work plans have been prepared. During the process of formulating the feature of the strategic plan, and in order to determine the theoretical aspects of the Plan, periodical plans of the National Planning Commission and strategic plan of other institutions were taken as reference materials.

Every activity of the judiciary should be guided by the values of the Plan and should be oriented and geared towards the vision and mission. It is a recognized principle that the activities of the judiciary must be based on targets and standards and therefore the activities of the judiciary have been made verifiable on the basis of result indicators. In order to obtain the results determined by the core functions, strategic interventions have been determined and a work plan has been formulated for its effective implementation.

1.6 Presentation of Plan

The Plan has been divided into nine Chapters. The second chapter contains vision, mission and values of the judiciary. A short review of the first strategic plan has been presented in the third chapter. Under this chapter, core functions defined by the Plan and the achievements made in the area of strategic interventions and status of execution have been discussed. The review contains an analysis of the data of the first four years (fiscal year 2061-062 to 2064-065) and on the basis of the analysis achievements and weaknesses have been presented. On the basis of the situation analysis derived from the review, strengths and weaknesses of the judiciary have been identified and opportunities and challenges have been analyzed which have been incorporated in the fourth chapter. This chapter also deals with the concept of the stakeholders and review of the Plan, situation analysis and strategic issues to be addressed by the second Plan. The fifth chapter contains result indicators and core functions to be implemented by the judiciary. Under core functions lies the following: adjudication, execution of decision and inspection and supervision. The sixth chapter prescribes 12 strategic interventions which are based on goal and objective model. Likewise, chapter seven identifies the potential risks that may be encountered during the implementation of the strategic interventions and also identifies mitigating measures for such risks. Chapter eight describes activities to be performed under the strategic interventions, its result, indicator, time frame and responsibility. Chapter nine discusses about the budget that has been marked for operating the proposed activities so as to achieve the target and objective determined by the Plan.

Various data and name of the participants have been provided in the Annex.

1.7 Implementation of Plan

Desired achievements can be achieved only through an effective implementation of the Plan. Therefore, activities to be initiated under the various strategic interventions have been clustered with the core functions and as such the Plan has been made practical and implementable. In order to make the implementation of the Plan effective, a Plan Implementation Secretariat is envisaged to be established. Likewise, strengthening the Research and Planning Division is also envisaged and there are plans of creating posts for planning officers and activities such as judicial research have been included. The Secretariat shall regularly monitor and supervise the activities under the

Plan and accordingly shall maintain data. Extension of plan implementation mechanisms is envisaged in all the courts and programs have been formulated for effective implementation of the Plan.

In an institution like the judiciary, it is not possible to conduct all activities for all the courts and judicial institutions from the central level. Under the wider umbrella of the Strategic Plan, it is envisaged that each court shall prepare separate annual work plans and implement the same. In order to transfer skills relating to formulation of work plan, activities in this regard has also been envisaged and included in the Plan. In order to increase accessibility towards the implementation of the Plan, dissemination of the Plan to concerned stakeholders is considered an important step in the Plan.

Chapter Two

Vision, Mission and Values

Chapter Two

Vision, Mission and Values

2.1 Introduction

The first five-year Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary had defined the vision, mission and values of the judiciary. Vision, mission and values do not change constantly and since they are permanent in nature, the spirit of mission, vision and values defined by the first Plan have been incorporated in the second Plan with minor changes. Commitment and ownership regarding implementation of the Plan of the judiciary has been incorporated as a new value.

The Plan recognizes vision as destination, mission as path to destination and values as guidelines to the proceedings of the judiciary.

2.2 Vision

To establish a system of justice which is independent, competent, inexpensive, speedy, and easily accessible to the public and worthy of public trust and thereby to transform the concept of the rule of law and human rights into a living reality and thus ensure justice to all.

2.3 Mission

To impart fair and impartial justice in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the laws and the recognized principles of justice.

2.4 Values

Allegiance to the Constitution	Judiciary shall remain committed towards the supremacy of the Constitution and shall remain committed towards the realization of economic, social and political justice as enshrined by the Constitution.
Independence and Autonomy	Judiciary believes in independence to perform its duties without any interference and pursues autonomy to deliver its services.
Duty towards Society	Judiciary is mindful of its judicial responsibility to the society and by preserving the values of democracy, multi-party and open society, the judiciary furthers collaboration with other external actors for peaceful settlement of disputes and is committed towards promotion consensus building and spirit of mediation in the society.
Accessibility of Justice	The judiciary will strive for providing increased accessibility of the people including the disempowered, minorities and indigents to judicial services at the most local level.
Competent Justice	The judiciary underlines the need to continuously improve the capacity of judicial institutions in order to provide quality services to the people in a dedicated and professional manner.

High ethical standard	Morality, ethics, integrity accountability, transparency and honesty will guide the judicial process in order to enhance the public trust.
Representation and Inclusiveness	The judiciary will be guided by the principle of fair demographic representation, promote inclusive institutional culture and carry out its duties without compromising the merit and quality of justice
Ownership	Judges and employees shall remain fully committed in order to maintain the prestige of judicial service and shall be committed to reform of judicial process.

Chapter Three

Review of the First Plan

Chapter Three

Review of First Plan

3.1 Background

The first Plan of the judiciary had identified four core functions of the judiciary and separate target had been identified for each function. In order to evaluate the results with the determined standard and time frame, result indicators had also been prescribed.

3.2 Core Functions

The provision of advisory function on constitutional and legal issues had been discontinued by the Interim Constitution, 2063, wherein this core function was deemed irrelevant and as such the advisory function of the judiciary was removed upon mid-term review. The achievements of the task that were given continuity till the end of the Plan period are given herein below:

3.2.1 Adjudication Function

3.2.1.1 Examination of constitutionality of law

Writ petition registered pursuant to Article 88 (1) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, and Article 107 (1) of the Interim Constitution, were determined to be disposed within one year from the date of registration of such petitions. Disposal record of writ petition is provided in the table herein below.

TABLE: 1

Particulars Regarding Examination of Constitutionality of Law

S. No.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 Years.
1	Pending balance	28	54	74	65	55
2	New registration	54	82	48	40	56
3	Total	82	136	122	105	111
4	Disposal	28	62	57	36	46
5	Current balance	54	74	65	69	-
6	From among the pending balance petition exceeding one year	-	20	22	34 ⁵	

The number of disposal for all the years should have been equal to the new registration of that year, but in the third year the ratio of disposal has been more than the new registration. Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number of petitions exceeding one year should have been zero. In comparison to other kinds of writ and cases submitted before the Supreme Court, although special importance and priority had been given to such disputes and where the target was to dispose the case within one year, the disposal of cases having similar nature have been slow and irregular.

⁵ Pursuant to the target this number should have been nil.

3.2.1.2 Issue appropriate orders for the protection of fundamental and legal rights and public interest

Writ petition registered pursuant to Article 88 (1) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, and Article 107 (1) of the Interim Constitution, were determined to be disposed within one year from the date of registration of such petitions. Likewise, the target was to reduce 75% of the backlog at the rate of 15% every year. The status of disposal of disputes of this nature is given herein below:-

TABLE: 2

Description of Petition submitted under Writ Jurisdiction

S. No.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 years	
1	Pending balance	2,999	2,522	2,609	2,700	2,708	
2	New registration	1,538	1,773	1,291	1,141	1,436	
3	Total	4,537	4,295	3,900	3,841	4,143	
4	Disposal	2,015	1,686	1,200	1,124	1,506	
5	Current balance	2,522	2,609	2,700	2,717 ⁶	-	
6	From among the balance petition exceeding one year	-	1,513	1,609	1,841 ⁷	-	
7	Disposal high/low against new registration	Number	+477	-87	-91	-17	+71
		Percentage	+31%	-5%	-7%	-1%	4.9% ⁸
8	Current balance high/low against pending balance	Number	-477	+87	+91	+17	-71
		Percentage	-16%	+3%	+3%	+1%	-2.69% ⁹

Pursuant to the target of the Plan the number of petitions exceeding one year should have been zero, whereas on the contrary, the target could not be reached wherein 1,841 petitions were deemed pending disposal rate for each year was set at 2.69% but the disposal rate had been minimized by 9.4% during the Plan period.

3.2.1.3 Original and Appellate Jurisdiction

The Plan targeted to dispose cases by all courts and tribunals within the limitation prescribed by law and had also envisaged that no case would exceed more than two years and likewise, the Plan had also targeted to dispose 50% of the pending cases at the rate of 10% case per year. The status of disposal in this regard is as follows:

⁶ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, this number should have been 12,000

⁷ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, this number should have been nil.

⁸ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, this number should have been + 15%

⁹ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, this number should have been - 15%

TABLE: 3**Supreme Court: Description of Cases of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction**

S. N.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 Years	
1	Pending balance	14,747	13,770	11,513	10,711	12,685	
2	New registration	4,474	4,176	4,260	3,907	4,204	
3	Total	19,221	17,946	15,713	14,618	16,889	
4	Disposal	5,451	6,433	5,062	4,448	5,349	
5	Current balance	13,770	11,513	10,711	10,170 ¹⁰	-	
6	From among the pending balance cases exceeding two years	6,752	5,842	4,732	4,330 ¹¹	-	
7	Disposal high/low against new registration	Number	+977	+2,257	+802	+541	+1,144
		Percentage	+22%	+54%	+19%	+14%	+27% ¹²
8	Current balance high/low against pending balance	Number	-977	-2,257	-802	-541	-1,144
		Percentage	-7%	-16%	-7%	-5%	-9.01% ¹³

From the obtained data, it can be perceived that the total number of pending cases at the Supreme Court has been declining respectively. During the Plan period, the target was to reduce the old pending cases by 10% every year, whereas in totality the case was reduced by 9.09% year i.e. reduction of pending cases during the Plan period was 31.03%. Although, the target to reduce cases exceeding two years to zero could not be reached, the number of cases exceeding two years for the first year stood at 6,752 and by the end of the fourth year the pending cases stood at 4,330.

From the overall data of the Supreme Court, it can be observed that there is a decrease in the registration of new cases and speed of disposal of cases has increased. The overall description in this regard is presented herein below:

TABLE: 4**Supreme Court: Consolidated Description under all Jurisdiction**

S. No.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 years	
1	Pending balance	17,774	16,346	14,196	13,476	15,448	
2	New registration	6,066	6,031	5,599	5,088	5,696	
3	Total	23,840	22,377	19,795	18,564	21,144	
4	Disposal	7,494	8,181	6,319	5,608	6,901	
5	Current balance	16,346	14,196	13,476	12,956 ¹⁴	-	
6	From among the pending balance, cases exceeding two years	7,703	6,734	5,611	5,376 ¹⁵	-	
7	Disposal low/high against new registration	Number	+1,428	+2,150	+720	+520	+1,205
		Percentage	+24%	+36%	+13%	+10%	+21% ¹⁶
8	Current balance low/high against pending balance	Number	-1,428	-2,150	-720	-520	-1,205
		Percentage	-13%	-13%	-5%	-4%	-7.8% ¹⁷

¹⁰ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, this number should have been 8,848

¹¹ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, this number should have been nil

¹² Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number stands at + 10%

¹³ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number stands at - 10%

¹⁴ Pursuant to the Plan the target should have been 10,664

¹⁵ Pursuant to the Plan the target should have been zero

¹⁶ Target of the Plan was +10%

¹⁷ Target of the Plan was - 10%

During the first year of the Plan, 17,774 cases remained to be disposed wherein by end of the fourth year the cases stood at 12,956 and as such it can be observed that cases during the Plan period had reduced by 27.10%. Although, the target to reduce the cases exceeding two years to zero could not be achieved as expected, from among the total number of pending cases during the first year 47.12% cases stood to exceed two years whereas end of the fourth year witnessed subsequent decrease in the number of cases wherein the number of cases stood at 33.42%.

From the overall data of the Appellate Court, although it can be observed that there is a decline in registration of new cases there has been improvement in disposal of cases. In this regard, the following descriptions have been presented herein below:

TABLE: 5

Appellate Courts: Description of Cases under Original and Appellate Jurisdiction

S. N.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 years	
1	Pending balance	10,042	10,157	10,723	7,803	9,681	
2	New registration	12,246	11,739	8,888	10,539	10,853	
3	Total	22,288	21,896	19,611	18,342	20,534	
4	Disposal	12,131	11,173	11,808	8,620	10,933	
5	Current balance	10,157	10,723	7,803	9,722 ¹⁸	-	
6	From among the pending balance, cases exceeding two years	513	572	547	745 ¹⁹	-	
7	Disposal low/high against new registration	Number	-115	-566	+2,920	-1,919	+80
		Percentage	-1%	-5%	+33%	-18%	+0.7% ²⁰
8	Current balance low/high against pending balance	Number	+115	+566	--2,920	+1,919	-80
		Percentage	+1%	+6%	-27%	+25%	-0.8% ²¹

Although remarkable improvement could not be achieved in disposal of cases during the Plan period in the Appellate Courts, in totality responsibility has reduced by 0.8% every year during the Plan period. During the first year, the number of cases exceeding two years at the Appellate Courts stood at 513 wherein the said number increased to 572 in the second year, 547 in the third year and 745 in the fourth year and as such it can be observed that there has been subsequent increase in the number of cases.

In the District Courts, disposal of cases has been higher than the registered cases during the first year and during the second year; the rate of disposal has been slightly lower than the registration of new cases. The rate has increased in the third year whereas there was a decrease in the fourth year and the disposal of cases was not uniform. In comparison to new registration, disposal of cases has been less. Overall description in this regard is provided herein below:

¹⁸ Pursuant to the Plan the target should have been 6,025

¹⁹ Pursuant to the Plan the target should have been zero

²⁰ Target of the Plan was +10%

²¹ Pursuant to the Plan the target should have been -10%

TABLE: 6**District Courts: Description of Cases under the Original Jurisdiction**

S. N.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 years	
1	Pending balance	27,642	25,699	32,275	30,819	29,109	
2	New registration	31,260	31,743	35,438	32,902	32,836	
3	Total	58,902	57,442	67,713	63,721	61,945	
4	Disposal	33,203	25,167	36,894	29,404	31,167	
5	Current balance	25,699	32,275	30,819	34,317 ²²	-	
6	From among the pending balance, cases exceeding two years	2,252	3,336	2,754	3,587 ²³	-	
7	Disposal low/high against new registration	Number	+1,943	-6,576	+1,456	-3,498	-1,669
		Percentage	-6%	-21%	+4%	-11%	-5%
8	Current balance low/high against pending balance	Number	-1,943	+6,576	-1,456	+3498	+1,669
		Percentage	-7%	+26%	-5%	+11%	+6% ²⁴

During the first year of the Plan, the number of cases exceeding two years at the District Court stood at 2,252 whereas in the second year the number stood at 3,336 and in the third year the number stood at 2,754 and in the fourth year the number stood at 3,578. From the above data, it can be observed that desired progress in the disposal of cases could not be achieved from the District Courts.

Overall description of cases in other courts and tribunals is as follows:

TABLE: 7**Description of Other Courts and Tribunals**

S. No.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 years	
1	Pending balance	903	1,354	3,152	2,174	1,896	
2	New registration	1,438	2,360	461	850	1,277	
3	Total	2,341	3,714	3,613	3,024	3,173	
4	Disposal	987	572	1,439	1,186	1,046	
5	Current balance	1,354	3,152	2,174	1,838	-	
6	From among the pending balance, cases exceeding 2 yrs	-	-	416	899 ²⁵	-	
7	Disposal high/low against new registration	Number	-451	-1,788	+978	+336	-231
		Percentage	-31%	-176%	+212%	+40%	-18% ²⁶
8	Current balance +/- against pending balance	Number	+451	+1,788	-978	-336	+231
		Percentage	+50%	+132%	-31%	-15%	+12% ²⁷

During the first and second year, other courts and tribunals in comparison to the number of registration of new cases have disposed lesser number of cases but in the third and fourth year

²² Pursuant to the Plan, the target should have been 16,585

²³ Pursuant to the Plan, the target should have been zero

²⁴ Pursuant to the Plan, the target should have been -10%

²⁵ Pursuant to the Plan, the target should have been zero

²⁶ Pursuant to the Plan, the target should have been +10%

²⁷ Pursuant to the Plan, the target should have been -10%

disposal rate has been satisfactory. However, due to negative impact of the first and second year, the pending cases have increased by 12%.

By the end of the fourth year of the Plan, provided we are to look into the data of all the courts and tribunals, expected results have not been achieved in disposal of pending cases. Detailed description is provided herein below:

TABLE: 8

Consolidated Statement of All Courts and Tribunals

S. No.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	Average of 4 years	
1	Pending balance	56,631	53,826	60,616	54,542	56,404	
2	New registration	51,010	51,833	50,386	49,379	50,665	
3	Total	107,641	105,709	111,002	103,921	107,068	
4	Disposal	53,815	45,093	56,460	44,818	50,047	
5	Current balance	53,826	60,616	54,542	59,103 ²⁸	-	
6	From among the pending balance, cases exceeding 2 yrs	10,468	10,642	9,328	9,561 ²⁹	-	
7	Disposal low/high against new registration	Number	+2,805	-6,790	+6,074	-4,561	-618
		Percentage	+5%	-13%	+12%	-9%	-1% ³⁰
8	Current balance low/high against pending balance	Number	+2,805	+6,790	-6,074	+4,561	+618
		Percentage	-5%	+13%	-10%	+8	+1% ³¹

Although, the target to reduce the number of cases exceeding two years to zero figure in all the courts and tribunals could not be achieved as expected, the number of cases exceeding two years from among the total during the first year stood at 19.44% whereas this figure stood at 16.17% in the fourth year and as such it can be observed that there has been a decline in cases exceeding two years. Since, disposal of cases as per the target could not be reached, reduction of pending cases at the rate of 10% per year could not be achieved thereby resulting in the increase of case by 1%.

With regards to disposal of cases by all the courts and tribunals, provided if we are to compare the disposal with the target of the Plan, some of the courts have made remarkable progress in reducing the number of old cases. During the first year, from among the 75 District Courts, the number of courts not having a single case exceeding two years stood at 27, wherein the said figure stood at 16 in the second year, 30 in the third year and 24 in the fourth year. Similarly, from among the Appellate Courts, the number of courts not having a single case exceeding two years stood at 3 in the first year, 4 in the second, 6 in the third and 8 in the fourth year. Likewise, although the overall rate of disposal of cases by all the courts and tribunals could not be achieved as expected, upon segregation it can be observed that the number of courts have been remarkable in making progress pursuant to the target of the Plan. Descriptions of courts disposing cases in ratio to registration of new cases are provided in Annex – 2.

The status of execution of work by various levels of courts and judges during the past four years of the Plan is as follows:

²⁸ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number should have been 33,979

²⁹ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number should have been zero

³⁰ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number should have been +10%

³¹ Pursuant to the target of the Plan, the number should have been -10%

- With regards to disputes concerning the review of constitutionality of law, the target was to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison but only 82% of the cases could be disposed each year, wherein additional responsibility at the rate of 10% per year regarding this issue has been added.
- With regards to disputes concerning protection of fundamental rights, the target was to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison wherein disposal has been achieved according to the target thus causing a decrease in the pending cases by 2.62% per year or in other words the responsibility has decreased by 71.
- With regards to disputes under the original and appellate jurisdiction, the target of Supreme Court was to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison to new registration, wherein disposal has been achieved according to the target thus causing decrease in the responsibility by an average of 7.80% per year or in other words the responsibility has decreased by 1,144.
- With regards to disputes under all jurisdictions, the target of Supreme Court was to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison to new registration, wherein disposal has been achieved according to the target thus causing decrease in the responsibility by an average of 7.8% per year or in other words the responsibility has decreased by 1,205.
- Target of Appellate Court was to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison to new registration, wherein disposal has been achieved according to the target thus causing decrease in the responsibility by an average of 0.8% per year or in other words the responsibility has decreased by 80.
- Target of District Court was to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison to new registration, wherein 95% of the cases has been disposed thereby resulting in addition of responsibility by 1,669 cases per year.
- Target of other courts and tribunals were to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison to new registration, wherein 82% of the cases has been disposed thereby resulting in addition of responsibility by 231 cases per year.
- Target of all courts and tribunals were to dispose 100% of the cases in comparison to new registration, wherein 99% of the cases has been disposed thereby resulting in addition of responsibility by 618 cases per year.
- If we are to look into the overall disposal rate of all courts and tribunals, although the courts and tribunals are competent to dispose the number cases in comparison to new registration, they have failed to dispose the cases within the prescribed limitation i.e. within a period of one year.
- From the overall data, we can conclude that it is not a problem for our courts and judges and employees to address the problem of work load, problem lies in reducing the quantity i.e. capacity to address within the prescribed period.

3.2.1.4 Execution of Decision

The Plan had envisaged to dispose petitions regarding execution of decisions within 6 months and provided the same could not be achieved, the Plan had envisaged that disposal of such petitions would not exceed one year. Likewise, the Plan had envisaged and targeted to decrease the pending petitions by 75% at the rate of 15% per year. Overall data regarding execution of decision during the Plan period is provided herein below:

TABLE: 9**Statement of Execution of Judgments**

S.N.	Description	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065
1	Pending balance	5,949	5,377	5,188	5,326
2	New registration	5,826	6,069	5,865	5,356
3	Total	11,775	11,473	11,043	10,682
4	Disposal	6,398	6,285	5,727	4,753
5	Disposal Percentage	54.24%	54.78%	51.81%	44.49%
6	Balance	5,377	5,188	5,326	5,929
7	From among the pending balance, cases exceeding one year	1,424	1,484	1,466	1,544
8	Disposal low/high against new registration	572 High	189 High	138 Low	603 Low
9	Current balance less/high against pending balance	9.61% Low	3.51% Low	2.66% High	12% High

The annual report for the fiscal year 2064/065 of the Supreme Court mentions five courts namely Manang, Mustang, Jajarkot, Jumla and Humla that has a zero figure regarding petitions relating to execution of decisions. Likewise, courts that do not petitions exceeding one year are Dhankuta, Okhaldhunga, Udaypur, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Parbat, Gulmi, Arghakanchi, Palpa, Rukum, Rolpa, Dailekh, Mugu, Doti, Bajura, Achham and Dadeldhura. In these districts, although the target envisaged by the Plan has been met, the conditions of District Courts having work load is different. Courts where petition regarding execution of decisions has exceeding one year are as follows:

TABLE: 10**Courts having maximum petitions regarding execution of judgment**

S. No.	Courts	Pending application for disposal	Below One Year	Exceeding One Year
1	Mahottari	571	330	241
2	Dhanusha	567	317	250
3	Saptari	565	216	349
4	Kathmandu	471	295	176
5	Siraha	363	228	135
6	Sarlahi	341	269	72
7	Parsa	338	176	162
8	Rautahat	316	200	116
9	Bara	314	162	152
10	Rupandehi	190	139	51

From the above table, expected improvement has not been achieved with regards to execution of decision of courts. The number of petitions is higher than 5,000. There has been no reduction in the number of petitions that have exceeded one year. Prior to the commencement of the Plan, the disposal rate of petitions regarding execution of decisions stood at 52.68%, whereas by end of the fourth year of the Plan the average disposal rate is lesser by 1.33%.

3.2.2 Supervision and Monitoring

The Plan had prescribed for supervision and monitoring of the subordinate courts, quasi-judicial bodies and prisons every year and on the basis of the recommendations made a report was

expected to be submitted within six months and for this purpose the Plan had also determined result indicators. In order to strengthen supervision and monitoring activity the Supreme Court had established a Monitoring and Inspection Division wherein an inspection timetable has been prepared, inspection reports are being collected at the central level and monitoring of execution of directives given during the time of inspection is also being carried out. Justices of the Supreme Court have been vested with the responsibility of inspecting and monitoring the Appellate Courts and its subordinate units. Other than the second year, inspections of courts have been carried out in other years.

3.2.3 Court Management

Activities such formulation of the strategic plan and its subsequent execution, collection of financial resources and its subsequent management, construction of infrastructure and renovation, management of human resources, management of records, dissemination of judicial information, research on law, precedents and justice system of Nepal and establishment of relations with stakeholders outside the justice sector has been classified under court management.

3.2.3.1 Implementation of Strategic Plan

With regards to implementation of the Strategic Plan, a High-Level Directive Committee under the Chairmanship of Right Honorable Chief Justice has been constituted for the purpose of carrying out the supervision and monitoring activities. Likewise, under the coordination of the honorable justice of the Supreme Court³², a Plan Implementation Committee was established wherein processes relating to implementation of the Plan was initiated. In order to assist and coordinate with the Plan Implementation Committee, Joint Registrar of the Research and Planning Division has been nominated as the Member-Secretary of the Committee. Pursuant to the decision made by the High-Level Directive Committee, a mid-term review of the Plan was conducted. Plan Implementation Committee has carried out regular monitoring and evaluation regarding implementation of the Plan and in order to render the implementation of the Plan effective the committee has rendered various policies.³³

3.2.3.2 Acquisition of Financial Resources and its Management

Prior to the commencement of the Plan, there has been a remarkable increase in the budget with the commencement of the Plan. Upon approval of the Plan, budget deemed necessary for implementation of the activities was projected and submitted before the government and the judiciary is hopeful that sufficient budget as projected will be released.³⁴ Since the budget as determined by the Plan could not be released, this has had an impact on the implementation of the Plan.

TABLE: 11

Status of Budget and Disbursement Project by the Plan

Fiscal Year	Estimated Budget	Disbursement	Percentage
2061/062	832,551,890	760,102,000	91.30%
2062/063	1,709,823,594	840,693,000	49.17%
2063/064	1,297,635,270	921,890,000	71.04%
2064/065	1,499,933,009	969,890,000	64.66%
2065/066	1,506,400,753	1,188,461,000	78.79%
Total	6,846,344,516	4,681,036,000	68.37%

³² Initially Senior Honorable Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi lead the committee which was later replaced by Honorable Justice Kalyan Shrestha

³³ This has already been discussed in Chapter One.

³⁴ Detailed description of the budget has been provided in Annex 4 and 5

Although, the strategic plan with justification had projected the budget required for the judiciary, it has been the practice of the National Planning Commission and the government to prescribe the ceiling of the budget and therefore, it has become a practice to project budget pursuant to the prescribed ceiling and such a practice is continued till date. With such practice in place, it has become difficult to achieve the targets projected and determined by the Plan. The budget disbursed for the judiciary falls approximately within 0.60 to 0.70% of the total national budget.

During the period of implementation of the Plan, judiciary has received assistance in various sectors from the donor community. United Nations Development Program, USAID, European Union, DanidaHUGOU, Asian Development Bank, and World Bank are some of the organizations that have been assisting the judiciary.

These organizations have been assisting the judiciary in the publication of law magazine, strengthening of the courts, capacity enhancement of judicial manpower, development of pilot courts, mediation program, legal reform, case management, judicial research, strengthening of commercial courts and record management to name a few.

3.2.3.3 Physical Infrastructure and Management of other Facilities

Taking into consideration the weakness of the physical infrastructure of the courts, the Plan envisages activities such as maintaining the status quo of the current infrastructures of the courts, management of library facilities, repair and renovation of furniture and other goods, and repair and renovation of vehicles. Details of the budget disbursed for this program is provided hereinbelow:

TABLE: 12

Statement of Budget Disbursed for Infrastructure Development and Books for the Supreme Court ³⁵

S.N.	Particulars	2061/062	2062/063	2063/064	2064/065	2065/066	Total
1	Land purchase	-	-	20,000,000	-	2,900,000 transferred from other budget head	
2	Furniture	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	43,000,000
3	Vehicles	50,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	262,200,000
4	Machinery equipments	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	75,000,000
5	Construction of Building	3,415,000	93,990,000	126,886,000	157,500,000	230,000,000	667,500,000
6	Public construction and infrastructure repair & maintenance	585,000	6,010,000	28,114,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	60,000,000
	Capital improvement	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
	Capital Total	79,000,000	180,000,000	265,000,000	260,000,000	332,500,000	1,116,500,000
7	Purchase of books(Current expenditure from 4.03)	5,000,000	7,700,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	191,500,000
	Total	840,000,000	187,700,000	267,450,000	262,500,000	334,000,000	1,135,650,000

³⁵ Source: Financial descriptions of the concerned year, Supreme Court

During the Plan period, some court buildings with sufficient infrastructure have been constructed whereas construction works are being carried out in other courts.³⁶ Description in this regard is provided in Table 13. The statuses of the buildings of the court are provided in Annex 5.

TABLE: 13

Courts having new building with infrastructure ³⁷

S. No.	Courts	Cost	Remarks
1	Ramechhap District Court	7,657,790.52	Construction Completed
2	Banke District Court	43,277,036.83	Construction Completed
3	Dhanusha District Court	41,326,282.84	Construction Completed
4	Rupandehi District Court	40,903,257.75	Construction Completed
5	Jhapa District Court	48,386,991.49	Construction Completed
6	Siraha District Court	14,555,008.94	Construction Completed
7	Saptari District Court	19,383,314.39	Construction Completed
8	Sindhupalchowk District Court	10,900,000.00	Construction Completed
9	Sarlahi District Court	15,598,794.24	Construction Completed
10	Appellate Court, Biratnagar	86,429,692.14	Under Construction
11	Kathmandu District Court	379,514,930.07	Under Construction
12	Dailekh District Court	32,498,367.18	Under Construction
13	Pyuthan District Court	28,643,552.70	Under Construction
14	Sindhuli District Court	36,745,847.96	Under Construction
15	Parbat District Court	30,706,000.00	Under Construction
16	Appellate Court, Nepalgunj	9,832,280.09	Under Construction
17	Taplejung District Court	46,685,030.13	Under Construction

3.2.3.4 Record Management

The Plan envisages for review of the current record management system and identification of the problems. Likewise, the Plan envisages formulation of policies and implementation of the same for the purpose of record management, development of phase-wise electronic data system in all the courts and selection and destruction of unnecessary documents.

A committee was established to provide recommendation for record management wherein the committee had identified and recommended current and long-term measures. The report submitted by the committee is in the process of being implemented. With assistance from USAID/Rule of Law Project, approximately 300,000 cases files of various courts³⁸ have been managed. Development of electronic data system has commenced in Supreme Court and in some Appellate and District Courts.

3.2.3.5 Dissemination of Judicial Information

With regards to dissemination of judicial information, the Plan had envisaged regular publication of Nepal Law Magazine, Supreme Court Bulletin and Annual Report. Likewise, publication of

³⁶ Detailed description in this regard is provided under Strategic Intervention 3.3.3

³⁷ For buildings which are under construction, estimation of the budget has been projected.

³⁸ Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Lalitpur District Court and Parsa District Court

functions and duties of the judiciary in English and Nepali language and construction of website of the judiciary had also been targeted.

With the implementation of the Plan, sufficient improvements have been witnessed in the past in the area of dissemination of judicial information. Publication of Nepal Law Magazine has been regularized and there has been improvement in the quality of its publication. Information about the courts and data are regularly disseminated through the publication of the Supreme Court Bulletin. Annual report of the Supreme Court has been made more informative and has been standardized. With the purpose of disseminating information about the courts, a Speaker has been nominated in all levels of the court and functions, duties, rights and role of the Speaker has been prescribed. An information cell has been established in all the courts. With the application of information technology, a web site has been constructed at the Supreme Court for effective dissemination of judicial information. The web site contains some important decisions of the court, information, publication, weekly and daily cause list. A Charter has been prepared and published for the court users.

3.2.3.6 Human Resource Management

The Plan envisaged and targets formulation of human resource policy, implementation of time schedule for transfer and promotion, management of evaluation system of employees and implementation of award and punishment system on the basis of the work executed. A separate human resource unit has been established at the Supreme Court and the unit is involved in collecting and updating the personal description of the human resources. A High-Level Committee had been established for formulation of human resource development policy and a report therein is expected to be submitted in the near future. A separate Act with regards to the terms of service for court employees has been drafted.³⁹

3.2.3.7 Research on Law, Precedent and Justice System of Nepal

The Plan envisaged identifying laws, precedents and areas of the justice system deemed necessary for research and also envisages setting up of a Task Force for the purpose of conducting research in those areas, preparation and submission of research reports and for the purpose of implementing the reports, the Plan envisages maintaining contacts with other research oriented organizations.

In order to conduct study relating to reform of law and for the purpose of collecting, selecting and publication of precedents propounded by the Supreme Court separate High-Level Committees have been constituted. The Committee⁴⁰ established for conducting study relating to reform of law has identified areas of reform (such as bail, bond, limitation, alternative mechanism for resolution of dispute, Regulations of court, civil and criminal code and procedure) and have recommended for improvement in the concerned Act and law.⁴¹ Likewise, the Committee⁴² established to study the precedents had identified 13 topics wherein the said topics had been published in 17 parts. The publications are in the process of being updated. With coordination with National Judicial Academy, research oriented activities relating to Nepal judicial administration and justice system has been initiated. During the stage of implementation of the Plan, various research oriented activities such as jurisdiction of courts, human resources, physical infrastructure and logistic,

³⁹ Description regarding human resources has been prescribed in Strategic Intervention 3.3.6

⁴⁰ This Committee was established under the coordination of Honorable Justice Khil Raj Regmi, Supreme Court

⁴¹ The Committee has drafted separate Act for bail and limitation.

⁴² This Committee was established under the coordination of Senior Honorable Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi

matters affecting judicial autonomy, execution of decision, policies regarding case management have been carried out.

3.2.3.8 Development of Relation with Stakeholders outside the Justice Sector

The Plan had envisaged maintaining active relation with stakeholders beyond the justice sector and also aims to increase mutual assistance. Likewise, the Plan also aims at identifying the problems of the judiciary and calls for resolution of such problems by calling a coordination meeting and provided problems cannot be resolved, the Plan envisages informing the Supreme Court and also aims to generate resources deemed necessary for the court. During the stage of implementation of the Plan, a central level Justice Sector Coordination Committee headed by the Justice of the Supreme Court had been established which constituted of stakeholders of the justice sector and representative from the civil society.⁴³ Likewise, Justice Sector Coordination Committees have been established at the Appellate and District levels and the committees are headed by the Chief Judges of the respective courts. Establishment procedure of the committee and jurisdiction of the committee has been defined and an information booklet regarding the committee has been published by the Supreme Court and the committee from time to time is involved in organizing various programs, interaction and coordination.

3.3 Strategic Interventions

The Plan had identified 16 strategic interventions. During the mid-term review of the Plan, some of the strategic interventions identified by the Plan have been suspended, whereas some have been integrated or added. As a result, the Plan now has 21 strategic interventions.⁴⁴ The strategic interventions and activities there under and the achievements made therein are separately reviewed hereinbelow.

3.3.1 To strengthen management capacity of judiciary so as to make it competent and effective

The Plan had envisaged identification of organizational policy and its subsequent development, review of organizational features on the basis of management survey; identification of management training and on the basis of need identification, the Plan had aimed to conduct trainings with coordination with other institutions.

For the purpose of providing recommendations on implementation of the strategic interventions, two committees' vis-à-vis a Court Organization and Management Committee and a Judicial Administration Act Review Committee⁴⁵ had been established. The Court Organization and Management Committee⁴⁶ had pointed out that the court had not been able to develop according to the new management values and principles and that the court failed to develop pursuant to the development in the area of information and media technology. Likewise, the Committee with regards to the work loads of various courts and tribunals also pointed out lack of sufficient distribution of manpower. Similarly, the Committee highlighted that the service rendered by the

⁴³ Initially Honorable Justice Khil Raj Regmi headed this Committee and currently this Committee is presided by Honorable Justice Ram Prasad Shrestha

⁴⁴ Strategic interventions added during the mid-term review are as such: establishment and strengthening of monitoring and inspection system, strengthening of the library, strengthening institutional capacity of courts and tribunals, establishment and strengthening of commercial benches and strengthening of juvenile justice system.

⁴⁵ The committee established under the coordination of Honorable Justice Khil Raj Regmi had submitted its report on 062 Baisakh. (Since the report submitted by the Committee has been discussed in detail in Strategic Intervention 7, the same has not been reiterated).

⁴⁶ Then Honorable Justice Prem Raj Sharma, Appellate Court Butwal headed this Committee and the Committee had submitted its report on 2062 Baisakh

courts were not in accordance with the high standard set therein and had recommended for addition of various posts and quota for resolution of the problem.

Pursuant to the recommendation made by the Committee, a separate technical unit has been established in the Supreme Court, provisions for security officers, store officers have been made. Likewise, standard for hiring technical and office assistants on a contractual basis has been determined and pursuant to the standards set appointments are being made and some of the quota have been approved and post have been fulfilled. With regards to other posts including the post of Registrar General, necessary actions have been initiated for obtaining approval.

Some of the activities incorporated during the mid-review had been reviewed wherein activities such as strengthening the Plan Implementation Secretariat was incorporated. Likewise, preparation of work plan upon review of survey management has also been envisaged and activities relating to implementation of management plan and commencement of procedures relating to evaluation of work have also been decided.

With regards to commencement of procedures relating to evaluation work, a Task Force has been constituted with representatives from the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Judicial Council, District Court and Tribunal and the Task Force had been provided with a work order to submit its report in this regard within two months. Although a decision to this effect has been taken no further progress has been observed.

3.3.2 To pursue for increased budgetary allocation and secure financial autonomy in disbursement and expenditure

For the purpose of conducting the regular activities of the judiciary, the Plan had projected some concrete actions regarding acquisition of financial autonomy and appropriation of sufficient budget and distribution of the same pertaining to its priority and need. Under this, presentation of the budget along with the activities, drafting of appropriate policy for financial autonomy and autonomy to work with donor organizations were included.

In order to include the Plan in the national plan and for implementation of the Plan formal requests have been made to the Ministry of Finance for appropriation of necessary budget and National Planning Commission for inclusion of the Plan in the national plan. Efforts have been made for appropriation of budget for the implementation of the Plan. During this period although there has been an increment in the budget for the judiciary, the judiciary is yet to receive sufficient budget.⁴⁷

A Committee on Financial and Judicial Autonomy⁴⁸ had been established to conduct a study on the judicial, financial and administrative autonomy of the judiciary. The Committee had highlighted that financial and administrative autonomy of the judiciary should be prescribed in the Constitution, that the judiciary should be vested with the authority to frame rules deemed necessary for operating the works of the judiciary. The committee recommended for establishment of a Financial Management Committee to be chaired by the Chief Justice and represented by justice of the Supreme Court, Finance Minister, Vice-Chairman of National Planning Commission or a Member designated to look into the affairs of the judiciary and Registrar of the Supreme Court as Member-Secretary. It also recommended that the said Committee should formulate the budget for the judiciary and submit it to the National Planning Commission wherein the Commission should include the budget in its annual budget and to submit the budget, remuneration, services and facilities of justices and employees of the court before the Parliament and for the purpose of assisting the Financial

⁴⁷ With regards to the budget the same has been mentioned in 3.2.3.2

⁴⁸ This Committee had been constituted under the coordination of Honorable Justice Balaram K.C., Supreme Court

Management Committee, the committee recommended for establishing Planning Committee under the coordination of the Registrar of the Supreme Court.⁴⁹

Likewise, a committee had been constituted to look into forging alliance with donor communities. The committee had recommended that the judiciary should be independent in dealing with the donor communities and had also recommended that assistance received from donors should be utilized in prioritized areas.⁵⁰ During the stage of mid-term review, some preliminary activities were reviewed wherein recommendation were made for establishment of Financial Management Committee, to construct a network and hold interactions between Parliamentary Committee and other stakeholders for financial effectiveness, to establish a High-Level Judicial Budget Disbursement Committee and to formulate prioritized budget based on the implementation plan and pursuant to the directives issued by the Committee to carry out financial reforms.

In order to manage the assistance to be received from the donor communities a permanent committee has been established.⁵¹ Likewise, a Financial Management Committee has also been established.

3.3.3 To develop infrastructure and logistical support for creating congenial working environment in the court

Under this strategic intervention, it was envisaged to establish a committee to carry out a study on the physical infrastructure and other facilities of the courts. It was also envisaged that on the basis of the report need shall be identified and on the basis of the need identification plan and program for obtaining physical infrastructure and facilities such land, building, library, computer, equipments, furniture etc. shall be prepared. In this regard, a committee had been constituted to conduct a study on the physical infrastructure and logistical need of the court, wherein the committee had submitted a report where infrastructure deemed necessary for the courts and an estimated budget had been submitted.⁵² The report had classified the Supreme Court and other courts into various categories and pursuant to the categories had also prescribed standards for land and building. With regards to acquisition of land and construction of building, the standards prescribed by the committee are being followed.

In order to manage infrastructure development work (includes works such as acquiring/purchase of land for the court, construction and renovation of buildings) prepared by the Construction Committee for the courts, timely review is being carried every three years.

Since, land pursuant to the standard prescribed has not been available for the Supreme Court, new building for the Supreme Court has not been constructed. In order to fulfill the current deficiency, efforts towards improving the existing infrastructure is being carried out. Effort towards acquiring 50 ropanis of land within the premises of Singha Durbar and adjacent to the Supreme Court is being carried out. Likewise, additional land has been acquired for Appellate Court, Biratnagar and payment in lieu of land acquired for Appellate Court, Dipayal has been made.

⁴⁹ It was proposed that this Committee comprise of representatives from Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, National Planning Commission (Joint-Secretary level) and Financial Administration Section as Members with Chief of the Planning Division as the Member-Secretary.

⁵⁰ This recommendation has been stated under Strategic Intervention 3.3.8

⁵¹ This committee has been established under the coordination Honorable Justice Kalyan Shrestha, Supreme Court

⁵² Former Justice Honorable Badri Kumar Basnet was the Coordinator of this Committee.

Activities carried out to fulfill the need of the Supreme Court

- Erection of lift in the main and annex building
- Chambers of judges have been extended and improvement have been made in the Benches
- Seminar hall and shed has been constructed in the annex building
- For record management, room has been constructed in the first floor of the main building
- Counter has been constructed
- Extension and management of garden within the premises of the Supreme Court
- Construction of ramp for the disabled
- Server room, information cell, extension of canteen has been done during this fiscal year.

Achievements made during the fiscal year 2061/62 to 2064/065 regarding management of buildings of District and Appellate Courts:-

District Court	Appellate Court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential quarter for Rupandehi District Court judge has been completed • Extension of building and renovation works in District Courts of Gorkha, Ilam, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Sunsari, Saptari, Udaypur, Siraha, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Ramechhap, Sindhupalchowk, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Kathmandu, Palpa, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Lamjung, Syanjha, Kaski, Arghakhanchi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Salyan, Dang, Gulmi, Kailali, Surkhet, Taplejung, Morang, Khotang, Kavrepalanchowk, Lalitpur, Mustang, Humla, Banke, Bhajang, Bajura, Baitadi, Bardia, Rukum, Jajarkot, and Kanchanpur have been completed • An annex has been included in Kathmandu District Court • Construction of buildings in District Courts of Ramechhap and Banke has been completed • Construction of guard quarter in Rupandehi District Court has been completed • Construction of building in Rupandehi District Court has been completed • Construction of buildings in District Courts of Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Parbat, Pyuthan, Dailekh have commenced • Construction of buildings in District Courts of Dhanusha and Sindhupalchowk have been completed • Construction of building in Jhapa District Court has been completed whereas construction of buildings in Siraha and Sarlahi District Courts are ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of building and construction works in the Appellate Courts namely Mahendranagar, Patan, Janakpur, Hetauda, Butwal, Baglung, Dhankuta, Rajbiraj, Pokhara, Tulsipur, Dipayal, Ilam, Jumla, Nepalgunj, and Surkhet have been completed • Construction of annex building in the Appellate Court, Nepalgunj has been completed • Renovation of residential quarters in the Appellate Court of Ilam, Dhankuta, Baglung, and Mahendranagar have been completed • Construction of building of the Appellate Court, Biratnagar is in the completion stage

With the implementation of the Plan, the process of acquiring and purchasing land for various District Courts have been undertaken with utmost priority. During the Plan period, land had been provided by the government for the District Courts of Rupandehi, Mahottari, Jhapa and Pyuthan. Likewise, land and building have been acquired from the government for the District Courts of Jajarkot, Mugu and Kathmandu. Additional land has been purchased for the District Courts of

Ramechhap, Taplejung, and Doti. Similarly, additional land for Sarlahi District Court has been purchased and with the exchange of the former land additional land adjoining the purchased land has also been acquired.⁵³

While making a comparative study of vehicles required for the courts, there has been remarkable progress in procuring vehicles after the implementation of the Plan. Other than the Supreme Court and Appellate Courts, majority of the District Courts did not possess any vehicles whereas now majority of the courts that have transportation facilities have been provided with vehicles. While providing vehicles, it has been the policy of providing fuel and a driver for all judges of the District Court and vehicles are distributed on the basis of priority and judges having their personal vehicle are provided with fuel and driver. Likewise, Registrars and gazetted first class officers of the Appellate Courts that have access to transportation facilities are provided with vehicle along with driver and fuel. Likewise, it has been the policy of providing fuel and motorcycle to gazetted second-class officers wherein pursuant to the policy some officers have received the facilities and efforts towards providing facilities to the remaining is being made. Similarly, it has been the policy to provide a staff bus for ferrying court employees for courts having many employees and pursuant to the policy three staff bus for the Supreme Court has been made available and is in operation.

Previously, most of the courts did not have the facility of photocopy and fax machines but with the implementation of the Plan, majority of the courts have been provided with this facility. Likewise, in the Supreme Court, chamber of the judges have been installed with air conditioning machines and the same has been installed in the chambers of other court buildings.

Data regarding the availability of vehicles, computers, photocopy machines, fax prior to and upon commencement of the Plan is provided hereinbelow:

TABLE: 14

Status of Source and Resource before and after plan

Court	Vehicle (Motor, Car)		Computer		Photocopy		Fax		Telephone/ Photocopy	
	Before Plan	After Plan	Before Plan	After Plan	Before Plan	After Plan	Before Plan	After Plan	Before Plan	After Plan
Supreme Court	14	Bus 3 Car 34 Jeep 18 Motorcycle 36 Bicycle 87	56	300	5	15	4	17	-	30
Appellate Courts	29	Car -36 Jeep 18 Motorcycle 10 Bicycle 61	4	247	16	31	3	29	-	142
District Courts	54	Car-54 Jeep 33 Motorcycle 25 Bicycle 247	2	423	-	103	-	70	-	124
Other Courts & Tribunals	-	Car 19 Jeep 5 Motorcycle 11 Bicycle 62	-	70		12	-	7	-	34

⁵³ For detailed information, please refer to Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Achievements Made by the Judiciary – 2066 published by the Supreme Court.

Pursuant to the policy of providing services to court users through counter system, provisions of counters have been made in the newly constructed courts and to the extent possible provision of counters have also been made in old buildings so as to provide services to court users. Initiatives towards modernizing court libraries have been undertaken with the purchase of cupboards and additional books. Provisions of furniture and racks have assisted in management of records, wherein record files can be immediately obtained.

Construction Committee had prepared and submitted a three years work plan wherein the Committee was requested to integrate and prioritize the plan according to the mid-term review report wherein efforts to integrate and prioritize the plan is being carried out. Matters regarding security of courts, judges and employees had been included under the physical infrastructure development plan and in order to develop the security of the above matter a committee had been constituted wherein the security development plan is in its final stage.⁵⁴

3.3.4 To pursue for the streamlining of the number and geographical distribution of courts and review the existing jurisdiction

The Plan had proposed review of the current location of the courts and simplification of its jurisdiction. In order to conduct a study and submit recommendation thereof, a Court Jurisdiction Review Committee⁵⁵ and Court Functioning Jurisdiction Committee⁵⁶ had been formed. The committees have submitted their reports.

Where recommendations made by the Committee was in the process of being implemented, Interim Constitution, 2063 was promulgated wherein the Interim Constitution provided for restructuring of the state and prescribed for a federal structure, and since the above matters were to be decided through the promulgation of a new Constitution this strategic intervention was dropped by the mid-term review.

3.3.5 To strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to execute decisions

The Plan had envisaged to conduct a national conference of the execution officers/officials and identify the problems, to develop a policy on review of law and strengthening of logistical support and on recruitment of suitable human resource for efficient execution and revamping of security and to identify the training needs of executing officers/officials.

In this regard, two national conferences of the execution officers/officials had been conducted.⁵⁷ In addition to this, a committee had been formed⁵⁸ to study the provisions regarding sentencing and fines and recovery of such sentence and fines.

A committee had been formed by the Central Level Justice Sector Coordination Committee to draft decision execution guideline. The Committee had recommended for amendment of laws, constitution of an autonomous Body for execution of decision and provision of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of execution of decisions from the Supreme Court to the District Court.

⁵⁴ Hon'ble Justice Balram K.C. was the coordinator of this committee

⁵⁵ Hon'ble Justice Dilip Kumar Paudel was the coordinator of this committee and the committee had submitted its report on 2062/2/31

⁵⁶ Hon'ble Justice Khil Raj Regmi was the coordinator of the committee and the committee had submitted its report on 2062/12/7

⁵⁷ The first conference was held on 2062/3/3-5 and the second on 2062/5/24-26

⁵⁸ Former District Court Justice Shambhu Bahadur Karki was the chairperson of this committee and the committee had submitted its report on 2062

With the purpose of strengthening execution of decision, a Decision Execution Directorate has been established and work, duties and right of the Directorate has been prescribed. With the coordination of the National Judicial Academy, Decision Execution Guideline, 2065 has been published and distributed and orientation program for the concerned staff has been carried out.

3.3.6 To develop and implement human resources

The Plan had envisaged to constitute a committee for drafting a suitable legislation regulating recruitment and promotion of court personnel, to prepare draft legislation and submit the same to the concerned Body, to prepare and implement rules and guidelines for transfer, deputation and promotion of court personnel, to conduct a survey on human resources need in the judiciary, to constitute a committee to assess the human resources capacity and need of the judiciary, to make recommendations for proper staffing in the judiciary and to review the salary and other conditions of service of judges and court personnel.

A Committee had been constituted⁵⁹ to frame policy and calendar for transfer and promotion of judges and court personnel. The committee had framed policy regarding deputation and transfer of judges, calendar on geographical experience of court personnel and their transfer and annual work plan for the purpose of promotion.

Likewise, a committee for the purpose of drafting a legislation regulating the appointment, transfer, promotion and conditions of service for court personnel had been constituted. The committee had recommended for provision of Registrar as the administrative chief of all court personnel. With regards to administration of court personnel, the committee had recommended the Supreme Court to function as a central Body and the Judicial Council as its Secretariat. Similarly, the committee had recommended for removal of non-gazetted fourth class and other positions having no post and had also recommended for creation of post deemed necessary and had recommended that the Supreme Court should frame rules regarding the terms and conditions of service of the employees.⁶⁰

A Committee had been constituted to assess the human resources capacity and need of the judiciary.⁶¹ The Committee recommended for study leave along with scholarship, organizing annual conference of judges, high-level training regarding management, organizing conferences for Registrars and execution officers, separate trainings for bench officers, execution officers, supervisors, establishment of a separate central human resource unit in the Supreme Court for development of human resources, generating trainers, provision of studying abroad and exposure visits, preparation of work plan, to implement the principle of award and punishment, to provide basic facilities to summon executing officers and land surveyor so as to motivate them.

Pursuant to the recommendation made in the report, long and short-term trainings have been conducted for enhancing the capacity of the court personnel. Exposure visit to foreign countries and study leave along with scholarship for judicial human resources have been provisioned.⁶² Policy regulating the transfer of non-gazetted employees has been drafted. Basic materials have been provided to court personnel working in the fields. Commendation letter along with award has

⁵⁹ This Committee was chaired by the then Hon'ble Justice Dilip Kumar Paudel, Supreme Court. The committee had submitted its report in the month of Baisakh of the year 2062

⁶⁰ This Committee was chaired by former Hon'ble Justice Chandra Prasad Parajuli, Supreme Court. The committee had submitted its report in the month of Jestha of the year 2062

⁶¹ This Committee was chaired by former Hon'ble Justice Ram Nagina Singh, Supreme Court. The committee had submitted its report in the month of Baisakh of the year 2062

⁶² For example, 67 people obtained Diploma in Law during the Project period.

been provided for outstanding court personnel.⁶³ Work list of employees have been prepared and is in the process of being implemented. Conference for judges, Registrars and execution officers has been conducted. The first national conference of judges has been conducted this year. Likewise, a high-level committee⁶⁴ has been constituted to develop and implement the human resource plan of the judiciary. The report of the committee is in its final stage.

A committee had been constituted to draft rules regulating the appointment and promotion of court personnel. The draft has been submitted to Nepal Law Commission for necessary action. Likewise, recommendations made by the organization and management survey report have been forwarded to the Ministry of Law and Justice for necessary action.

Likewise, a committee had been constituted to review the salary and other conditions of service for judges. The committee had submitted its report which has been forwarded to Council of Ministers for necessary action. Similarly, salary and other conditions of service for court personnel are still under review. With regards to identification of training need of judges and court personnel, the Supreme Court along with the National Judicial Academy has carried out identification of training need and a report thereof has been approved by the National Judicial Academy and is being implemented. Capacity enhancement of summon executing officers are being conducted.

3.3.7 To review relevant laws and to simplify the court procedures in order to improve the quality of legal and judicial service

Under this strategic intervention, a Committee had been constituted to review the Acts and Regulations regarding judicial administration.⁶⁵ The committee had recommended for drafting of civil and criminal code, draft Bill regarding bail (a draft Bill had been prepared), draft Bill regarding limitation (a draft Bill had been prepared), and Regulation on Mediation (a draft had been prepared). Likewise, the committee had recommended for amendments in the various Chapters of the Muluki Ain, 2020, Judicial Administration Act, 2048, Supreme Court Act, 2048, Special Court Act, 2059, Evidence Act, 2031, Act Relating to Legal Interpretation, 2010, Revenue Tribunal Act, 2031, Summary Procedure Act, 2028, and Court Fee Act, 2017. Similarly, the committee also recommended for drafting of separate Act regarding Administrative Court Act and Information Technology (Crime and Control) and further recommended for improvement in court regulations and formulation of guidelines for various subject matters.

Pursuant to the recommendation made by the Committee, amendments have been made in the Muluki Ain, Judicial Administration Act and in court Regulations. Court personnel work description guidelines, court inspection and monitoring guidelines and human rights guidelines for employees involved in judicial administration have been drafted. Likewise, draft Bills regarding bail and limitation have been forwarded to Nepal Law Commission. Court Work Description Guidelines, 2063 has been enacted and activities regarding development of case management have been initiated.

3.3.8 To institutionalize and strengthen communication with stakeholders of the justice sector

Under this strategic intervention, the Plan had envisaged to establish information window in all the courts, creation of justice sector coordination committee, to develop and implement media policy

⁶³ In the initial years only the court personnel of the Supreme Court were awarded but from the past year, outstanding court personnel of all the courts have been selected and awarded.

⁶⁴ This Committee was chaired by Hon'ble Justice Anup Raj Sharma, Supreme Court

⁶⁵ Hon'ble Justice Khil Raj Regmi chaired the committee and the committee had submitted its report on Baisakh 2062.

for the judiciary and to develop and implement policy on partnership with donors and NGOs. Some of the activities have been under review during the mid-term review. Mid-term review included activities such as interaction and discussion with stakeholders of the justice sector (including Parliamentarians, Bar, intellectuals, civil society and donor agencies) , strengthening of the justice sector coordination committees at all levels, development and implementation of media policy, and implementation of policy regarding partnership with donor agencies.

A committee had been constituted to draft policy regarding partnership with donor agencies and NGOs and to conduct a study on autonomy regarding acquisition of assistance from donor agencies.⁶⁶ This committee had recommended for prioritization of sectors and had recommended that donor assistance should be utilized in institutional reform, development of information technology network, financial management, legal aid, record management, development of human resources, development of forensic laboratory, execution of decision and management of libraries.

A draft regarding development of media policy for the judiciary has been prepared and is in the final stage. During the Plan period, information window, court management committee and justice sector coordination committee has been established. Likewise, a committee has been established regarding partnership with donor agencies.

Various interactions and discussions have been organized with stakeholders of the justice sector.⁶⁷ The activities and progress reports in this regard are being disseminated through the central level Justice Sector Coordination Committee. Likewise, the central level Justice Sector Coordination Committee has been coordinating the level of service provided by the Supreme Court and other courts and tribunals and has also been looking into reforms that need to be made in future.

A speaker has been nominated in the Supreme Court and work, duties and rights of the speaker has been defined. Likewise, a Nodal officer has been appointed in majority of courts to hear grievances of the court users and to disseminate news relating to the courts. In order to make the Court Management Committee for representative, amendments have been made in the court regulations.

3.3.9 To strengthen the court user's service delivery

While drafting the first Strategic Plan, the Plan had envisaged the preparation of court user's Charter wherein this strategic intervention was reviewed during the mid-term review. The Plan had envisaged the constitution of a task force at the Research and Planning Division for the preparation of the court user's Charter, to carry out consultations with the concerned stakeholders on the issues to be included in the Charter and to prepare a draft Charter and implement the same.

The mid-term review was entrusted with the task of finalizing the draft submitted by the Committee and activities such as implementation of Charter in all the courts, system of coupon and queuing, activation of information window was envisaged. Likewise, in order to improve the services to be provided to the court users and to make it less expensive, consultation with concerned stakeholders and Bar Association was also envisaged.

Task force has been constituted for drafting separate Charter for each court wherein draft Charter has been obtained. The proposed Charter has been refined and published.

⁶⁶ This committee was headed by Hon'ble Justice Anup Raj Sharma of the Supreme Court. The committee had submitted its report in Baisakh 2062.

⁶⁷ Interactions and discussions were organized in Biratnagar, Nepalgunj and Kathmandu.

3.3.10 To strengthen the investigative and disciplinary mechanism within the judicial system so as to make it more transparent and accountable

The Plan had envisaged to examine the problem of financial irregularities within the judiciary, to review the existing legal and administrative mechanisms related to disciplinary control and financial irregularities, to create a focal point at the Supreme Court to interact with the office of the Auditor General and subordinate courts on financial irregularities, to develop suitable policies and laws related to the control of financial and administrative irregularities and to establish a complaint hearing mechanism.

With regards to financial discipline, the Registrar of the Supreme Court has been in contact with the office of the Auditor General and concerned Bodies and has been providing information about the courts. There has been a substantial decrease in the arrears of the court which is evident from the annual reports. The Supreme Court has invited officers of the Comptroller General and office of the Auditor General and has organized interaction and discussion programs with the account officers of its courts and subordinate courts.

The mid-term review had reviewed some of the activities and had envisaged activities such as framing of financial standard for the regular work of the courts (such as purchase of stationary and other articles), initiation of officer oriented system, and establishment and implementation of a high-level complaint hearing mechanism in all the courts under the conveyance of the judges of the respective courts.

In this regard and in particular with regards to purchase of goods, internal standards not contrary to the Act Relating to Financial Procedure and Regulation have been formulated and implemented. Effective mechanisms for complaint hearing have been in place. A hot line has been established within the Secretariat of the Chief Justice for entertaining complaints. A high-level Directorate Committee has entrusted the Registrar to develop policy and reform laws for controlling the current financial irregularities in the courts.

3.3.11 To strengthen mediation and encourage consensus building in the justice system

The Plan proposed developing and extending mediation processes in resolving disputes sub-judice before the courts. Likewise the Plan had proposed reviewing the legal provisions on compromise, mediation and consensus building, exploring areas which could be taken for conciliation, mediation and consensus building, developing a legal framework for institutionalizing conciliation and mediation and identifying training needs of the judicial personnel on mediation and consensus building.

During the process of mid-term review of the Plan, the mid-term review proposed strengthening the mediation process and encouraging the consensus building process. Likewise, it also proposed for framing of laws for institutionalization of mediation and consensus building process, formulation of laws and development and implementation of directives and guidelines, appropriation of resources and facilities for institutionalization of this process, identification of training needs and capacity development, mainstreaming capacity enhancement with training programs and evaluation of its effectiveness.

With regards to implementation of these activities, capacity building exercise is being undertaken by the Supreme Court as well as the National Judicial Academy. A committee has been constituted to undertake a study on issues to be included in the regulation of the courts regarding mediation

and to frame necessary policies.⁶⁸ The recommendations made by the Committee had been presented for discussions among experts in this subject and with the Bar Association and based on the feedbacks received amendments have been made in the Court Rules of the Supreme Court,⁶⁹ Appellate Court,⁷⁰ and District Court⁷¹ the three tiers of the court thereby creating space for mediation where disputes could be settled through mutual agreements of the parties.

Currently, a Mediation Operating Guidelines has been issued for all level of courts.⁷² A consultation meeting on the Mediation Bill drafted by Ministry of Law, Justice and Constituent Assembly Affairs has been organized with the concerned stakeholders and has been submitted to the concerned Ministry. A Mediation Committee at the central level has been established at the Supreme Court.⁷³ The Committee is headed by a justice of the Supreme Court and the committee is involved in framing necessary policies regarding institutionalization of mediation process, establishment of mediation centers, and dissemination of mediation process among court users.

Training need assessment for judges, officers and assistant employees is being carried out by the National Judicial Academy.⁷⁴ Reform of the Judiciary Program and Access to Justice Program is being carried out with the assistance of The Asia Foundation and UNDP. Likewise, USAID/ARD through its Rule of Law Program has been providing training on capacity enhancement of judges, court personnel and legal professionals. Similarly, the Mediation Committee with support from USAID and The Asia Foundation and technical support from Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) has been framing training curriculum⁷⁵ for potential mediators. Mediation centers have been established at the Supreme Court, Appellate Court Patan and Ilam and in the District Courts of Kavrepalanchowk, Dolakha, Lalitpur, Kaski and Ilam.

3.3.12 To improve the security situation in the courts and for judges, court employees and court users

The Plan proposed to constitute a committee to review the security situation of the courts, study past reports on security and evaluate present situation, develop guidelines regarding security of judges, employees and court users and to implement the same, to develop guidelines regarding security of courts and to constitute a security committee in each court for implementation of this guidelines.

The mid-term review proposed for development of extensive security plan, extend social security, review of security risks, strengthen the roles and responsibilities of the concerned officers and to draft security policy for within and outside the courts and for residence of the judges and to implement the same.

⁶⁸ Honorable Justice Khil Raj Regmi, Supreme Court headed this Committee.

⁶⁹ Rule 2 of Supreme Court Regulation, 2049 contains the definition, Rule 13 (d) (2) prescribes for provisions relating to Mediation Committee and Rule 65 (b) to 65 (k) prescribes procedures relating to mediation.

⁷⁰ Rule 2 of Appellate Court Regulation, 2048 contains the definition, Rule 53 (b) to 53(o) prescribes additional rules regarding mediation

⁷¹ Rule 2 of District Court Regulation, 2052 contains the definition, Rule 32 (a) to 33(l) prescribes procedures relating to mediation

⁷² Mediation Operating Guidelines for the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and District Court had been issued by the Full Court of the Supreme Court on 2063 B.S. by exercising the right under Rule 65 (k) of Supreme Court Regulation, 2049 and Section 30 of the Judicial Administration Act, 2048

⁷³ This Committee has been constituted pursuant to Section 13 (d) (2) of the Supreme Court Regulation, 2049 and the office of this Committee is located at the Supreme Court

⁷⁴ National Judicial Academy has been providing training to all judges and officers and pursuant to the decision of the Plan Implementation Committee dated 2065/1/13, training need identification is being carried out.

⁷⁵ Curriculum had been designed pursuant to the decision made by the Mediation Committee on 2065/3/6

Accordingly a Committee⁷⁶ headed by a Supreme Court justice was constituted to prepare a report on matters such as the security of the court, judges, other officers/staff as well as court users. This Committee inter alia recommended for providing security for court buildings, documents and case files, court users, legal professionals and government attorneys. The Committee also recommended for additional security as recommended by O & M Committee for the security of the court and bench and for the creation of the post of Marshal. It also recommended for the creation of Judicial Police in the court in order to effectively implement court decisions.

During the process of implementing the recommendations, entrance to the court has been regularized, security of the benches have been increased. Private security has been provided to all the justices of the Supreme Court and to the Chief Judges of the Appellate Courts and to all the judges working in areas deemed to be sensitive in terms of security. With regards to security measures to be adopted for security of buildings, a standard for construction of building has been formalized wherein buildings are constructed pursuant to the prescribed standard. For the protection of victims and witnesses, reforms have been undertaken in some laws. The Supreme Court through its judicial decisions⁷⁷ has directed the Legislative-Parliament to draft laws in consultation with the concerned stakeholders and experts regarding the privacy of minors who are a party to rape cases and HIG/AIDS victims and in the absence of such laws, the order has issued guidelines for maintaining the privacy of such persons.

Likewise, a Committee⁷⁸ headed by Supreme Court justice was constituted to prepare a report on matters security of courts, judges, employees and other users and to develop an extensive security system. The Committee's work is in its final stage. In order to regulate matters relating to security, a security committee has been established at the Supreme Court.⁷⁹ This Committee manages policies regarding security of judges, employees and court users and also monitors and evaluates the security management of the court.

3.3.13 To develop scientific central archive system

The Plan proposed to constitute a Committee for the development of archiving system and also proposed to review the existing problems, laws and institutional mechanism relating to the archiving system, develop a policy on the creation of a scientific central archiving system and to bring out legal framework and guidelines and implement the same and to electronically manage the data and develop the computer system in the courts.

The mid-term review carried out reviews on some of the activities and proposed for constitution of a Committee (two level mechanisms) for development of archive plan, development of rules for archiving, filing of records, disposal, and protection of records and also proposed for constitution of a separate central archiving unit for the development and implementation of policy related to information technology. Likewise, it also proposed for identification of training need for effective archiving system and subsequent training.

A Committee headed by a Supreme Court justice was constituted to identify the problems in the archiving system and advance recommendation and suggestions.⁸⁰ The Committee recommended

⁷⁶ Honorable Justice Badri Kumar Basnet, Supreme Court was the Coordinator of this Committee

⁷⁷ Writ No. 3561/063, Sapana Malla vs. GoN, Prime Minister and Cabinet Secretariat et.al. Order date 2064/9/10/3

⁷⁸ Honorable Justice Balram K.C., Supreme Court headed this Committee which was constituted on 2065/9/3

⁷⁹ Provision of Security Committee has been made pursuant to Rule 13 (e) of the Supreme Court Regulation, 2049

⁸⁰ Honorable Justice Rajendra Kumar Bhandari, Supreme Court headed this Committee

for appropriate laws, buildings, locations, office and skilled employees, establishment of central archive, development of electronic archiving system, and formulation of standards for construction of archiving rooms and also recommended archiving of sentences and fines should also be placed at the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court.

Joint-Registrar of the Supreme Court had been appointed for the purpose of management of records and for the development of a scientific archiving system.⁸¹ Pursuant to the decision of the Committee, plan regarding archiving is currently under preparation. During the commencement of the Plan, records that needed to be disposed pursuant to the rules have been initiated and with assistance from various donor agencies works relating to case management is ongoing. Employees involved in management and registration of records are provided with necessary training. National Judicial Academy has been identifying training need regarding record management. The Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Butwal and pilot courts have developed software for management of records and are implementing accordingly. Records within the Supreme Court are in the process of being managed through the process of microfilm.

3.3.14 To develop case management system to reduce delay and case congestion

The Plan proposed a number of activities for effective case management and reduction of case congestion such as development of a policy, amendment in the court rules, development of suitable computer program for introducing case tracking system, strengthening of intra-court monitoring and supervision, introduction of a system of case assignment to justices in the Appellate and Supreme Court, introduction of time management system and integrated filing system for running cases.

The mid-term review carried out reviews of some of the activities and proposed for a constitution of Committee for case management and development of standard for performance of work of the courts and judges. It also proposed for an extensive development of case management system, implementation of time management system, to hold interaction with the Bar and other concerned stakeholders of the justice sector with regards to time management process, to orient judges and employees regarding preparation and implementation of time management system, to initiate time management system from the pilot courts, to determine duration of disposal of cases and to evaluate the effectiveness of case management and time management system.

With the commencement of the Plan, a permanent Case Management Committee has been prescribed in the Regulation.⁸² A joint meeting of the High-Level Directive Committee and Plan Implementation Committee had been organized which conducted a study on policies to be adopted for case reduction and disposal of cases. Likewise, responsibility to frame appropriate policy for disposal of cases exceeding five years was prescribed⁸³ wherein the policy has been submitted and is being implemented. Currently, verification of hearing of cases is being carried out at the Supreme Court and subsequently the cases are listed in the cause list, sections have been divided pursuant to the age and nature of the case and internal inspection has been prioritized. Case tracking system has been developed and implemented in the Supreme Court. A unified numbering system on entry point in each court has been introduced. Similarly, a computer based system for weekly and daily cause list; day-to-day status of the case presented for hearing, monthly report

⁸¹ Pursuant to the decision made by the Plan Implementation Committee on 2065/5/24, Joint-Registrar Bipul Neupane was nominated

⁸² Provision of Case Management Committee was included by the 7th amendment of Supreme Court Regulation, 2049 and pursuant to amended Rule 13 d.1

⁸³ Joint-Registrar Til Prasad Shrestha was nominated

and data retrieval has been introduced. Court Work Description Guidelines, 2064,⁸⁴ has been enacted which includes work description of human resources prescribed for each branch and division of the courts. The National Judicial Council has been conducting study on case flow management.⁸⁵

In order to strengthen the managerial capacity of the judiciary and to make it competent and effective and in order to identify reforms and management policies a High-Level Court Management Development Committee has been constituted.⁸⁶ The Committee has recommended for implementation of differentiated case management for different cases. In addition to this, the Committee has also suggested for case unit management on the basis of clustering of cases, application of separate standards for separate courts regarding disposal of cases, determination of time table, status of manpower and work should be entrusted pursuant to the work load, case hearing management. For the purpose of identifying and determining the disputed matters, the Committee also suggested for improvement in the current due date system and also suggested for application of information technology with regards to case management. Likewise, the Committee also suggested for updating the archiving system, provision of specialized benches and implementation of panel system.

3.3.15 To institutionalize legal aid

Under this the Plan proposed a number of activities such as institutionalization of legal aid services to the poor and disadvantaged groups, creation of attractive emoluments and benefits for court appointed lawyers, expansion of services of these lawyers to drafting of complaints, defenses, appeals and undertake all other important activities including the activities during the execution of decision. In order to strengthen their capacity, the Plan also proposed to provide logistic support to these lawyers and periodically evaluate their performance by maintaining the record of their activities.

In order to carry out the assignments a Committee headed by a Supreme Court justice⁸⁷ was constituted to conduct a study and make recommendations and suggestions regarding legal aid services to the poor and disadvantaged groups. The Committee made a number of recommendations and suggestions such as appointment process of court appointed lawyers, their work, remuneration, conditions of service and other privileges. Pursuant to the suggestions made, conditions of services and appointment process of court appointed lawyers have been included in the Supreme Court and District Court Regulations.⁸⁸ A guideline containing the appointment process and conditions of services of court appointed lawyers has been prepared and has been submitted by the Plan Implementation Committee for discussion at the Full Court.

3.3.16 To institutionalize information system in judicial activities

Activity relating to institutionalization of information system in legal works was not proposed as a strategic intervention in the original Plan. The mid-term review proposed to include this activity as one of the strategic intervention. Under this, various activities have been proposed such as: judicial activities and data of legal information, decision and order of the court, weekly and daily cause list, publications of court, monthly and annual activities, research reports, retrieval of current and documented cases and system of monitoring and inspection of records, system of dissemination of

⁸⁴ Court Work Description Guidelines, Supreme Court, Nepal, 2064

⁸⁵ Research report regarding status of case flow submitted by Mr. Til Prasad Shrestha, Mr. Rishi Ram Acharya, Mr. Tika Ram Acharya, 2064 Ashad

⁸⁶ Honorable Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi, Supreme Court, headed this Committee which was constituted on 2065/9/3

⁸⁷ Honorable Justice Anup Raj Sharma, Supreme Court

⁸⁸ Rule 111 (b) of Supreme Court Regulation, 2049 and Rule 95 (a) of District Court Regulation, 2052

information, intra-court relation and dissemination of information, judicial and administrative management aspect and relation between other stakeholders of the justice sector with the courts, to include information under the information technology system and to increase access of the stakeholders to these data through electronic and any other appropriate means and analysis and documentation.

During the Plan period, information technology unit has been established in the Supreme Court. The computers of the Supreme Court have been connected through local area networking. The Supreme Court has developed its own website and through this site has provided information on the activities of the court, important information and information about the cases. Software deemed necessary has been designed wherein data has been entered and unified numbering system on entry point in each court has been introduced. Likewise, publication of cause list and status of the day-to-day case can be observed through the T.V. and the website of the Supreme Court. Electronic documentation of decisions has commenced. The system of obtaining monthly report through the legal information desk has developed. Similarly, fiber optic connection between the Supreme Court and the District Court has commenced and virus removal policy under the network support has also commenced. Expansion of networking between the National Judicial Academy and Appellate Court, Patan and other courts has commenced. With support from Enhancing Access to Justice Project and the World Bank, construction of an intra-court information network has begun.

Regulations of all the courts have been amended wherein case management through electronic system has been legally recognized. Under this, proceedings of the case may be provided through information technology and correspondence and exchange of information could be done electronically. Likewise, the cause list has been fully based on the website wherein management of cause list can be done from the residence of the Chief Justice.

3.3.17 To establish and strengthen the inspection and monitoring system

Inspection and monitoring activity was defined as one of the core functions in the original Plan. With the conclusion of the mid-term review additional activities were included which are as such: strengthening of Monitoring and Inspection Division⁸⁹, development and implementation of inspection work plan for all courts, tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies and inclusion of execution of work with career development.

During the first year of the implementation of the Plan, an Inspection and Monitoring Division had been established at the Supreme Court. With the establishment of the Division, the Division has been involved in collection of information and has been involved in implementing the directives given during the inspection. Information deemed necessary for inspection, data and other assistance deemed necessary has been provided by the Division. In order to effectively implement this activity, an inspection unit has been established in all the Appellate Courts.

Guidelines regarding inspection of subordinate courts and judicial bodies by the Supreme Court and the Appellate Courts have been prepared. The guidelines includes legal provisions regarding inspection, objectives determined by the Plan and policies, code of conduct to be observed by the judges, matters to be considered during inspection and directives and circulars regarding inspection.

⁸⁹ Pursuant to Rule 115 (e) of the Supreme Court Regulation, 2049 a Division has already been established

In order to effectively implement the decisions made in public interest litigation and the orders issued pursuant to its writ jurisdiction, interaction with Secretaries of government of Nepal has been conducted. The Plan Implementation Committee has entrusted the Division to request all courts, tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies to prepare work plan⁹⁰ regarding inspection and work in this regard in ongoing.

3.3.18 To strengthen the library system

The Plan had proposed for development of policy regarding library, construction of a separate building for the library, networking between legal libraries and application of information technology in library management.

The Library Committee has drafted a policy regarding establishment and management of library and is in the process of receiving its opinion. Efforts towards increasing the level of the Supreme Court library and documentation of books through the use of software have commenced. Enlisting of books at the Supreme Court is ongoing.

3.3.19 To strengthen the institutional capacity of courts and tribunals

Under this various activities have been planned which are as such: organizing training programs for the purpose designing the implementation plan, preparation of implementation plan and overall evaluation of implementation.

With the conclusion of the mid-term review, the level of Plan Implementation Secretariat has been enhanced and with coordination from the National Judicial Academy, skills on designing implementation and work plan have been provided for the judges of the District and Appellate Courts in eight different locations.

3.3.20 To establish and strengthen Commercial Bench

The mid-term review included establishment and strengthening of Commercial Benches as one of its strategic intervention. Under this various activities have been proposed which are as such: review of laws deemed necessary for establishment of Commercial Benches, framing of regulations for Commercial Benches, fulfilling human resources, framing of procedures and guidelines regarding Commercial Benches and providing training for judges and employees.

For the purpose of establishing and strengthening of the Commercial Benches, two Committees⁹¹ were constituted. Pursuant to the report submitted by both the Committees and taking into consideration the geographical location of the country, the Supreme Court in this regard has corresponded with the government of Nepal requesting the government for the establishment of Commercial Benches in six Appellate Courts. Likewise, another Committee⁹² was constituted for the purpose of reviewing laws deemed necessary for the establishment of the Commercial Benches, framing of regulations regarding Commercial Benches, procedures and guidelines. The Committee was asked to carry out the above activities and submit its report.

Having accomplished the above-mentioned task, the Supreme Court had sought for the establishment of six Commercial Benches along with 66 different posts and budget from the

⁹⁰ Pursuant to the decision made by the Committee on 2065/5/19, this responsibility has been entrusted to Joint-Registrar Bipul Neupane

⁹¹ These Committees were headed by Honorable Justice Anup Raj Sharma, Supreme Court and Chief Judge Tarka Raj Bhatta, Appellate Court

⁹² Honorable Justice Keshari Raj Pandit, Appellate Court headed this Committee

government of Nepal wherein Nepal government provided manpower and budget for only four Commercial Benches and as such there are currently four Commercial Benches operating.⁹³

The National Judicial Academy has provided one-week basic training on commercial law for all the judges and in the second stage, the Academy has provided advanced training to 20 judges.⁹⁴ Altogether 40 judges have been trained. With the purpose of facilitating the establishment of Commercial Benches, the Supreme Court with assistance from the World Bank has been carrying out various activities such as capacity enhancement of manpower, review of laws, training need assessment, case management, establishment of information networking between courts and review of jurisdiction of the Benches.

An agreement has been entered with the National Judicial Academy for providing training for judges and officers deemed necessary for operating the Commercial Benches and training need assessment has been made. For the purpose of studying the functioning of Commercial Benches, exposures have been undertaken by judges and officers.

3.3.21 To strengthen juvenile justice system

The Plan proposed the following activities: enactment of a new Juvenile Act, strengthening of physical infrastructure of juvenile courts/benches and capacity enhancement training for judges and employees regarding juvenile justice.

During the Plan period, various activities regarding strengthening of the juvenile justice system has been carried out by the Supreme Court, National Judicial Academy and other organizations. Procedures⁹⁵ regarding the processes to be followed during hearing of the case, environment and procedures have been issued. By end of the review of the Plan, juvenile benches have been established in 26 districts.⁹⁶ Likewise, program relating to promotion and protection of child rights and strengthening of legal infrastructure and institution are being carried out in six District Courts⁹⁷ and this program is being expanded in other eight districts.⁹⁸ The National Judicial Academy has been providing capacity enhancement training on juvenile justice administration to judges, government attorneys, legal professionals, officers of the courts and assistant employees. Likewise, the proposed draft Bill on juvenile justice has been forwarded to the Ministry of Law.

Altogether 49 child psychologist and 25 social activists have been provided training for the juvenile benches. Juvenile benches along with necessary infrastructure and CCTV have been made available in 26 districts. Case information system has developed in the districts that have juvenile benches. Currently, Juvenile Justice Committees have been constituted in 12 districts.

⁹³ The four Commercial Benches have been established through a notification published in the Nepal Gazette on 2065/9/14 and are currently located in Appellate Court Biratnagar, Patan, Butwal and Nepalgunj.

⁹⁴ Altogether 40 judges were trained in two stages by National Judicial Academy

⁹⁵ Juvenile Justice (Procedure) Regulation, 2063

⁹⁶ Ilam, Surkhet, Rupandehi, Kanchanpur, Morang, Saptari, Kathmandu, Kaski, Banke, Makwanpur, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Parsa, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Sunsari, Chitwan, Syanjha, Baglung, Dang, Nawalparasi, Kailali, Udaypur, Kavrepalanchowk, Jumla and Palpa.

⁹⁷ Ilam, Sunsari, Banke, Kanchanpur, Makwanpur and Palpa

⁹⁸ Dhankuta, Sindhuli, Parsa, Rupandehi, Kaski, Arghakhachi, Humla and Chitwan

Chapter IV

Situation Analysis

Chapter Four

Situation Analysis

4.1 Background

During the initial drafting of the first Plan, a situation analysis of the judiciary had been undertaken on the basis of the analysis the Plan was drafted. The analysis identified 10 principal issues that needed to be addressed immediately by the judiciary and for this purpose 16 strategic interventions were identified.⁹⁹ With the expiry of the implementation period of the first Plan of the judiciary and by time of preparing the second Plan, some of the issues analyzed by the Plan are still very much relevant. During this period, the country witnessed constitutional changes and changes in the economic and social sectors. These changes have undoubtedly brought some changes in the working environment of the judiciary.

Besides this, the implementation of the first Plan has brought about some changes in the working system of the judiciary and has also brought changes in its manpower and logistics. This has already been discussed in Chapter Three. From the analysis, although it can be observed that the judiciary could not achieve its desired objective, there have been some progress with regards to the strategic interventions and it can be observed that progress has been made in terms of physical infrastructure, human resources, information technology and in areas of research. In this regard, it would not be appropriate to analyze the resources available to the judiciary with the past Plan but rather it would be more appropriate to analyze this with the potential challenges that the judiciary may face in the days to come. Therefore, this Chapter recognizes the principal issues identified by the first Plan and in the changed context, this Chapter analyzes the following issues on the basis of its priority.

- Reform in case management
- Effectiveness in execution of decision
- Capacity development of human resources
- Development of physical infrastructure
- Application of information technology
- Result oriented inspection and supervision
- Reform in security situation
- Promotion of judicial independence and promotion of accountability
- Legal reform and research
- Effective coordination with stakeholders
- Access to justice and increase of public trust in the judiciary

4.1.1 Reform in case management

The target set with regards to disposal of cases by the first Plan and the result achieved therein has already been analyzed above. During the Plan period, the rates of disposal of cases in comparison to new registration by all level of the courts are provided herein below:

⁹⁹ During the mid-term review some of the strategic interventions were added and integrated and currently the Plan has 21 strategic interventions

TABLE: 15**Case Disposal Rate Per Judges**

Particulars	Supreme Court	Average of Four Years Appellate Courts	District Courts
New Registration	5,696	10,853	32,836
New case per Judge	271	129	261
Total disposal	6,900	10,933	31,167
Number of disposal per Judge	327 ¹⁰⁰	130 ¹⁰¹	248
Ratio of disposal in comparison to new registration	121	101	95
Total number including pending balance	21,144	20,534	61,945
Number of cases per judge in comparison to total cases	933	254	494
Average disposal of five Judges disposing majority of cases	482 ¹⁰²	290 ¹⁰³	510

The above table shows that in comparison to new registration, the Supreme Court has been capable of disposing additional 21% of the cases. In comparison to new registration although it can be observed that all the Appellate Courts have been able to dispose 81.8% of the cases in the fourth year, it can be drawn that the courts have been capable in disposing an average of 10.1% of the cases only. With regards to the District Court, the District Courts have been able to dispose 79.3% and 89.4% of the case in comparison to new registration during the second and fourth year which is very low whereas during the first and third year the District Court has been able to dispose 106.2% and 104.1% which is higher than the rate of registration and in general the court has been able to dispose 95% of the case in comparison to its new registration.

From above it can be drawn that under the current infrastructure and environment, the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and the District Courts are competent in disposing cases with regards to new registration and this is evident from the data available. For example, for the past four years the rate of disposal per judge for all the judges of the Supreme Court was 341, 327, 287 and 311. In other words the average disposal was 327, whereas the highest average disposal rate during those years by five judges reads as 482 cases per judge. From this data it is evident that under the current infrastructure provided all the benches were to dispose the cases equivalent to the average number of cases disposed by the five judges, the pending balance of cases could be reduced by two third.

Likewise, the Appellate Courts have been successful in disposing cases in comparison to new registration.

¹⁰⁰ Number of disposal of cases by judge of the Supreme Court and Appellate Court has been based on Division Bench, this number is two times greater than the number based on a single judge

¹⁰¹ ibid

¹⁰² ibid

¹⁰³ ibid

TABLE: 16
Statement of Disposal of Cases in Appellate Courts

Appellate Court	2061/062			2062/063			2063/064			2064/065		
	No. of Cases	%	No. of Judges	No. of Cases	%	No. of Judges	No. of Cases	%	No. of Judges	No. of Cases	%	No. of Judges
Ilam	197	55.65	3	225	49.78	3	487	62.83	3	537	41.90	3
Dhankuta	128	62.44	2	106	61.63	4	134	58.21	4	173	58.38	4
Biratnagar	934	44.84	5	995	41.91	6	2,270	53.13	7	1,884	55.73	6
Rajbiraj	1,405	59.51	7	1,069	52.25	7	1,689	46.54	7	1,600	25.44	7
Janakpur	1,348	49.20	8	1,230	49.42	8	2,151	63.37	7	1,834	27.10	7
Hetauda	1,546	61.84	6	1,176	45.30	8	2,703	62.36	8	2,336	45.68	7
Patan	3,546	50.50	11	3,372	48.48	13	6,563	61.34	13	6,548	48.35	12
Pokhara	580	61.57	4	482	66.06	4	624	66.67	4	585	55.73	4
Baglung	79	60.30	3	132	78.57	3	109	69.72	3	115	80.00	3
Butwal	1,259	60.94	6	1,231	67.16	8	1,220	77.79	7	1,146	72.43	7
Tulsipur	218	70.78	3	220	68.75	3	227	60.79	2	242	34.30	3
Surkhet	101	81.45	3	77	77.78	3	49	73.47	3	74	63.51	3
Nepalgunj	581	57.13	4	427	43.09	4	897	52.29	4	808	53.59	2
Jumla	17	44.74	3	34	73.91	2	31	35.48	2	55	83.64	3
Dipayal	61	36.31	2	120	65.22	2	158	46.02	2	166	51.81	3
Mahendra nagar	131	57.20	3	177	61.25	3	271	63.47	3	239	68.62	3

Looking at the performance of work of the District Court, it can be drawn that the courts are competent of disposing cases equivalent to new registrations. Besides that, the disposal rate of cases by judges performing in courts within Kathmandu valley and in the Terai courts where case loads are very high are deemed to be very high. The average disposal rate of cases by the District Court stands at 248 whereas the average disposal rate of cases by 14 judges disposing large number of cases stands at 510 per judge.

Provided, the rate of disposal of cases by all the judges of all level of courts were to be equivalent to 10% of the judges disposing maximum number of cases, there is a possibility of decreasing the arrears with the current available manpower. Provided, new cases is to be registered in comparison to the past year and provided the disposal rate of cases remains the same, then the number of judges required for reaching a zero balance of cases at the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and the District Court would be 65, 158 and 250 respectively.

From the overall data available of all the courts, although it can be drawn that remarkable achievement has not be made with regards to disposal of cases in comparison to new registration, the Supreme Court and some Appellate and District Courts are oriented towards achieving the target set by the work implementation plan. Upon studying the personal work performance (disposal rate) of the judges, it can be drawn that some judges no matter where they have been transferred their disposal rate has been very high and that they have been guided by the target of the Plan whereas some of the judges have remained indifferent towards the target set by the Plan. Therefore, it is deemed appropriate that matters relating to performance of work pursuant to the target should be lined with the standard regarding performance of work of judges.

Overall, it can be drawn that the judiciary under its present capacity is competent in itself to address this issue but the problem lies in addressing this issue within the prescribed time frame. The above data shows that although the disposal of cases in comparison to new registration and

yearly arrears is satisfactory, the court has not been able to dispose the cases within the prescribed period. In other words the courts have failed to dispose cases within one year which is very unsatisfactory. From the Supreme Court to the District Courts, cases have not been disposed within the prescribed period. Many judiciaries of the world have the practice of disposing cases within three or six months from the date of registration, whereas we have not been able to achieve that target of one (maximum two years) year and this is a serious challenge for the Nepali judiciary. The judiciary is not solely responsible for this. Lack of sufficient reform in the laws, lack of sufficient assistance from stakeholders in relation to case management and lack of sufficient logistical support are some of the external factors that are equally responsible.

In order to make the justice dispensing process efficient and speedy, the judiciary has to take some important steps immediately otherwise the justice dispensing process may not be efficient and speedy. A High-Level Committee constituted for development of case management upon identifying the core problems regarding case management has recommended and suggested for improvement and reform in case management and has also suggested for applying different procedures pursuant to the nature of the case. It is believed that expected results would be achieved provided these suggestions and recommendations are to be implemented. Till date, the judiciary has failed to arrange judge controlled case flow management. Time table for disposal of cases and its subsequent implementation has not been done. Likewise, work performance standard has not been determined. Panel system has not been implemented for hearing of cases. Effective mechanism for disposal of old cases has not been implemented and neither has the judiciary succeeded in implementing management of case hearing. Likewise, the judiciary has not been able to control postponement of hearing of cases. Other than this, the judiciary should with utmost priority undertake the following: make efforts to reform the due date (*tarik*) system, effectively and strictly implement the provision of preliminary hearing, effective application of information technology regarding case management, reform in record system and effective monitoring and inspection.

Without looking into the actual maturity of the case, it has been a practice of accepting all the case registered during the previous fiscal year as arrears for the coming year and as such this practice does not reflect the actual status of arrears of cases and therefore this system should be reviewed and redefined. A prescribed process need to be followed while deciding a case and without fulfilling those processes a case cannot be disposed and therefore while projecting a target a minimum period required for disposing the case should also be taken into consideration. Therefore, on this basis, when a case is registered, the stages of proceedings of the case and the probable period of disposal of case should be determined and parties to the case should be informed about it. For improvement in the management the following improvement is deemed necessary: improvement in management of information and data, bench management, time management, management of logistics and reform in library system.

It is also an important aspect for the judiciary to maintain good relation with the stakeholders. No matter what kind of reforms the judiciary makes within its institution or no matter what kind of reform plans the judiciary brings, the success of such reforms depends upon the full assistance and cooperation from its stakeholders. Cooperation is required from the Judicial Council with regards to appointment, transfer and evaluation of competency of judges. Likewise, cooperation is required from lawyers and government attorneys in relation to case management and from the government for procurement of logistics and similarly assistance is required from the concerned

bodies for procurement of case files. Without cooperation from these sectors it would not be possible to decide a case within the prescribed period. It is necessary to seek cooperation and coordination from the lawyers for time management during case hearings and to effectively implement rules regarding postponement of hearings. Provided, immediate steps are taken in these sectors, the judiciary will not be able to decide the cases pursuant to the time period set by the plan.

4.1.2 Effectiveness in execution of decision

From the analysis made in the previous Chapter, the level of execution of decisions of the court has not been satisfactory. Current infrastructure, procedure and logistical support have been the principal factor for not achieving the desired result. Without addressing these factors, improvements cannot be made in the area of execution of decision by making only bringing internal reform programs for the judiciary. Suggestions and recommendations made by the National Judicial Academy with regards to their research on execution of decisions are deemed very important in bring reforms to this sector. On the basis of the suggestions made by the report and pursuant to the decision made by the Plan Implementation Committee, a study on establishment of a Directorate was carried out wherein a Directorate has been established through an administrative decision. It is deemed necessary to enhance and strengthen the institutional capacity of the Directorate and the Decision Execution Unit and to update the data and information regarding execution of decision and to make effectively implement the same.

Status of recovery of sentences and fines is very unsatisfactory. The system of maintaining the records of sentences and fines is not scientific and practical. There is no effective mechanism for the revenue recovery unit. The record of sentence and fine is on the rise every year. Failure to recover the sentence and fines levied through the decision of the courts has created an atmosphere of distrust towards the judiciary. The first Plan was not able to include the area regarding recovery of sentence and fine but it is imperative that this Plan should deem it important and prioritize the area regarding recovery of sentence and fine. Likewise, this Plan should also take into consideration the management of articles relating to cases and matters regarding implementation of orders and directives issued by the Supreme Court.

4.1.3 Capacity development of human resources

The following posts are currently available in the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, District Court and other courts and tribunals.¹⁰⁴

TABLE: 17

Court	Judge	Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Officers	Subordinate Staff	Total
Supreme Court	25	94	103	153	475
Appellate Courts	104	140	272	424	940
District Courts	135	99	1,670	931	2,835
Total	264	333	2,045	1,508	4,150
Other Courts & Tribunals	9	18	71	90	188
Total	273	351	2,116	1,598	4,338

¹⁰⁴ Supreme Court – 1, Appellate Court – 16, District Court – 75, Special Court – 1, Revenue Tribunal – 4, Labor Court – 1, Administrative Court – 1 Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal – 1 and Debt Recovery Tribunal - 1

Currently under the various levels of courts there are 264 judges, 333 gazetted officers, 2045 employees directly involved in legal works and 1508 employees involved as assistant wherein the total number of employees stands at 4150. In other courts and tribunals there are 9 judges, 18 officers, 71 employees directly involved in legal works and 90 employees involved as assistant wherein the total number employees stands at 188. The judiciary has a total of 4338 quotas.

Organization and Management survey report prescribes for reducing some of the posts and also recommends for addition of the following posts.¹⁰⁵

TABLE: 18

Human Resource Position Proposed by the O & M Survey Report

Courts	Current total no. of quota	Additional no. of quota	No. of quota to be deducted	Total quota to be added upon integration and deduction	Proposed no. of quota
Supreme Court	346	279	24	255	601
Appellate Courts	924	312	67	245	1,169
District Courts	3,030	772	473	299	3,329
Judicial Council/Judicial Service Commission	18	19	-	19	37
Special Court	45	-	-	-	45
Labor Court	13	17	2	15	28
Administrative Court	18	6	-	6	24
Revenue Tribunals	47	29	-	29	76
Total	4,441	1,434	566	868	5,309

Pursuant to the recommendation made by the O & M survey altogether 838 quotas has been added. 36 quotas for officers have been included and from among the 36 quotas, 33 quotas have been fulfilled for the Supreme Court and 3 for the Revenue Tribunal. Other proposed quotas have not been able to be integrated.

From among the 223 judges working in all the three tiers of the court, 26 of them have passed Diploma in Law, 93 have passed diploma in other subjects, 102 have passed diploma and two judges have acquired PhD. With the establishment of the National Judicial Council, judges have been able to take training in various subject matters. During the project period, altogether 28 employees have received study leave. 67 employees have through study leaves and through their own personal effort have acquired diploma in law.¹⁰⁶ Such trainings and study will definitely take a

¹⁰⁵ O & M Survey Report, 2062, page 69-70

¹⁰⁶ During the Plan period, more than 100 officers have received in-service training. 123 judges and officers have received Training for Trainers training. Likewise, 128 judges and employees have received training regarding commercial law and 972 assistant employees have participated in orientation programs. Similarly, 125 have received basic computer training, 28 have received specialized training and 8 have received training on information technology. In addition to this 107 employees have received training on land survey and 25 of the employees have participated in land surveyor training. Likewise, 219 have received training on mediation and all Bench officers have received orientation on various issues. Similarly, 53 judges and employees have received training on Copy Right Act and 204 judges and employees have received training on gender sensitization and orientation programs for revenue collector has been conducted on a phase-wise basis. Source: Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Achievements made by the Judiciary, Supreme Court, page 26-31

long period to make its impact on the performance of the work of the judiciary. It is necessary to be aware that such trainings and study should not be limited to personal interest and opportunity for promotion but should be deemed to be an institutional necessity.

For the enhancement of the capacity of the manpower involved in the judiciary, the National Judicial Academy besides providing training on various subject matters for the judges, employees, legal profession and other government officers has also been conducting studies and research on justice and legal sectors. Besides this, the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council has also provided and conducted orientation and interaction programs. Induction and in-service training programs for employees of the judicial service is being conducted by Judicial Service Training Center. In order to utilize the skills acquired through the training it is necessary to identify the training needs and on the basis of the need, training should be conducted and a human resource development plan for the purpose of establishing an information bank regarding trainings, training policy and standards for conducting training should be determined.

From the discussions with the concerned stakeholders, it has been evident that there is a wide range of apathy among the judicial manpower. Although, the personal work performance of the manpower involved in the judiciary is satisfactory, the institutional performance in comparison to the personal performance is not satisfactory. There is no certainty in transfer and promotion. All opportunities are based in coincidence. Factual and measurable standards have not been determined for evaluating a person's performance. Work description has not been implemented which has an effect on evaluation of performance of work. For the proper management of transfer, promotion and career development within the judiciary, it is necessary to determine a factual, permanent and automated standard. In order to motivate the manpower involved inside the judiciary it is not only necessary to provide them with monetary and non-monetary facilities but simultaneously work performance standard should also be determined and mechanism for evaluating the work performance should also be determined and their work performance should be linked to their career development.

Efforts towards institutionalizing the application and use of information technology in the proceedings of the judiciary have been made during the period of the past Plan. Although all levels of the court have received computers, courts other than the Supreme Court have not received sufficient amount of computers. From among 4150 quotas available for utilizing the computer, 295 are in the Supreme Court, 650 in the Appellate Court and 2188 in the District Court thereby bringing the total number of quotas to 3133.¹⁰⁷ The computers available at the Supreme Court is deemed sufficient for the manpower that is currently available at the Supreme Court whereas it is deemed necessary to fulfill 382 and 1801 quotas at the Appellate and District Courts respectively. Although basic training on the application of computers have been provided to majority of the employees at the appellate and district level, it has not been possible to link the proceedings of the court with the information technology. In order to follow the case management system based on the information technology, it is necessary to provide advanced training on computers so as to develop and generate sufficient manpower in each court.

For the purpose of achieving the target projected by the Plan, there has to be continuity in fulfillment of manpower pursuant to its need. Likewise, attraction, motivation, capacity enhancement should also be provided and the capacity should be utilized to the maximum so as to

¹⁰⁷ Computer and description of manpower utilizing the computer has been provided in Annex 3

reap benefits for the organization and this is deemed to be one of the challenges for the second Plan.

The assistant employees who are appointed by the courts lack basic legal knowledge and this has an impact in the justice dispensing process. Universities have closed down the certificate level for law students and for an assistant employee to be qualified for the judicial service is required to possess a certificate in any discipline which has created some problems and the judiciary has taken note of this situation. Where the services and facilities for employees involved in the campaign of dispensing justice is not sufficient, tends to lower their morale. Majority of the assistant employees have opined and expressed for enactment of an umbrella Act for addressing the judicial manpower and distribution of services and facilities. Provided, this is not sufficiently addressed may have a negative effect on the implementation of the strategic plan and the judiciary should remain alert in this regard.

4.1.4 Development of physical infrastructure

Physical Resources

The judiciary shall have to manage land and buildings for 101 judicial bodies including the following courts: Supreme Court -1, Appellate Court – 16, District Court – 75, Administrative Court – 1, Special Court – 1, Labor Court – 1, and other tribunals. Detailed description of land and building including resident of each court has been provided in Annex 4 and 5.¹⁰⁸

Situation of Land

Supreme Court as of this date has not been able to obtain land pursuant to the prescribed standard. The number of cases at the Supreme Court, judges and number of employees and description of land has been provided in Annex 4 (a).

Four Appellate Courts have received land pursuant to the prescribed standard for office building and residence whereas 12 Appellate Courts have not received land pursuant to the prescribed standard. Appellate and District Courts of Ilam, Baglung and Jumla are located within the same building. It is necessary to manage land pursuant to the prescribed standard for 12 Appellate Courts. The number of cases at the Appellate Courts, judges and number of employees and description of land pursuant to the prescribed standard has been provided in Annex 4 (b).

35 District Courts have received land pursuant to the prescribed standard for office building and residence whereas 44 District Courts have not received land pursuant to the prescribed standard. From among the available land, the land of 31 District Courts are scattered within 2 to 10 plots of land. Land of Baglung, Jumla and Ilam District Court are jointly registered in the name of the Appellate Courts, whereas land for Dhanusha District Court is under the ownership of a Trust. Land for Kathmandu and Bhaktapur District Court is merely under their possession. Some of the land registered in the name of Makwanpur District Court falls in Bhimphedi and likewise some of the land registered in the name of Ramechhap District Court falls in Ramechhap market. Although, land pursuant to the prescribed standards have been available for the District Courts, it is necessary to manage the land that is scattered in different plots and places and it is deemed necessary to purchase land pursuant to the prescribed standard for office and residence. The

¹⁰⁸ Standard regarding office building, residence and land of courts: Study report on Physical Infrastructure and Resources of Courts, 2062

number of cases at the various District Courts, judges and number of employees and description of land pursuant to the prescribed standard has been provided in Annex 4 (c).

Situation of Building

The building currently utilized by the Supreme Court is insufficient and in addition to the office building and 24 residences for the judges need to be constructed. In addition to this, it is also necessary to make provisions for construction of residences for other 350 employees currently working at the Supreme Court. Description of the manpower involved in the Supreme Court, and status of the office building and residence has been provided in Annex 3, 4 and 5.

From among the 16 Appellate Courts, eight Appellate Courts have sufficient building space whereas 7 Appellate Courts have insufficient building space. Appellate Court, Surkhet does not possess its own building. The Appellate Courts of Ilam, Baglung and Jumla are within the same complex of the District Court, whereas the Appellate Court, Surkhet is located at the administrative building. Altogether there are 30 residences available in all the Appellate Courts. From among the available residences, the residence of Appellate Court, Jumla is used for official purpose. The Appellate Courts of Biratnagar and Patan do not have a single residence. It is deemed necessary to construct an office building for Appellate Court, Surkhet and expansion or addition of storey for other seven courts should also be carried out. In addition to 74 residences for judges of the Appellate Court, it is also necessary to make provisions for construction of residences for other 836 employees currently working at the Appellate Court. Description of the manpower involved in the Appellate Courts, and status of the office building and residence has been provided in Annex 3, 4 and 5.

Currently, 60 District Courts have their own building. From among the 60 District Courts, 31 of the courts have insufficient building space. 29 District Courts have insufficient building space. Likewise, from among the 60 District Courts that have their own building, buildings of 11 District Courts are in a dilapidated condition. Similarly, eight District Courts are in a dilapidated condition and have insufficient building space. From among the 60 District Courts, 32 District Courts needs renovation or additional construction.

From among the 15 District Court that do not have any building, 15 District Courts are on lease, 6 District Courts are located in other administrative buildings and 3 District Courts are in the same complex of the Appellate Courts. From among the 6 District Courts which are lease, construction works for Pyuthan and Achham District Court has commenced. From among the 6 District Courts that are located in other administrative buildings, construction works for Parbat and Kathmandu District Court has commenced. As such 11 more buildings need to be constructed for 11 District Courts.

There are 41 residences available for the various District Courts. From among the available residence, the residence of Sankhuwasabha and Nawalparasi District Court has not been used. One residence of Pyuthan District Court and one from among the two residences of Chitwan District Court are been used as residence for employees. Currently, 37 District Court judges can use residences and in order to provide residences to all the judges' additional 98 residences need to be constructed and in addition to these 2,700 residences need to be constructed for employees working at the various District Courts. The manpower currently involved in the District Courts, and status of building and residences are provided in Annex 3, 4, and 5.

Furniture and other Equipments

Currently all the courts have record files equivalent to 2.5 million rupees. Appropriate furniture is required for proper management of those files. Unfortunately, management of furniture has not been done. Although, the Supreme Court and the Appellate Courts do not have any particular problem regarding furniture, this problem is outstanding in the District Courts. Most of the courts have hall but are devoid of furniture. It is necessary to manage proper chairs and tables for the employees working in the courts. There is a lack of clear policy regarding management of old furniture, re-utilization of such furniture and renovation and repair of such furniture.

With regards to the availability of computers and the status of its application this topic has already been discussed above. Many of the courts have computers but are devoid of printers. Whereas many of them have printers but do not have toners and many places lack the facility of changing or refilling the toner. In particular, computers and other logistics received from various projects needs to be repaired and there is a lack of long-term management of these equipments. There is a problem in managing cable for the computers, back-up power and toner for the printers. Taking into consideration the long hours of load shedding, it is necessary to make provision for back-up power. There should be a policy of decentralizing the management of furniture and other materials and the concerned courts should have the authority to obtain furniture and materials based on the case load and number of people working therein.

4.1.5 Result Oriented Application of Information Technology

During the period of the first Plan, some important activities have been undertaken in the development of information technology. Nevertheless, the development of information and communication technology and its implementation could not be achieved fully due to the lack of development of information technology centric manpower. The Appellate and District Courts lack sufficient manpower in handling and operating computers. Judiciary does not have a permanent manpower regarding operation and management of computers. In order to link the information and communication technology with case management process the judiciary needs the following technical manpower for the following courts: Supreme Court – 14, Appellate Courts – 48 and District Courts – 225.¹⁰⁹ This manpower should be fulfilled on a permanent basis or on a contractual basis. It is necessary to institutionalize and strengthen the application of information technology. In order to provide recognition to the application of information technology, it is necessary to review and reform the legal provisions.

It is necessary to develop an automated case system through the information technology. For this every case should be provided with an identification number and all level of the court should use the same number and the proceedings of the case should be linked to the automated process wherein the concerned party through the use of the internet may use his identification number and know about the proceedings of his case and it is also necessary for the courts to develop a mechanism wherein the courts through the information technology could provide information about the proceedings of the case to the concerned parties. It is necessary for the judiciary to actively take part in the management of record, information and data, collection and preservation of the same and should be geared towards applying the information and communication technology.

¹⁰⁹ Activities and future plan of Information Technology Department, Supreme Court, 2065, page 24

The computers available in the courts have not been utilized to its maximum. Computers have been used as an alternative to typewriters. The judiciary has not been able to develop a data base and likewise the computers have not been utilized to its maximum with regards to analysis and processing of data. It is necessary to institutionalize the application of information technology in the judicial process and to train the manpower thereby reaping maximum benefits and this seems to be a difficult task.

4.1.6 Result Oriented Inspection and Supervision

During the implementation of the first Plan, although a Monitoring and Inspection Division had been established in the Supreme Court, it is necessary to provide institutional strengthening for effective functioning of the Division. The Regulations of the court prescribes for inspection of the running cases and as such it is deemed necessary to extend the inspection and monitoring mechanisms in the subordinate courts.

Although inspection and monitoring activities of the subordinate courts and other quasi-judicial bodies by the higher courts have received continuity this has merely being a formality. Status of internal inspection is not satisfactory. In the absence of any standards regarding work performance, the evaluation done during monitoring and supervision is not factual. The judiciary has not been able to include the inspection and monitoring activities under its calendar system. As to whether or not the directives given during inspection have been followed is not effectively monitored.

It is necessary to institutionalize the process of internal inspection and supervision and also inspection and supervision of the subordinate courts and to determine the standards of work performance and to link the work performance with career development. It has been observed that performance of work has been executed under pressure and in general circumstances this performance has been below par and this is evident from the disposal rate of cases during the end of each fiscal year where 30-40% of the total numbers of cases are disposed. Through effective inspection and monitoring one can witness remarkable disposal of cases.

4.1.7 Reform in Security Situation

Although the issue of security of the judiciary is related to the overall process of judicial administration, the judiciary has not been able to formulate an integrated security plan and implement the same. Although, the justices of the Supreme Court and the Chief Judges of the Appellate Courts are provided with security officers and there is security in the benches of the Supreme Court, proper security measures have not been provided for all the courts and the judges. Although, some security officers are deployed in the courts, the judiciary has not been able to institutionalize the security management. Infrastructure regarding security has not been formulated.

The weaknesses seen in security management for the past few years have had an effect in the performance of the court. The judiciary has not been able to deploy judges and employees in areas deemed to be sensitive in terms of security. Even where employees are deployed, they have not been able to perform their work. Activities to be performed in the field have not been undertaken.

The demonstrations made in the court premises and unwanted activities performed by the demonstrators provide challenges to the security of the judges, employees, legal professionals and court users. Security for witness to a case is also a complex issue. Security for the courts located in conflict affected areas is also a challenging task.

The past Plan had also addressed the issue of security of judges, employees, legal professionals and court users and a study in that regard had also been conducted but unfortunately the report has not been implemented. In this regard, it is necessary to review the reports received and to develop and strengthen the security system.¹¹⁰

4.1.8 Judicial Independence and Promotion of Accountability

Executive, Legislative and Judiciary are the three main organs of the State and pursuant to the principle of separation of power although these three organs are provided with a minimum independence to perform their work according to their jurisdiction, the issue of judicial independence in comparison to other organs is considered to be of a serious nature. Where the constitutional provision provides and determines certain limitations the independence becomes dependent on others.

Judicial independence has been an issue of concern and interest in the world. The independence of the judiciary that has been defined by the UN system has established a uniform standard for judicial independence. Globalization has among others also has had an effect on the basic values and principles of judicial independence.

Where a judge upon fulfilling certain standards is appointed to the post of a judge, then such a judge pursuant to the constitutional provisions can only be relieved from his post on the ground of being inefficient or misconduct. Other than that provided a judge is made to bring under the control of the Executive or the Parliament through any other means then such an act cannot be deemed to be within the standards of judicial independence.

In the absence of external or internal intervention, it cannot ipso facto be deemed that there is judicial independence. In order for judicial independence to materialize in its true sense, there has to be positive assistance and cooperation from the other organs of the State including the civil society, political parties, media and the Bar. For the purpose of conducting the judicial proceedings without any encumbrance there is a need for economic, physical and human resources and for this the State without being biased towards the judiciary should provide full assistance to the judiciary.

Likewise, the Legislative by making timely reforms in the Act and laws should create conducive environment for promotion of judicial independence. The judicial process is long, tedious and expensive and the reason behind this is the existence of traditional laws. Without timely reforms and amendments in those laws, people's expectation of receiving speedy and inexpensive justice will not be possible.

For this there are two alternatives. Firstly, the Legislative-Parliament should make timely reforms in the Act and laws regarding to judicial administration and secondly the judiciary should be vested with the authority to frame laws (regarding procedural) deemed necessary for judicial

¹¹⁰ Report of Committee formed to study the security system, 2066

administration. From among the two alternatives, the second alternative also falls within the ambit of international values and principles.

Provided, based on the judicial decisions if concepts are made against the judiciary then such concepts will have an effect on the judicial independence. A professional Bar with ethics is an ornament of independent judiciary. Likewise, it is the duty of the civil society and the media to disseminate the good aspects of the judiciary and to make healthy comments on the negative aspect of the judiciary thereby directing the judiciary towards a better path. Provided, this can be done then only there will be congenial atmosphere for the growth for judicial independence wherein the judiciary can be the protector of the civil rights.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, had for the first time guaranteed judicial independence. Although the Constitution had guaranteed judicial independence, the judicial independence could not be experienced by the judiciary. Due to insufficient physical logistical support and lack of proper manpower the judicial works could not be effective wherein the judiciary had to face people's complaints. Besides this, the judiciary was always concerned about the issue of security. Many of the court buildings were destroyed and the judicial manpower not only faced fear and threat but lost their lives.

The country has undergone a political change. It has been three years since the promulgation of the Interim Constitution, 2063, and the constitution making process through the Constituent Assembly has commenced. The Interim Constitution has not only declared Nepal as a federal state but it also declared to restructure the traditional centralized state provisions into a federal one. Whatever may be the feature of the judiciary in the new Constitution, this may not make a huge difference but how will the Constitution address the basic values and principles of judicial independence is a matter of interest for the judiciary. It is necessary to initiate steps towards incorporating the basic values and principles of judicial independence in the new Constitution.

With regards to judicial independence, stakeholders are of the view that some of the provision of the interim Constitution in comparison to the previous Constitution looks weak. They are of the opinion that the interim Constitution tends to guide justice on the basis of the peoples movement rather than by the Constitution, law and judicial values. The Interim Constitution provides the Executive full control over the appointment of judges and also prescribes legislative control over the judiciary. Likewise, the Interim Constitution also prescribes for competition in the process of appointment of District Court judges and as such this limited competition will not promote judicial autonomy. The irrational behavior shown towards the judiciary during recent times has created an atmosphere where judges cannot perform their work independently and this fact shall remain as one of the challenges for the judiciary.

Likewise, in order to address the constitutional issue of federalism and the legal aspects and in order to maintain national unity and balance, the judiciary of tomorrow should be made more independent and competent and as such the gravity of the issue should be taken into consideration by everyone. Whatever may be the organizational features, the values and principles of judicial independence should be maintained thereby creating a model justice system and as such the judiciary through its second Strategic Plan should take concrete steps in this regard.

Although, the judiciary is directly accountable to the Constitution and law, it is indirectly accountable towards the people also. There are two challenges that disseminate wrong message about judicial accountability. Firstly is the lack of proper dissemination of information about the good works of the judiciary. Due to its traditional infrastructure and works, the court cannot go before the people and this is a bitter truth which the judiciary has to digest. The judiciary has not been able to present itself closely to the people and as such people have not been able to experience the judiciary closely. During the interaction with the concerned stakeholders, it has been voiced that the proceedings of the judge and bench should be transmitted, that judges and court personnel through various programs should make an effort to reach out to the people, that orientation programs should be conducted in villages, wards, schools and colleges and that knowledge about the judicial proceedings should be disseminated through media and publication of materials.

Likewise, the code of conduct for judges and employees should be strictly followed so as to maintain judicial morality and discipline. In order to make the mechanism for controlling irregularities more efficient and effective, the role of the Judicial Council needs to be expanded. Through regular monitoring and inspection, errors committed during judicial procedures can be rectified. Likewise, the Parliamentarian Committee should also effectively observe the judicial activities. Provided, if without any biasness mechanism for parliamentarian control over the judges can be made, then judicial accountability would be more clear and intelligible.

4.1.9 Legal Reform and Research

In order to bring reform in the judicial proceedings there has to be timely reform and review in the prevailing legal provisions. During the implementation of the first Plan, area of reform and review of the legal provisions had been identified. Efforts have been made towards formulating new laws. Civil and criminal code and procedural code have been drafted and are being discussed. Likewise, other Acts are being drafted and discussed. During the period of the first Plan, a Committee had been constituted to review the laws so as to simplify court procedures. The Committee had identified five areas for formulating and amending the laws and subsequently had submitted its recommendation. Pursuant to the recommendations, amendments to the regulations of the courts have been carried out and draft Bill on bail and limitation has been prepared. Identification and drafting of various Bills can be taken as an opportunity for this Plan.

The judiciary can identify areas for legal reform but does not have the capacity to draft the laws. Although the areas of legal reform have been identified, the drafting of laws is a long process and since this process falls within the ambit of the Legislative, the judiciary has a very limited role. During the transitional phase, drafting of laws has not been every effective and as such it is deemed that this sector may not achieve the desires result as envisaged by the Plan.

Drafting of procedures deemed necessary for judicial work should be entrusted upon the judiciary and this is a basic aspect of independence of judiciary. Judiciaries of many countries have been exercising this right directly from the Constitution. In this context, rather than being dependent upon the legislative for bringing out reforms in the procedural laws, provided this right is given to the judiciary then the problem would be permanently resolved. Where a new Constitution is in the process of being written, this opportunity should be taken and the Plan should initiate campaigns in this regard. Besides this, problems may be resolved by making timely reforms in the regulations of the court. Provided, the Legislative were to amend some of the complex procedurals prescribed

under the Court Proceedings of the Muluki Ain and under the Chapter of Punishment and bring reforms in the regulations of the court, this would assist the Plan in meeting its target.

There are no effective mechanisms for conducting regular research regarding laws deemed necessary for the judiciary that may be expanded in the future. The level of service to be provided by the judiciary, users' concept the judiciary and new concepts of jurisprudence are some of the areas where research needs to be carried out this can be deemed to be one of the challenges and opportunities for the judiciary. There is lack of research in the area of precedents and legal reforms and there is a need of effective programs to carry out such research. Provided, if the reform works of the judiciary is based on research then such reforms will receive stability. Ad-hoc decisions and circumstantial reforms will not provide speed to judicial reforms. There is a need to develop and strengthen a permanent research mechanism.

4.1.10 Effective Coordination with Stakeholders

Adjudication work cannot be performed in solitary. In order to make this effective, active participation of all stakeholders is necessary. In order to make the adjudication process effective, there has to be assistance, coordination and cooperation between the police, government attorney and defense lawyers. Likewise, cooperation from other governmental bodies, civil society and the media is also essential. Taking this into consideration, the first Plan had made an effort to strengthen and institutionalize the relation with the stakeholders. For this purpose Justice Sector Coordination Committee was established but the work of the Committee could not be effective. Therefore, it is necessary to review the construction of the Justice Sector Coordination Committee and institutional reforms need to be carried out. Likewise, areas of public private partnership need to be identified and works other than adjudication such as managerial and other works could be given to such partnership which would have an impact in the flow of judicial service. There is a possibility of partnership with the private sector with regards execution of summons, execution of judgment, management of court records, and construction of library network and application of information technology. A feasibility study and policies deemed necessary should be made and the concept of public private partnership could be applied in the judicial administration.

4.1.11 Access to Justice and Increase of Public Trust over the Judiciary

People's trust over the judiciary will increase provided the service provided by the court is simple, easy and accessible to all. Where timely decisions cannot be rendered and where court users are compelled to attend the court for a long time creates a negative concept towards the judicial process and on the other hand due to lack of proper dissemination of the proceedings and processes of the courts also creates negative opinions about the judiciary. Sufficient and quality services have not been provided by the courts to the court users. Although, the court has been providing services from the court paid lawyers, this service is limited and focused in representation. Due to minimum remuneration, this service has failed to attract skilled manpower. The court users do not feel that they have received quality legal aid from the court paid lawyers. In order to make the service of the court paid lawyers effective, the court paid lawyers should not only be limited in representing the case but they should also be involved in drafting of documents.

The judiciary has not been able to disseminate sufficient information regarding court referred and court annexed mediation and neither has the judiciary been able to link this to people's right to access to justice. For this purpose, it is imperative enact an umbrella Act regarding mediation. It has been observed that pursuant to the prevailing legal structure, list of the mediators should be

regularly updated; area of mediation should be expanded, provision for proper remuneration for mediators should be made and the works of the mediators should be regularly monitored. Provided, mediation is to be properly managed and made effective, it is believed that this process would not only allow the parties to the dispute reap benefits but this process would also create a congenial atmosphere in developing positive concepts about the judicial process. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to effectively implement the provisions of the law and justice should be service oriented thereby ascertaining everyone an equal and easy access to justice.

In order to make the judicial process accessible and less expensive, provided, minor petitions deemed necessary during the proceedings of the case is to be provided directly from the court cells, the court user's could feel and experience direct assistance from the court and it is also deemed necessary to disseminate the constraints experienced by the courts and the services provided by the courts to the court user's and the same should be disseminated to the general public and it is also deemed necessary to include the judicial process in the curriculum and likewise, various informative programs should be implemented by the judiciary.

4.2 Concerns of Stakeholders

Prior to drafting the Plan, the Task Force had conducted various consultations with legal professionals, gazetted and non-gazetted employees, representatives of non-governmental organizations involved in the justice sector and with court users regarding the appropriateness of the Plan and issues to be prioritized by the Plan.¹¹¹ During the national conference of the judges, recommendations and suggestions were sought from judges and other related officers regarding the status of the implementation of the Plan and matters to be incorporated in the future Plan. Likewise, written suggestions were also sought from various courts and other stakeholders during drafting the Plan.¹¹² Suggestions and concepts expressed during the consultation are provided herein.

- Strategic Plan is appropriate for judicial reform. The Plan has been successful in bringing achievements in the area of improvement in physical constructions and on the basis of experience gained during the implementation of the first Five-Year Strategic Plan; the second Plan should be drafted. During the consultation, some of the stakeholders opined that since the country was in a transitional phase and where the structure of the State was in the process of being restructured they were of the view that the judiciary should draft a Plan for a period of three-years and with the promulgation of the new Constitution, the judiciary could draft another Plan taking into consideration the structure and jurisdiction defined by the new Constitution. Likewise, a majority of the stakeholders opined that even where the country became federal, the functions of the judiciary would remain the same and hence voiced for drafting a Plan for a period of five-years. They further opined that in the event the country became federal, the Plan could be revised and changes could be made within the Plan.
- With the implementation of the Plan, no particular changes could be experienced in the area of adjudication. They further opined that the court proceedings are cumbersome and there is delay in dispensing justice and there are irregularities in many proceedings and suggested that changes should be made in those areas and the Plan should be implemented so that the public could experience change in the judiciary.
- Improvement has been made in the physical infrastructure of the courts during the implementation of the Strategic Plan and buildings with modern infrastructure are being

¹¹¹ Name list of stakeholders are provided in Annex 6

¹¹² Name list of courts and other Bodies providing written suggestions are provided in Annex 6

constructed. There has been sufficient increase in vehicles and accesses to computers have been enhanced.

- With the implementation of the Plan, adjudication process to some extent has become speedy and there has been some improvement in the working proceedings and there has been effort to improve managerial activities. Trained manpower to some extent has been generated, relations has been established through interactions and resolution of disputes have been made through the mediation process and as such these issues can be accepted as the achievements of the Plan.
- Time for deciding a case consumes a long period and even where a decision has been rendered such decisions are not prepared in time wherein parties to a case are compelled to wait for months to obtain a copy of the decision. This creates lots of problems for the parties to a case. This problem is persistent in the Supreme Court and other courts within the Kathmandu valley. Immediate changes should be made in this regard. Evaluation of judges and employees should be done on the basis of target and progress.
- Another aspect that needs reform in the administration of justice is execution of decision. Where a party is involved in a case for years and where the decision is not executed immediately, the party winning the case is subjected to more miseries. Likewise, where the process of execution of decision is initiated, procedures like execution of summons make this process more cumbersome. Therefore, uncontrolled application of Section 61 under the Chapter of Punishment of the Muluki Ain (Country Code) and Section 17 under the Chapter of Court Proceedings of the Muluki Ain (Country Code) and the tendency of filing case after case makes execution of judgment process more complex. Therefore, reform has to be initiated in this area and activities relating to execution of judgment should be regularly monitored and supervised.
- Court proceedings are slow and cumbersome. Many subject matters do not have any laws. Where law exists, the law is either cumbersome or the law is not consistent with the time. Therefore, the overall legal infrastructure needs to be reviewed. The Bench and the Bar should give priority towards issuance of the criminal code, criminal procedure code, civil code and civil procedure code and the judiciary should take special initiatives in this regard. In the absence of these codes, the judiciary should identify the areas of reform and should initiate process of reform in the Act and Regulation.
- Pilot courts were initiated with certain objectives but unfortunately due to the proceedings of the court, the objectives of the pilot courts have not been achieved. These courts have not been effective. There are no substantial differences in the proceedings of the pilot courts and other courts. People have not experienced speedy justice and there are rumors about irregularities. Divisions of work load among judges are not appropriate and as such these areas should be taken into consideration seriously.
- Lower level staffs of the courts are not involved in the implementation of the Plan. Majority of them are unaware about the targets, objectives and activities of the Plan. There is a grave problem in profession management. Hearing of case comes before the Bench after many months and sometimes hearing of cases does not come for a long period and when such hearings comes before the Bench it is adjourned. Lawyers repeatedly seek adjournment of cases and the courts contrary to standard issue adjournment orders and as such justice becomes inaccessible. The practice of adjournment of cases by the court in the absence of proper and valid reasons is not a good practice.
- Execution of summons is one of the biggest problematic areas in the administration of justice. Special programs should be included for reform of this problem in the Plan. The

facilities provided to summon executioners are nominal and this should be reviewed. Absence of VDC Secretaries from their respective also provides problem in execution of summons.

- Justice is not only slow and cumbersome, it is also expensive. The court has failed to earn public trust and easy access to justice by the general public has not been maintained. Public cannot experience reform through the reforms being made on the physical aspect of the courts. It is imperative that reforms should immediately be made from the initial stage of registration of case to the execution of judgments. Therefore, case management should be given special priority.
- Stakeholders are equally responsible in slow adjudication of justice. Stakeholders are equally responsible in decreasing public trust of the judiciary. Reform should be initiated from minor issues and the manpower of the court should be public friendly.
- Adjournment of cases as a matter of right should be discouraged by law and case flow should be brought with the control of the courts.
- Public interest issues containing political matters consume considerable amount of time of the Supreme Court. No fixed standard has been prescribed for issuance of interim orders and right of priority regarding hearing of case. The practice of scheduling the case for decision and rescheduling of such case without any valid reasons creates mistrust towards the judiciary.
- Another issue linked with judicial reform is decentralization of justice. In order to ascertain peoples' easy access to justice, the judiciary should vest more power to the lower bodies of the courts and minor cases should be finalized at the appellate level. Likewise, the District Courts should be vested with the authority of entertaining habeas-corpis and injunction petitions and the Appellate Court with the authority of entertaining certiorari petitions. At the local level, cases should be registered even if such petitions are submitted in the prescribed format. The service of court paid lawyers should be available from drafting of complaints to every level of proceedings.
- The Strategic Plan and the areas of reform identified by the Plan have not been made sufficiently available to the court employees and the general public. Therefore, amongst other programs, information of the Plan should be disseminated through radio and through various papers and magazines.
- Court should prioritize case management. It should be court centric and should be under the control of the court. Information technology should be applied in case management. Window shopping of bench and postponement of cases on the basis of window shopping should be discouraged. Likewise, provided, a party causes to consume unnecessary time of the court then such party should be levied with higher court fee.
- Although conflict has come to an end in the country, there are many districts which are insecure due to the presence of armed groups. Due to insecurity activities such as execution of summons, survey and other judicial activities are affected. In many circumstances, judges have been rendering orders in preliminary hearing from their residence. Therefore, judiciary should provide sense of security to the courts, judges, lawyers, employees and parties to the case.
- During the past few years, although the court has been resolving disputes through mediation, this process has not achieved the success as envisaged. Therefore, reform in laws and transfer of human resources should be done and this should be considered as a reliable mode for resolution of disputes

- In order to create appropriate coordination with stakeholders of the justice sector so as to provide speedy justice, a Justice Sector Coordination Committee had been constituted but at the district level this Committee has not been able to garner remarkable support from the stakeholders for speedy disposal of cases. Although, Coordination Committees are established at the Supreme Court, Appellate and District Court, there is no provision of submitting reports to the higher level wherein the center is unaware of the activities undertaken at the regional and local level. Appropriate strategic steps should be initiated to make this effective.
- Many of the courts do not have law books and magazines. It has also been heard that in many circumstances the courts requests the lawyers for the law books and magazines. Such conditions should not prevail and the library of the court should be improved. Court libraries have not been properly managed and in many instances the libraries do not sufficient law books.
- Role of the Bar is very important in judicial reform. Without any assistance from the Bar, reform is not possible. Since receipt in lieu of fees received from the client is not provided by the lawyers, the party winning the case is unable to recover his cost from the party losing the case. This has made justice expensive and has had an adverse effect in access to justice. Therefore, a mechanism should be established where discussions and interactions between the Bar and Bench could be organized wherein the Bar should be taken into confidence and judicial reform should be initiated. Likewise, the Bar should also abide by its code of conduct and should motivate the legal fraternity be transparent and responsible. The current problem cannot be solved by blaming the judges and the employees.
- The service and facilities of the court employees should be increased and a separate Act regarding conditions of service for employees and judges should be drafted. Provided, this cannot be done, then laws should be framed to ascertain their autonomy and opportunities for career development. Differences in services and facilities between gazetted, non-gazetted employees and judges should be minimized. Provision of award and punishment should be initiated on the basis of performance of work of employees. Quotas should be fulfilled pursuant to the work load.
- Judiciary has failed to conduct motivating programs for its employees which have been reflected in the implementation of the Plan. Manpower pursuant to the quota has not been fulfilled. The manpower that is available is devoid of skills. While selecting people for trainings, workshops and seminars, the principle of right person right opportunity should be followed.
- Activities of National Judicial Academy, Judicial Council and Judicial Service Commission are related with the judiciary and therefore, an effective mechanism need to be developed for maintaining proper communication with these institutions and activities should be conducted through this mechanism. Timetable for capacity development activities for judges should be jointly prepared by the Supreme Court and National Judicial Academy. Capacity enhancement programs targeted for judges and employees should be conducted through the National Judicial Academy.
- Judiciary should motivate other stakeholders of the justice sector to formulate their own strategic plan and should inculcate the feeling that it is the constitutional and legal duty of such institutions to assist the court. A Program Officer should be appointed for formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Plan.

- Reform activities to be conducted inside the court should be operated through umbrella of the Strategic Plan. This should not be overlooked and other than this other activities should not be implemented else it will send a message that the leadership is not honest towards the plan.
- Initiation of application of technology in court proceedings is commendable and this should be extended and expanded. While doing this, capacity enhancement of judges and employees should also be taken into consideration.

4.3 Received Messages and Strategic Issues

On the basis of the analysis of the first Plan, situation analysis and consultation with stakeholders and the message received thereon, the strategic issues to be addressed by the second Plan is as follows:-

- There is a general consensus within the judiciary and external actors regarding the need and appropriateness of planned reform. Therefore, it is necessary to give continuity to the Plan.
- Pursuant to the changed context and transition, discussion among stakeholders were organized and discussion as to whether the judiciary should formulate a five-year Plan or a three-year Plan was organized wherein majority of the stakeholders opined that although the structure and jurisdiction of the judiciary may change, the changes would not have any substantial effect in its basic values and core functions and opined for formulation of a five-year Plan and also opined that review of the Plan could be carried to incorporate any changes and as such it has been decided to formulate a five-year Plan.
- The first Plan had defined the vision, mission and values of the judiciary and since the vision, mission and values had been prepared on the basis of the Constitution, responsibility vested by the law and the role to be played in adjudication and therefore no substantial changes need be made in the vision, mission and values.
- The areas identified through the situation analysis of the first Plan are still relevant. Core function and some of the activities indentified under some strategic interventions had been repeated and as such it is necessary to delete them.
- It is not necessary to add anything in the core functions defined by the first Plan. Under the core function, activities relating to court management such as adjudication and execution of judgment are deemed to additional work of the judiciary and as such the managerial aspect of the court has been removed from the core function and these activities are being addressed through the strategic interventions.
- Result indicators identified by the first Plan is practical and on the basis of those indicators and in order to achieve the targets it is necessary to redefine arrears, reform in procedural laws and proper management and operation of physical and human resources.
- Strategic interventions identified by the Strategic Plan should be accurate and implementable within a period of five years and therefore, it is necessary to review the strategic interventions mentioned by the first Plan.
- Strategic Plan being the principal plan of the judiciary, all activities of the judiciary should fall within the ambit of the umbrella of the Plan.
- Acquiring resources and logistics is not the only target of the Plan. Disciplined and honest mobilization of resources is expected and therefore, the areas identified by the Plan should be prioritized and work should be performed accordingly.

- First Plan was drafted at the central level wherein satisfactory implementation of the Plan could not be noticed at the District Court levels. The second Plan proposes every court to formulate their own Plan and as such it is necessary to transfer necessary skills.
- Success of the Plan depends upon the commitment from the leadership and ownership by judges, employees and active participation of other stakeholders and therefore, formulation of the Plan should be participatory.
- It is essential to establish an effective mechanism for implementation of the Plan at each level.
- Core functions and implementation plan of strategic interventions should be subjective.
- Since, the current practice of monitoring evaluation is not effective and therefore, in order to bring expected reform in the judicial proceedings monitoring evaluation must with linked with the work performance of a person and career development.
- Provided, the judicial proceedings, difficulties faced by judiciary, and achievements obtained by the judiciary is disseminated to the general public this would assist in increasing public trust on the judiciary and would create ownership towards the judiciary and therefore, there should be planned campaign in raising awareness among citizens.
- Accusation of irregularities, delay and corruption has an adverse affect on the judiciary and as such these issues should be taken into consideration while formulating the Plan.
- The current legal structure is incomplete and is not justice oriented and as such is not effective and therefore, legal reform should be prioritized in the Plan.
- It is necessary to mainstream the activities and proceedings of the Special Court and tribunals constituted pursuant to the Constitution under the Strategic Plan of the judiciary.
- Positive role of lawyers is essential in judicial process and therefore it is important to regularize the lawyers.
- 16 strategic interventions were identified by the first Plan and during the mid-term review 21 strategic interventions were identified. Taking into consideration the successful implementation of the Plan, strategic steps should be reduced.
- One of the grave problems vexing the court is case management. On the one hand the judiciary has not been able to develop a scientific procedure for management whereas on the other case management is not within the control of the court. Since, expected cooperation has not been obtained from the external actors the judiciary has not achieved success in adjudication and execution of judgment. There are problems ranging from judgment writing to record management. Therefore, it is necessary that the Plan takes this issue into consideration.
- Work load in all the courts are not uniform. Logistics should be provided on the basis of work load. Special campaigns should be initiated to reduce the arrears in courts having more than 2,000 cases and provided arrears can be reduced this will send a positive message to the people. Taking into consideration the failure to execute judgments, clear strategic interventions and appropriate steps needs to be developed.
- Success of the Plan depends upon the active participation of manpower involved in the judiciary and also depends upon their motivation and capacity enhancement. In order to remove the general apathy in the judiciary, development of human resources should be prioritized.
- Development of physical infrastructure and proper management of logistics is another important strategic issue. During the period of the first Plan, important achievements have been made in developing infrastructure and acquiring logistics. Preserving those achievements it is necessary to develop additional infrastructure for the courts and units

under the courts. While doing so, special consideration should be given to the development of library system.

- During the period of the first Plan, remarkable achievements have been made in the area of information and media technology and this should be expanded further. While doing so, consideration should be given towards applying this technology in case management, execution of judgment, record management etc. and sufficient manpower within the judiciary should be developed so as to apply the technology.
- The current practice of inspection and supervision is not satisfactory. This is basically limited to legal formalities. Therefore, mechanisms for inspection and supervision should be strengthened, maximum application of information technology for development of automated monitoring system should be carried and development of data regarding work performance of judges and employees should be done which should be linked with career development.
- Although there is no active conflict in the country, strengthening of security of judges, employees, lawyers and parties to a case is still a matter of concern. Therefore, it is essential to minimize the risk arising from purchase of land to development of physical infrastructure and performance of work of court.
- Judicial independence and autonomy was an issue raised in the first Plan. It is necessary to strengthen judicial independence, effective implementation of code of conduct for ascertaining judicial obligation and financial discipline and to establish complaint hearing mechanism inside the court.
- Judicial work is research oriented and therefore, the judiciary should institutionalize research regarding adjudication, justice system and judicial reform. For this the judiciary should give special priority towards strengthening research mechanism and reform in laws related to justice. If this is done, judicial work will be speedy, efficient, less expensive and in order to frame laws judiciary should initiate steps with concerned stakeholders.
- Justice will not be effective by the single effort of the judiciary. For this, it is necessary to institutionalize and strengthen the relation with the stakeholders of the justice sector and it is also necessary to regulate and manage relations with donor agencies and other non-governmental organizations.
- Access to justice was one of the issues that were given special importance in the first Plan. In order to increase the courts social relevance, it is necessary to ascertain access to judicial information for the stakeholders, promote legal aid and mediation and to strengthen the services provided to court users. While doing that, programs should be framed focusing on the disabled parties.
- In the end, for successful implementation of the Plan, it is essential to establish and strengthen plan formulation and implementation mechanism, transfer of skills regarding plan implementation and monitoring and evaluation should be prioritized.

Chapter Five

Core Functions

Chapter Five Core Functions

Pursuant to the responsibility vested by the Constitution and law and from the past experience of the previous Plan, the core functions of the court are as follows: adjudication, execution of judgment and inspection and supervision. Court management which was defined as one of the core functions in the first Plan has been included as one of the strategic intervention designed to assist decision making and execution of judgment. Since, strategic interventions assist in the effective implementation of the core functions, coordination between strategies and strategic interventions have been made.

5.1 Adjudication

Under this, adjudication of cases has been included under this function, which includes adjudication function from the Supreme Court to the District Court and other courts and tribunals.

Core Function	Result Indicators	Strategies
1. Adjudication Function		
1.1 Examine the constitutionality of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose all disputes related to constitutionality of law within one year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform in case management system • Develop capacity of human resource
1.2 Issue orders under writ jurisdiction for protection of fundamental and legal rights and public interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose all writ petitions within one year from the date of registration • Reduce pending¹¹³ writ petition by 75% (15% each year) during the Plan period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of logistic deemed necessary • Increase application of information technology • Bring effectiveness in inspection and supervision
1.3 Dispose cases through the application of original and appellate jurisdiction (including courts, Special Courts and tribunals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose all disputes related to constitutionality law within one year • Dispose all cases within the limitation prescribed by law, not to exceed two years.¹¹⁴ • Reduce pending cases by 50% (10% each year) during the Plan period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform in security management • Promote judicial independence and autonomy • Effort to reform laws for enhancing judicial service • Strengthen relation with stakeholders • Increase access to justice • Institutional strengthening of court and other judicial bodies

5.2 Execution of Judgment

Under this function falls execution of judgments made by the Supreme Court to the District Courts and this also includes any orders, decisions made by other courts, tribunals and mediation.

¹¹³ Pending cases denotes writ petitions not disposed within the period prescribed by the Plan from the date of registration

¹¹⁴ Cases shall be disposed within the first year for those cases that prescribed limitation and for those that have no limitation, cases shall be decided within a period two years.

Core Function	Result Indicators	Strategies
2. Execution of Judgment		
2.1 Dispose petition submitted for the execution of judgment for civil cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petition submitted for execution of judgments shall not exceed six months, under no circumstances shall it exceed one year¹¹⁵ Reduce pending petitions submitted for execution of judgments by 75% (15% each year) during the Plan period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and strengthening of Judgment Execution Directorate Enhance capacity of human resources Manage logistics deemed necessary Application of information technology Effective monitoring and inspection Reform in security management Reform in law and management Maintain coordination and cooperation Study the probability of public private partnership and implement the same in appropriate sectors To enhance and strengthen institutional capacity
2.2 Recovery of sentencing and fine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover sentencing and fines equivalent to the number of sentencing and fines for each year Reduce arrears relating to sentencing and fines by 25% (5% each year) during the Plan period 	
2.3 Execution of directive orders issued in public interest cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execute orders within the period prescribed in the order Update report 	

5.3 Supervision and Monitoring

Internal supervision as prescribed by the law and any other inspection and supervision of subordinate courts, tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies falls under this activity.

Core Function	Result Indicators	Strategies
3. Inspection and Supervision		
3.1 Internal inspection/ supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue internal inspection as prescribed by law Improve errors identified by the inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen inspection and monitoring mechanism Application of information technology and to develop automated monitoring system Implement supervision and monitoring plan To develop data collection procedures regarding inspection and monitoring To link inspection and supervision to career development
3.2 Inspection / supervision of subordinate courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct at least one inspection every year of the subordinate courts, tribunals, quasi-judicial bodies and prison Execution of directives Provide progress report every six months 	

¹¹⁵ Petitions shall be disposed within six months for those petitions that have been amended in the first year and for others within one year

Chapter Six

Projection of Strategic Interventions

Chapter Six

Projection of Strategic Interventions

Strategic Intervention 1: To reform case management process so as to make adjudication process effective

- 1.1 To prepare and implement scientific process for case management
- 1.2 To conduct special campaigns in places having many cases¹¹⁶ and courts considered to be sensitive in terms of security
- 1.3 To make the process of judgment writing speedy and quality
- 1.4 To develop scientific documentation process
- 1.5 Impact evaluation of pilot courts

Strategic Intervention 2: To make execution of judgment simple, speedy and effective

- 2.1 To establish and strengthen Judgment Execution Directorate
- 2.2 To enhance the capacity of Judgment Execution Unit
- 2.3 To manage records of sentencing and fines to make revenue recovery unit effective
- 2.4 To manage goods of cases
- 2.5 To effectively manage bail and bond
- 2.6 To monitor the execution of directive orders issued in public interest matters

Strategic Intervention 3: To develop human resources

- 3.1 To establish and strengthen Human Resource Division
- 3.2 To implement human resource development plan
- 3.3 To motivate human resource
- 3.4 To enhance the capacity of human resource¹¹⁷
- 3.5 To coordinate and cooperate for development of human resource

Strategic Intervention 4: To develop infrastructure of court and manage logistics

- 4.1 To review and implement Plan relating to land and building
- 4.2 To manage vehicles, machinery and furniture
- 4.3 To manage financial resources
- 4.4 To strengthen library system

Strategic Intervention 5: To institutionalize the application of information and media technology

- 5.1 To establish and strengthen the infrastructure for institutionalization of information technology
- 5.2 To develop and implement information and media technology plan

Strategic Intervention 6: To strengthen inspection and supervision system

- 6.1 To strengthen inspection and supervision mechanism

¹¹⁶ Many cases shall denote Appellate and District Courts having more than 2,000 cases per year

¹¹⁷ The prescribed number has been projected on the basis of Human Resources Development Plan. The number has been prescribed taking into account new appointments, transfer, promotion and retirement. For example: total judicial units – 101, judges – 273, officers – 351, Non-gazetted – 2116 and other assistant – 1598, Summon Executioners - 534

- 6.2 To maximize the use of information technology for developing automated monitoring system
- 6.3 To link performance of work observed during inspection and supervision with career development
- 6.4 To maintain an integrated record of cases disposed by each judge

Strategic Intervention 7: Reform in security management

- 7.1 To strengthen security management in courts
- 7.2 To strengthen security management of judges, defense lawyers and employees
- 7.3 To manage security for parties to a case, victim, witness and other court users

Strategic Intervention 8: To preserve the values of judicial independence, accountability and autonomy

- 8.1 To strengthen judicial independence
- 8.2 To effectively implement code of conduct for judges and employees
- 8.3 To strengthen mechanism for hearing complaints regarding irregularities
- 8.4 To maintain financial discipline and transparency

Strategic Intervention 9: To institutionalize research regarding adjudication, justice system and judicial reform

- 9.1 To strengthen research mechanism within the judiciary
- 9.2 To conduct research on precedents, law and justice system and to publish the same
- 9.3 To review, amend and draft new laws related to administration of justice so as to increase the quality of service provided by the court

Strategic Intervention 10: To strengthen and institutionalize relation with stakeholders of the justice sector

- 10.1 To strengthen justice sector coordination committee
- 10.2 To develop coordination and cooperation with stakeholders on the basis of mutuality
- 10.3 To regulate and manage cooperation with donor agencies and non-governmental organizations

Strategic Intervention 11: Increase access to justice and increase public trust

- 11.1 To determine stakeholders access to judicial information
- 11.2 To promote legal aid
- 11.3 To promote mediation
- 11.4 To strengthen the service provided to court users

Strategic Intervention 12: To strengthen institutional capacity of courts and tribunals

- 12.1 To draft strategic plan and to establish and strengthen the implementation mechanism
- 12.2 Drafting and implementation of implementation plan by all courts and tribunals
- 12.3 Dissemination of current Plan, monitoring, evaluation and drafting for future plan

Chapter Seven

Risks and Mitigating Measures

Chapter Seven

Risks and Mitigating Measures

The target and objectives projected by the Strategic Plan can only be obtained from the successful implementation of the predetermined activities and from the results expected from such implementation. Various circumstances and environment created within the judiciary and by external parties can create encumbrance to the successful implementation of the Plan. Such risks may be encountered at the implementation level, which may directly and indirectly have an impact on the execution of the Plan wherein expected results may not be achieved. In this regard, the possible risks presumed by the Strategic Plan and the mitigating measures to be adopted are as such:

1. It is presumed that the logistics projected by this Strategic Plan will be easily available. Provided, the budget proposed by the Plan and other executive assistance is not obtained by the government, the Plan will not be able to achieve the targeted results.
2. In order to bring reforms in the judicial proceedings many laws need to be reviewed and amended and there is a need to draft new Act and Regulations. In order to achieve the results determined by the Plan, reform in the Act and laws plays an important role. However, the judiciary cannot solely review the Act and laws and for this the Executive and the Legislative has an important role to play. Provided, these bodies do not provide any assistance in reviewing and reforming the Act and laws or do not perform any work in this regard or provided this does not become a prioritized sector, then the desired results cannot be achieved only the single effort of the judiciary.
3. The Plan envisages fulfillment of the required manpower on a regular basis in order to provide the judiciary to function to full capacity. Provided, the manpower according to the quota is not fulfilled in time and provided posts remain vacant for a long period, the Plan shall not be able to achieve the targeted results.
4. Pursuant to the prescribed quota of judges, the judges can perform their task wherein results envisaged by the Plan can be achieved. For this vacant posts of judges must be fulfilled in time. Provided, the post of the judge is not fulfilled in time or provided judges are transferred causing adverse effect to the disposal of cases, then this could have a direct impact in disposal of cases which will have an impact in other managerial proceedings of the court.
5. Social and political activities such as social insecurity, bandhs, strikes, conflicts and demonstrations may cause encumbrance to performance of judicial work and as such these activities may also directly affect the activities projected by the Plan.
6. Results envisaged by the Plan can only achieved through the coordination and cooperation with the stakeholders. It is necessary to identify common grounds for assistance and cooperation in the plans of such organizations. On the one hand it is necessary for the judiciary to inform the stakeholders about its Plan whereas on the other it is equally important for them to assist the judiciary in implementing the Plan. Provided, any complexity arises in the coordination with stakeholders of the justice sector resulting in non-cooperation, then the objective determined by the Plan may not be achieved.
7. This Plan has been drafted on the basis of the current feature, infrastructure and procedure of the judiciary. Provided, the feature and governance of the country transforms and provided the infrastructure of the judiciary is amended then the Plan should also be reformed pursuant to the prevailing conditions.

8. The Plan has targeted to make the judiciary dynamic and effective so as to bring about judicial reforms. The Plan presumes that the leadership of the judiciary, chiefs of the organizations, judicial manpower and other stakeholders shall from their respective sectors provided positive assistance for attainment of its objective. Provided, there is defiance against the changes by these parties, then the Plan will not be able to achieve the desired results.
9. The Plan through the application of information technology proposes to maintain electronic records of many subject matters and also proposes to expand information network. However, due to technical difficulties, insufficient resources and other risks that may be encountered in this sector may have a direct impact on the Plan.

Table 19

Risk Analysis Table

S. No.	Risk Area	Impact	Result	Probability of risk	Strategy
1.	Availability of logistics	Improvement in infrastructure, increase in motivation and capacity of manpower, activities related to information technology cannot be operational	Adverse affect in case management plan	Maximum	1,3,4,5
2.	Review of laws	Failure in reform in procedure	Failure in formulation of time table for case management and work plan regarding disposal of case	Maximum	9
3.	Fulfillment of manpower	Excess workload exceeding capacity per person	Reduction in quality and quantity of performance of work	General	3
4.	Fulfillment of judges	Excess workload exceeding capacity per judge	Reduction in quality and quantity of performance of work	General	3
5.	Social Security	Feeling of insecurity, development of escaping nature, apathy	Obstruction in field activities, reduction in execution of judgment and reduction in recovery of sentencing and punishment	General	7
6.	Relation with stakeholders	Lack of expected cooperation from stakeholders	Delay in dispensing and disposing cases	General	10
7.	Information technology	Insecurity of records and destruction of infrastructure	Update of record and activities related to information technology affected	Less	1,5,7
8.	Defiance against change	Failure in operating activities	Delay in finalizing cases and reduction in disposal of case	General	1-12

Mitigating Measures

Through the various strategic interventions mentioned hereinabove, efforts to mitigate the risk have been done. In addition to the above strategic interventions the following efforts are deemed necessary to mitigate the above mentioned risks.

- Provided, the budget and other logistics as envisaged are not obtained from the government sector, efforts to coordinate and seek assistance from the donor agencies shall be done so as to prevent any impact on the activities.
- Drafting and amendment of procedural laws and regulations from the judiciary shall be carried out and continuous lobbying shall be done with the Legislative and Executive for execution of their responsibility.
- Regular coordination shall be carried out with the Judicial Council regarding fulfillment of post of judges.
- For effective management of security, coordination on the necessity of the case shall be made for availability of security of the office and employees working in the field.
- Interaction and discussion shall be organized with the stakeholder and the court regarding the Plan, its target and objectives and at least one meeting of the Justice Sector Coordination Committee shall held every month and if deemed necessary meetings shall be held and problems and resolutions shall be identified and efforts in acquiring assistance shall be made.
- In order to minimize the defiance against changes, performance of work shall be linked with career development and campaigns shall be carried out to bring awareness about the Plan.

Through these efforts, the adverse affect and the above mentioned risks shall be minimized and efforts towards successful implementation of the Plan shall be made.

Chapter Eight

Implementation Plan of Strategic Interventions

Chapter Eight

Implementation Plan of the Strategic Interventions

Strategic Intervention 1: To reform case management process so as to make adjudication process effective

1.1 Formulation, implementation and management of scientific case management system

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Frame	Responsibilities
Establishment of differentiated case management system ¹¹⁸	Construction of differentiated case management system for different cases	Amended Regulations	From Shrawn to Paush 2066	Full Court
Preparation and implementation of differentiated case management system for different cases	Preparation complete	Software/construction of format, distribution & orientation	From 2066 Magh to 2067 Ashar	Registrar
Implementation of differentiated case management system for different cases	Implementation of differentiated case management system	Adherence of prescribed procedure	From 2067 Shrawan	Case Division/Unit Chief
Formulation of timetable for each case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Task Force • Construction of format • Orientation • Inclusion in Regulation • Phase wise implementation 	Assumption of proceeding	Each case included in time table	From 2067 Shrawan	Registrar/Shrest hdar
Determination of performance standard of judge and update of personal record regarding disposal of case ¹¹⁹	Work performance pursuant to standard	Inclusion and amendment of work performance in Judicial Council procedure and Regulation of concerned court	2066 Paush	Judicial Council, Full Court of Supreme Court
Control in adjournment of hearing	Reduction in adjournment of case	Adjournment of case hearing regulated	From 2066 Shrawan	Bench
Hearing of old cases of the Supreme Court before panel of judges	Responsibility identified	Hearing pursuant to responsibility	From 2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice
To conduct a study regarding development of entrusting cases to panel of judges of the Supreme Court and Appellate Court	Study report prepared	Study report	2067 Ashar	Chief Justice/Plan Implementation Secretariat

¹¹⁸ Differentiated Case Management (DCM)

¹¹⁹ Standard for disposal target for District Courts have been set as follows: 75% disposal having less than 100 cases, 70% disposal in courts having less than 300, 65% disposal in courts having less than 500, 60% disposal in courts having more than 500. Standard for disposal targets for Appellate Courts have been set as follows: 70% disposal having less than 500, 65% disposal having up to 1000 and 60% disposal having above 1000. Personal performance standard of judges shall be based upon the presence of the judge in the concerned court and his participation in the total disposal of cases.

Subsequently implement the provision of hearing of case to panel of judges of the Supreme Court and Appellate Court	Responsibility identified	Hearing pursuant to the responsibility	From 2067 Shrawan	Chief Justice/Chief Judge
Determination of time hearing	Speediness in case hearing	Amended Regulation	From 2066 Kartik	Full Court
Effectively implement the concept of lead lawyer	Saving in hearing of case	Implementation of amended Regulation	2066 Kartik	Full Court
Implementation of report regarding reformation of surety date (<i>tarik</i>) system ¹²⁰	Facilitation in due date (<i>tarik</i>) and certainty in reasons and time	Amended Act and Regulation	2066 Kartik	Full Court
Conduct special campaign for disposal of pending cases	Reduction in the number of pending cases	Deduction of record of old cases	From 2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice/Chief Judge, District Judge
To link case management with information technology	Case management on the basis of electronic information system	Establishment of electronic information system	From 2067 Shrawan	Information Technology Committee
Preparation of Case Management Directive/Booklet	Reform in case management, simplification and transparency	Case Management Directive/Booklet	Till 2067 Asadh	Court Management Committee
Implementation of provision of preliminary hearing in initial proceeding of case	Screening of case	Preliminary hearing booklet	2067 Shrawan	Bench
Impact evaluation of case management system	Impact evaluation	Evaluation report	2068 Kartik	Case Management Committee
Phase-wise expansion of juvenile bench	Expansion of juvenile bench	Expansion of juvenile benches in additional 25 districts ¹²¹	Expansion at the rate of 5 benches per year	Full Court
To strengthen Revenue and Commercial justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the jurisdiction of current commercial benches and to conduct a study to include matters regarding revenue Drafting and implementation of Commercial Bench Procedural Regulation 	Strengthened commercial justice procedures (including matters regarding revenue)	Regulation, Directive	2066-71	Chief Justice Registrar
Initiate drafting of Special Court Procedure Regulation	Regulation prepared	Regulation	By 2066 Chaitra	Chairman/Registrar Special Court

¹²⁰ Report submitted by the Committee headed by Honorable Justice Khil Raj Regmi, Supreme Court

¹²¹ Pursuant to the expansion policy of juvenile courts by the Government

Conduct study on possibility of public private partnership in the judicial process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Task Force • Identification of areas • Mode of implementation 	Identification of private public partnership sectors	Report	2067 Shrawan	Registrar
Implementation of study report regarding private public partnership in judicial process	Identification of private public partnership sectors	Report	2068 Shrawan	Registrar

1.2 To conduct special campaigns in places having many cases¹²² and courts considered to be sensitive in terms of security

Activities	Result	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
<p>Following activities shall be carried out in courts having many cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop mechanisms in concerned courts for special campaigns • Deputation of judges pursuant to work load¹²³ • Deputation of senior officer in case management¹²⁴ • Considering the demography and work load, working period shall be made flexible and increase the working period of Bench • Manpower in courts having less work load shall be deputed as deemed necessary to courts having higher cases • Manpower shall not be absent from courts for a long period thereby affecting the time table of cases • Shall work for additional period • Shall provide facilities such as food and snacks to the manpower • Shall presume the period of vacancy of post and prior to the post being vacant shall proceed towards fulfilling the post • Provided, post is vacant for more than 3 months, to be fulfilled on a contractual basis at the local level • Employee having knowledge in computers shall have the priority while being transferred to vacant post or deputed on contract • Budget projected and disbursed on the basis of work load • Quarterly evaluation of progress report 	Special campaign conducted	Availability of judges and staff	2066-2071	Chief Justice Plan Implementation Committee
Conduct feasibility study for possibility of setting up evening/night court in the District Courts of Kathmandu valley ¹²⁵	Feasibility study	Study report	2068 Shrawan	Chief Justice Plan Implementation Committee

¹²² Many cases shall denote Appellate and District Courts having more than 2,000 cases per year

¹²³ For the purpose of special campaign, one judge for a District Court having 500 cases and to maintain one Bench for Appellate Court

¹²⁴ To initiate this campaign from the District Court

Following activities to be conducted in courts considered to be security sensitive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided manpower working in that area for 1 year is desirous to be transferred from that area, shall with priority be transferred to other areas • Security insurance plan to be operated till his posting • Plan and implement integrated residence plan for judges and employees • Provide, special economic package for staff working in security risk sector 	Special campaign conducted	Availability of manpower in areas deemed sensitive in terms of security	2066-2071	Chief Justice Registrar
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1.3 To make the process of judgment writing speedy and quality

Activities	Result	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Study analysis of work load	Identification of workload	Study report	2066 Kartik	Registrar
Fulfillment of appropriate human resources according to study analysis of work load	Sufficient manpower	Quota integrated	2066 Magh	Registrar
Determine standards for performance of work of bench officers/assistants	Standard determined	Report on standard determination	2066 Magh	Registrar
Bench officer/ assistant provided with services and privileges based on work performance standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Foreign exposure • Vehicle facility • Appointment to post of judge • Award punishment 	Increased motivation	Facility provided	2066-2071	Registrar
To make copy of running case and to prepare an electronic copy of the same	Speediness in judgment writing	Note of case file	2066-2071	Registrar

1.4 To develop scientific documentation process

Activities	Result	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Establishment of mechanism for protection of records at the central level	Separate mechanism established for protection of record	Amendment in Regulation	2067 Shrawan	Full Court
To develop record management guidelines	Reform in record management, simplification and transparency	Record management guidelines	From 2066 Shrawan to 2067 Asadh	Chief, Monitoring and Inspection Division
Case file registered in record section to be registered in computer	Record updated	Case file registration index	2066-2071	Record Keeper
Management and purging, ¹²⁶ repairing, filing, boxing of documents of all case files ¹²⁷	Record updated and secured	Record booklet and record room	2066-2071	Chief of Division Registrar, Shresthadar

¹²⁵ To create additional work timeline for managing work load of the courts through consultation with concerned stakeholders and to conduct a study so as to identify the jurisdiction of cases that may fall within the night courts and as to the legislation and law required

¹²⁶ During fiscal year 2065/066 all documents completing five years shall be purged in fiscal year 2066/067 and thereafter each year case files completing five years shall be purged the same year.

¹²⁷ Purging, repairing, filing, boxing, integration, treatment, preservation, data base creation etc.

1.5 Impact evaluation of pilot courts

Activities	Result	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Impact evaluation of pilot courts	Impact evaluation	Evaluation report	Till 2066 Poush	Research Division in coordination with Enhancing Access to Justice Project
Implementation according to impact evaluation report of pilot courts	Effectiveness in court management	Implementation of report	From 2067 Shrawan	Chief Justice

Strategic Intervention 2: To make execution of judgment simple, speedy and effective

2.1 To establish and strengthen Judgment Execution Directorate

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Amendment deemed necessary in Regulations for establishment of Judgment Execution Directorate	Amendment in Rule	Amended Regulation	2066 Asoj	Full Court
Establishment of Directorate	Development of central mechanism for monitoring of execution of judgment	Establishment of Directorate	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice

2.2 Capacity enhancement of Judgment Execution Unit

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Survey/Identification of need of Judgment Execution Units	Need identification of Judgment Execution Units completed	Report	2066 Paush	Director General, Judgment Execution Directorate
Management of logistics deemed necessary (vehicle, allowance, food allowance, machine and equipments)	Availability of logistics	Description of budget and expenses	From 2066 Shrawan	Registrar
To create an integrated website data bank of proceedings and record regarding judgment execution and to link them with the central Directorate	Record regarding execution of judgment available from central Directorate	Central electronic record	From 2067 Shrawan	Director General/ Information Technology Unit

2.3 To manage records of sentencing and fine so as to make revenue recovery unit effective

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Review current format of record keeping and maintain uniformity	Uniformity in format	Record booklet	2066 Shrawan to 2067 Ashad	Director General
Registration of record of sentencing and fine in computers	Updated record	Registration booklet (Index)	From 2067 Shrawan	Director General Judgment Executing Officer (<i>Tahasildhar</i>)
To link and update all registered records with the central record of Judgment Execution Directorate	Record of sentencing and fine available from central Directorate	Central electronic record	From 2068 Shrawan	Director General Information Technology Unit
Updated records published and disseminated annually at local level	Annual publication and distribution of records	Record booklet	From 2069 Shrawan	Director General

Regularly update and publish description of amount and compensation in lieu of imprisonment, fine and criminal case in website	Description of accounts available in website	Website regarding accounts	From 2070 Shrawan	Director General
Meeting of Account Disposal Committee held for rebate on sentence and fine	Meeting held every three month	Minutes	2066-2071	District Court Judge/ judgment Executing Officer (<i>Tahasildhar</i>)
Depute officials for recovery of sentence and fine	Officials deputed at least twice a year	Deputation booklet	2066-2071	District Court Judge/ Judgment Executing Officer (<i>Tahasildhar</i>)

2.4 Management of goods relating to case

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Prepare policy regarding management of goods	Policy prepared	Policy booklet	2066 Paush	Director General
Amendment in District Court Regulation for implementation of policy regarding management of goods	Regulation amended	Amended Regulation	2067 Ashad	Full Court
Review of current format of record keeping of goods and maintain uniformity	Uniformity in format	Goods record booklet	Till 2067 Paush	Director General
Record of goods registered in computer (with photo if deemed necessary)	Updated record	Registration booklet (Index)	From 2067 Magh	Director General Judgment Executing Officer
Link and update records regarding registered goods with central record of Judgment Execution Directorate	Record regarding goods available at Central Directorate	Central electronic record of goods	From 2068 Shrawan	Director General
Auction of old goods	Old goods auctioned	Auction record	2066-2071	Registrar, Shresthadar, Judgment Executing Officer

2.5 Effective management of bail and bond

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Implement guidelines regarding bail and bond	Guidelines implemented	Bail and bond booklet	2066 Shrawan	Registrar, Shresthadar, Judgment Executing Officer
Registration and update of record of bail and bond	Updated record	Registration booklet (Index)	From 2066 Shrawan	Judgment Executing Officer
To amend Regulation regarding auction and seizure of property under bond	Regulation amended	Amended Regulation	2067 Ashad	Judgment Executing Officer
To link and update all registered records with the central record of Judgment Executing Directorate	Record of bail and bond available at central Directorate	Central electronic record	From 2067 Shrawan	Director General Information Technology Unit
Annual publication and distribution of updated accounts	Annual publication and distribution of accounts	Publication	From 2068 Shrawan	Director General
Disposal of accounts of bail and bond according to amended Regulation	Disposal of accounts	Bail booklet	2067 Shrawan	Judgment Executing Officer

2.6 Implementation and monitoring of directive orders issued in public interest matters

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Update accounts of directive orders and include in annual report	Inclusion in annual report	Annual report	2066-1071	Chief, Research and Planning Division
Monitoring of implementation of orders	Implementation of orders monitored	Monitoring report	2066-2071	Chief, Monitoring and Inspection Division

Strategic Intervention 3: Development of Human Resources

3.1 Establishment and strengthening of Human Resource Division

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Amendment in Regulation for establishment of Human Resource Division	Amendment in rule	Amended Regulation	2066 Asoj	Full Court
To establish and strengthen Human Resource Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfillment of manpower • Management of infrastructure • Expansion of unit in Appellate Court • Supervision and monitoring • Coordination 	Established and strengthened	Organogram	From 2067 Shrawan	Registrar

3.2 Implement human resource development plan

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Update positions for various levels according to human resource development plan	Quotas updated	Description of quotas	2066-2071	Registrar, Chief Human Resource Division
Fulfill post of judge as determined by the Plan	Post of judge fulfilled	Judge appointed	2066-2071	Chief Justice Chairman Judicial Council
Fulfill post of officers of various levels as determined by the Plan ¹²⁸	Post of officers fulfilled	Officer appointed	2066-2071	Chief Justice Chairman Judicial Service Commission and Public Service Commission
Maintain one-fourth of non-gazetted employees and to upgrade the quota of officers in court and to conduct study for fulfillment of post through new appointment	Study completed	Report, Decision	2066-2071	Registrar
Fulfill post of assistant employee as determined by the Plan ¹²⁹	Post of assistant employee fulfilled	Assistant employee appointed	2066-2071	Registrar/Public Service Commission

¹²⁸ To fulfill post through contract for those post that have been vacant pursuant to the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, related to Strategic Intervention 1.2

Fulfillment of vacant post through contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers • Assistants • Summon Executioners 	Fulfillment of post	Decision	2067 Asadh	Registrar
Initiate fulfillment of security officers at different levels as determined by the Plan	Fulfillment of post of security officers	Security officers appointed	2066-2071	Registrar
Need identification and fulfillment of human resources for mechanism for central record protection	Need identification of human resources done, post fulfilled	Description of manpower, posting letter	Need identification 2067 Asadh, fulfillment of post 2067 Shrawan	
Need identification and fulfillment of human resources for Judgment Execution Directorate	Need identification of human resources done, post fulfilled	Description of manpower, posting letter	2066 Shrawan	
Update and implement work description of employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Task Force • Work analysis • Work description prepared on basis of indicator • Posting with work description 	Posting with work description	Posting letter	2068 Shrawan	Chief, Human Resource Division
Implement programs pursuant to human resource plan ¹³⁰	Program conducted	Program	2066-2071	Chief, Human Resource Division

3.3 To motivate human resource

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To initiate and enhance motivation for judges related to their performance ¹³¹	Motivation increased	Act and Rules amended	2068 Shrawan	Chief Justice
To initiate and enhance motivation for employees related to their performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary: work performance motivation amount, educational facilities for children, refresher leave with facilities, annual payment in lieu of more than 180 days accumulated home leave, dress allowance • Non-monetary: facility of internet, laptop,¹³² risk insurance including logistic support for employees deputed in field, residence and transport facilities 	Motivation increased	Act and Rules amended	2068 Shrawan	Chief Justice

¹²⁹ Ibid

¹³⁰ Under this the following have been included: attraction towards service, transfer, promotion, leave, higher studies, scholarship, training, performance evaluation, award and punishment, protection and succession plan.

¹³¹ Under the following have been included: additional time facility, children's education facility, refresher leave, internet, laptop, books, vehicle and fuel and maintenance

¹³² In the first stage, facility shall be provided to the Chief of Division and Bench Officers and shall be subsequently expanded to other officers

3.4 Capacity enhancement of human resources¹³³

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Leadership development training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Second class gazette officers and all officers above second class 	Training conducted	427 people trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
In-service training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers Assistant staff 	Training conducted	80 persons trained (officers 20, assistant 60 trained each year)	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Management training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Officer level employees 	Training conducted	792 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Training of trainers in court management	Training conducted	50 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Case management training ¹³⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Officers Assistant staff 	Training conducted	2522 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Record management training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 people of each court engaged in the record unit (101x3) 	Training conducted	303 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Judgment writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Bench officer Bench assistant 	Training conducted	792 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Execution of Judgment	Training conducted	250 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Execution of summon	Training conducted	534 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Annual summon execution interaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local level employees and representatives 	Interaction conducted	375 interaction programs held	2066-2071	District Court Judge (in coordination with local unit)
Language competency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Officer 	Training conducted	792 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Training in revenue, commercial and banking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judge Officer Assistant staff 	Training conducted	198 (66x3 times) persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)

¹³³ Under this, the desired number has been projected in the draft report of Human Resource Development Plan. Under this, manpower has been based on new appointment, transfer, promotion and retirement during the Project period. For example judicial unit – 101, judges – 273, officers – 531, non-gazetted officers – 2116 and other assistants – 1598 and summon executioners – 534

¹³⁴ Under this the following subject matters have been included: DCM, time management, preliminary hearing, information technology etc.

Training on human rights and social justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge • Shresthadar • Assistant staff 	Training conducted	792 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Training to mediators and administration on mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers 	Training conducted	528 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Orientation on mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers • Assistant staffs 	Training conducted	2258 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division/Appellate Court (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Refresher training on mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge • Officers 	Training conducted	792 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Public relation, communication skills and etiquette <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant staffs 	Training conducted	2910 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Unit, Appellate Court in coordination with Human Resource Division
Information technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges • Officers • Assistant staffs 	Training conducted	264 judges trained 528 officers trained 2910 assistant staffs trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy) Human Resource Division/Appellate Court/District Court ¹³⁵
Training on land survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Judges • Bench Officers • Section clerk 	Training conducted	91 judges, 200 officers and 225 section clerks trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Forensic Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges • Officers 	Training conducted	91 judges and 200 officers trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Orientation on financial administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registrar (A.C.) • District Judges • Shresthadar 	Orientation conducted	202 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Orientation on goods management	Orientation conducted	202 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Orientation on inspection and supervision	Orientation conducted	202 persons trained	2066-2071	Inspection and Monitoring Division
Training on Plan formulation and implementation	Training conducted	330 persons trained	2066 Asoj	Planning and Research Division
Orientation on security sensitivity	Orientation conducted	202 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Training on research methodology	Training conducted	100 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)

¹³⁵ District Courts having more than 50 assistant employees shall coordinate with the Appellate Court and shall conduct trainings in the said court

Annual and periodical conferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court justices and Chief Judge of Appellate Courts • Appellate and District Court Judges (Regional) • Registrar • Shresthadar (every three years) • Judgment Executing Officer (Every three years) 	Conference conducted	Conference report	2066-2071	Chief Justice/ Registrar
National conference of judges (every three years)	Conference conducted	Conference report	2068 Chaitra	Chief Justice/ Registrar
Abroad training and exposure visits	Visits conducted	Annually 50 persons shall take part in such exposures	2066-2071	Chief Justice/ Registrar
Exchange visits for expansion of relation with judiciaries of foreign countries	Visits conducted	Annually 2 teams will take part in such visits	2066-2071	Chief Justice/ Registrar
Higher Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges • Officers 	Education completed	Annually 7 persons shall be provided scholarship to study in country and 5 abroad	2066-2071	Chief Justice/ Registrar/Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)
Capacity enhancement training on operating of budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registrar (A.C.) • Shresthadar 	Training conducted	202 persons trained	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (in coordination with National Judicial Academy)

3.5 Coordination for development of human resource

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Formulate calendar for appointment and transfer of judges	Calendar prepared	Calendar	2066 Paush	Chief Justice (Judicial Council and Supreme Court)
Implement calendar for appointment and transfer of judges	Vacant post of judges fulfilled	Fulfillment of post within 3 months from the date of such vacancy	2066-2071	Chief Justice (Judicial Council and Supreme Court)
Implement calendar for appointment and transfer of officers and employees	Vacant post of officers fulfilled	Fulfillment of post within 3 months from the date of such vacancy	2066-2071	Supreme Court, Judicial Service Commission, Nepal Government, Public Service Commission
Formulation and implementation of capacity enhancement programs ¹³⁶	Capacity enhancement of judicial manpower	Implementation of timetable	2066-2071	Human Resource Division (National Judicial Academy including other concerned Bodies)
Higher education, and coordination in management and other programs ¹³⁷	Capacity enhancement of manpower of court	Coordination program	2066-2071	Supreme Court and other concerned Bodies

¹³⁶ Activities related to Strategic Intervention 3.4

¹³⁷ Activities related to Strategic Intervention 3.4

Strategic Intervention 4: Infrastructure development and management of logistics for courts

4.1 Review and implementation of Plan regarding land and building

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Feasibility study of land and buildings for courts, tribunals and Special Courts and review of Plan and implementation of infrastructure Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of status of current infrastructure To determine standards relating to security, information technology, juvenile bench, mediation center, documentation room, library and record display room and waiting rooms for buildings to be newly constructed Above standards shall be considered while enhancing the level of current infrastructure 	Priority identified	Infrastructure Plan	2066 Paush	Construction Committee, Physical Administration Branch
Develop physical infrastructure of Judgment Execution Directorate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire land building Other physical infrastructure 	Infrastructure complete	Judgment Execution Directorate	2067 Shrawan	Construction Committee and Physical Administration Branch
Determine standard for record and document protection room <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution of Task Force Standard determined 	Standard determined	Standard	2068 Asadh	Registrar
Strengthening and expansion of mediation centers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of existing mediation centers Expansion of centers 	Reform in infrastructure , increase in number	Strengthened physical infrastructure, Construction completion report	2066- 2071	Construction Committee/ Mediation Committee/ Physical Administration Committee
Develop and implement policy on property management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft policy Implement policy 	Policy prepared	Policy booklet	2067 Asadh	Registrar/ Physical Administration Branch
Reform physical infrastructure of juvenile bench <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage separate room for juvenile bench in existing court buildings Manage audio visual materials for juvenile bench 	Reform in infrastructure	Juvenile bench	2066- 2071	Supreme Court in coordination with Children Welfare Coordination Committee
Reform physical infrastructure of commercial bench	Reform in infrastructure	Commercial bench	2066- 2071	Construction Committee/ Physical Administration Branch

4.2 Manage vehicles, machinery and furniture

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Prepare a standard for vehicles, machinery ¹³⁸ and furniture deemed necessary for courts, tribunals and Special Courts	Standard prepared	Standard	2066 Paush end	Registrar
Development and implementation of procurement plan of vehicles, machinery and furniture based on priority	Development of Procurement Plan	Procurement Plan	2067 Asadh	Registrar
Proper management of renovation and operation of vehicle and machinery	Vehicle and machinery in working condition	Periodical repair, renovation and operation	2066-2071	Registrar/ District Judge
Acquiring logistics/ decentralizing procurement	Decentralized procurement	Goods ledger	2066-2071	Registrar

4.3 To manage financial resources

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Constitute High-Level Policy Making Committee regarding budget and other logistics for the judiciary	Committee constituted	Decision	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice
Constitution of Plan Formulation and Budget Management Committee for coordination and management of budget	Committee constituted	Decision	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice
Organize interaction with Parliamentary Committee and other stakeholders for financial effectiveness	One interaction program conducted every year	Interaction program report	2066-2071	Registrar
All level courts shall formulate programs with budget	Budget formulated	Availability of program with budget	By end Falgun of each year	Registrar/ Financial Administration Branch (all levels)
Establishment of High-Level Judicial Budget Disbursement Committee	Committee constituted	Decision	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice
Determination of financial standard	Standard prepared	Report	2066 Bhadra	Budget Management Committee
Disbursement of budget based on implementation plan	Budget disbursed	Budget	Every year in Bhadra	Registrar

¹³⁸ Under this the following equipment and machines have been included: computer, server, printer, photocopier, fax, camcorder (DVD), VSAT, C.C. camera, metal detector, magnimeter, fluoroscope, alarm system, miking device, fire/smoke controller, EPABX, air conditioner, solar panel, power backup generator etc.

4.4 To strengthen library system

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
Conduct a study on the need and status of libraries of all courts	Study conducted	Study report	By 2067 Asadh	Library Committee
Review and implementation of policy regarding library	Review and implementation of policy	Amended policy implemented	2067 Shrawan	Library Committee
Construction of library operation mechanism in all courts and selection and purchase of books from the mechanism	Committee constituted	Decision of constitution of Committee, description of budget	2066-2071	Registrar/ District Court Judge
Conduct a study for establishment of regional law library in Nepalgunj, Pokhara and Biratnagar	Study	Report	2068 Shrawan	Registrar/ Plan Implementation Secretariat
Establish electronic networking with Central Law Library, National Judicial Academy and court libraries	Books available from networking	Networking	By 2068 Asadh	Library Committee

Strategic Intervention 5: To institutionalize application of information and media technology

5.1 Establishment and strengthening of information technology for its institutionalization

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To establish and expand institutional infrastructure regarding information technology ¹³⁹	Establishment of information technology unit in each court	Change in organizational infrastructure	2066 Asoj	Chief Justice/ Registrar
Amendment of Regulations related to courts	Amendment in Regulations	Amended Regulations	2066 Asoj	Full Court

5.2 Development and Implementation of Information and Media Technology Plan

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To review current status of information technology of judiciary	Review completed	Report	2066 Asoj	Information Technology Committee
Develop necessary policy and plan regarding information technology for judiciary	Development of policy and plan	Policy booklet Plan booklet	2066 Mangsir	Information Technology Committee
Implementation of policy and plan ¹⁴⁰	Availability of computer networking in all courts and tribunals	Availability of information based on computers	From 2066 Paush and continuing	Registrar

¹³⁹ To develop appropriate infrastructure within the court pursuant to the Development Committee Act

¹⁴⁰ To provide computers and equipments deemed necessary to all courts and tribunals, to develop necessary software so as to connect with information technology networking

To update website and enhance the level of website	Level of website increased	Availability of information in the website	2066	Information Technology Branch
Dissemination of judicial information through audio video method	Increased access to judicial information	Availability of authentic information	From 2068 and continuing	Information Technology Branch
Develop electronic record system for protection of records	System established	System	2068 Shrawan	Information Technology/ Record Unit
Purchase and establishment of Lexis Nexis in Supreme Court	Availability of study materials (online law journals and decision of foreign courts etc.)	Establishment of Lexis Nexis	2067 Asadh	Library Committee/ Registrar
Application of information technology in management of library	Information technology library	E-library	2068 Shrawan	Information Technology/ Library Unit

Strategic Intervention 6: To strengthen inspection and supervision system

6.1 To strengthen inspection and supervision mechanisms

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To strengthen Inspection and Monitoring Division of Supreme Court	Increase in competency	Strengthened working system	2066 Asoj	Registrar
Develop inspection and monitoring mechanism in Appellate and District Court	Inspection mechanism prepared in each court	Inspection Unit	2066 Paush	Chief Judge/ District Judge
Prepare and implement supervision and monitoring plan	Work plan prepared	Work Plan	2067 Paush	Chief Judge/ District Judge

6.2 Maximum application of information technology for development of automated monitoring system

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To develop database regarding inspection and monitoring	Establishment of database	Database	2067 Asadh	Division Chief, Inspection and Monitoring Division
To link periodical report of performance of work of court with information technology	Record regarding inspection available in data bank	Data bank	From 2067 Shrawan and continuing	Inspection and Monitoring Division/ Information Technology Unit

6.3 To link performance of work observed during inspection and supervision with career development

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To prepare inspection and supervision guidelines	Formulation of inspection and supervision guidelines	Inspection and Supervision Guidelines	2066 Paush	Judicial Council Registrar
To monitor and inspect as to whether or not judges and employees have performed work pursuant to their performance standard ¹⁴¹	Formulation of Work Performance Standard	Work Performance Standard	2066 Magh	Chief Justice/ Chairman Judicial Council/Registrar
To link performance of work with career development and award and punishment system ¹⁴²	Work performance linked with career development, award and punishment system	Inspection report	From 2067 Shrawan and continuing	Chief Justice/ Chairman Judicial Council/Registrar
To implement and cause to implement directives given during inspection	Implementation of directives	Implementation report	2066-2071	Chief of Division, Monitoring and Inspection Division
Monitoring of implementation of directives given during inspection	Implementation of directives	Inspection report	Periodically	Chief of Division, Monitoring and Inspection Division

6.4 To maintain an integrated record of disposal of cases of every judge

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To develop appropriate software for maintaining an overall record of cases disposed by judge	Disposal record updated	Software	2066 Asoj	Monitoring and Inspection Division Information Technology Unit
To update overall database of cases disposed by judges	Database updated	Software	From 2066 Kartik and continuing	Monitoring and Inspection Division Information Technology Unit

Strategic Intervention 7: Reform in security management

7.1 To strengthen security management of courts

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To review sensitivity of security of land and buildings of courts	Security sensitivity identified	Study report	Till 2067 Asadh	Construction Committee Physical Administration Unit
To improve compound wall of courts deemed appropriate for security reasons	Improvement in compound walls	Compound wall	Till 2068 Asadh	Construction Committee, Physical Administration Unit and concerned courts

¹⁴¹ With regards to disposal of cases, standards prescribed under Strategic Intervention 1.1 shall be taken

¹⁴² Related with Strategic Intervention 8.3 and 8.4

To prescribe focal point for regulating and monitoring security management of all level of courts	Focal point prescribed	Focal point	2066 Shrawan	Registrar/ Shresthedar
Construction/improvement of security post and guard quarter in court premises	Security post and guard quarters constructed / improved	Security post Guard quarter	Till 2068 Asadh	Registrar/ District Judge
To bring into use equipment and machinery deemed appropriate for minimizing security risks (stated in strategic intervention 4.2)	Equipment and machinery available	Equipment and machinery	2066-2071	Registrar/ District Judge

7.2 To strengthen security management of judges, defense lawyers and employees

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To coordinate with the concerned authority for deployment of security in personal residence of judges and employees	Coordination established	Security guards and mechanism	2066-2071	Registrar/ Shresthedar
To provide security deemed necessary for employees deputed in the fields	Security available	Field work	2066-2071	Registrar/ Shresthedar
To manage security for government attorney and defense lawyers within the court premises	Security available	Security guards and mechanism	2066-2071	Registrar/ Shresthedar

7.3 To manage security for parties to the case, victim, witness and other court users'

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To pursue framing of policy regarding protection of parties to a case, victim and witness	Plan formulated	Plan	2067 Asadh	Registrar
To implement the policy	Plan implemented	Security and protection managed	From 2067 Shrawan and continuing	Registrar

Strategic Intervention 8: To preserve values of judicial independence, accountability and autonomy

8.1 To strengthen judicial independence

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To initiate necessary action for preservation of judicial independence, accountability and autonomy in the future Constitution	Interaction Discussions	Report	From 2066 Shrawan till the promulgation of the new Constitution	Chief Justice Registrar

To initiate steps towards providing expenditure for the judiciary from the consolidated fund in the new Constitution and to initiate provisions for discussion of budget framed by the judiciary only in the Legislative	Interactions Discussions	Report	From 2066 Shrawan till the promulgation of the new Constitution	Chief Justice Registrar
To initiate for determining framing of procedural provisions relating to justice administration by the judiciary in the new Constitution	Interactions Discussions	Report	From 2066 Shrawan till the promulgation of the new Constitution	Chief Justice Registrar
To review laws relating to remuneration and conditions of services of judges	Review of law	Submission of report with recommendations	2066 Paush	Chief Justice Registrar
To initiate for formulation of a separate Act regarding remuneration and conditions of service for court employees	Draft Bill prepared	Draft Bill	2066 Paush	Chief Justice Registrar

8.2 To effectively implement code of conduct of judges and employees

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To effectively implement Judges' Code of Conduct, 2065	Code of conduct implemented	Code of conduct monitoring mechanism	Continuous	Chief Justice Judicial Council
To conduct orientation and refresher training on code of conduct	Sensitivity on code of conduct developed	Orientation and refresher training	From 2066 Shrawan and periodically	Judicial Council Supreme Court
To frame and implement code of conduct for employees of the judiciary	Code of conduct framed and implemented	Code of conduct	2066 Paush	Registrar
To conduct orientation and refresher training on code of conduct	Sensitivity on code of conduct developed	Orientation and refresher training	From 2066 Magh and periodically	Human Resource Division/Unit
To develop code of conduct implementation monitoring mechanism	Adherence of code of conduct	Monitoring mechanism	2066 Magh	Registrar/District Judge

8.3 To strengthen mechanism on hearing petitions and complaints on irregularities

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To strengthen complaint hearing mechanism on irregularities under the coordination of judges at all levels	Hearing over petitions and complaints	Complaint hearing mechanism	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice Chief Judge District Court Judge

To frame and implement procedures regarding complaint hearing	Procedure framed	Procedure	2066 Paush	Registrar
To frame standards for work performance evaluation on basis of complaint hearing ¹⁴³	Standard framed	Standard	2066 Paush	Registrar
To initiate preventive and punitive steps for minimizing corruption	Preventive and punitive steps	Report on preventive and punitive steps	2066-2071	Chief Justice Chief Judge District Court Judge

8.4 To maintain financial discipline and transparency

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To frame standards so as to determine the quality of goods and services needed for the regular work of the courts	Standard framed	Standard	2066 Bhadra	Judicial Budget Disbursement Committee Registrar
To implement standards regarding determination of quality	Certainty in quality	Standard	2066 Asoj	Registrar
To update arrear accounts of all courts	Account updated	Account description	Pending accounts till 2067 Asadh and thereafter periodical	Account Officer Account Chief
To recover arrears in the form of campaign	Disposal of arrears	Disposal description	2067-2068	Account Officer Account Chief
To make public arrears not recoverable	Arrears publicized	Website	2068-2069	Account Officer Account Chief Information Technology Unit
To send publicized accounts for recovery to the central revenue recovery unit	Accounts available at central revenue recovery unit	Account description	2069-2070	Account Officer Account Chief
To make public the budget and expenses received by the court	Budget and expense publicized	Notice board	2066-2071	Account Officer Account Chief
To frame standard for inspection and monitoring of financial discipline and to link it with work performance evaluation ¹⁴⁴	Standard framed	Standard	2066 Paush	Chief Justice Registrar

Strategic Intervention 9: To institutionalize research regarding adjudication, justice system and judicial reform

9.1 To strengthen research mechanism in the judiciary

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To strengthen Planning and Research Division	Increase in competency	Strengthened work system	2067 Asadh	Registrar
To establish research unit in Appellate Court	Research Unit established	Organogram	2067 Asadh	Chief Judge Registrar
To frame and implement research plan in order to make adjudication process meaningful and effective	Research plan framed	Research Plan	2067 Asadh	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To make annual report more research oriented	Research oriented annual report	Annual report	2066-2071	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division

¹⁴³ Related with Strategic Intervention 6.3

¹⁴⁴ Related with Strategic Intervention 6.3

To bring uniformity in format of periodical reports of all court	Uniformity in format	Report format	2066 Chaitra	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To develop and implement software for periodical reports so as to make information collection procedure automatic	Software made	Software	2066 Chaitra	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division Unit Chief, Information Technology Unit

9.2 To conduct study and research on precedents, law and justice system and to publish the same

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To regularize publication of Nepal Law Magazine and Supreme Court Bulletin	Regular publication	Nepal Law Magazine and Supreme Court Bulletin	2066-2071	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To make Supreme Court Bulletin more informative	Informative bulletin	Supreme Court Bulletin	2066-2071	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To develop electronic copy of precedents, law magazine and bulletin	Electronic copy developed	Electronic copy	From 2067 Baisakh and continuing	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division Information Technology Unit
To frame and implement necessary policy for providing all publications of the court to the employees	Policy framed	Policy booklet	2067 Shrawan	Editorial Committee Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To review and update collection of precedents	Review of collection of precedents	Collection of precedents	2066-2071	Precedent Committee
To select, translate and publish in English language important decisions and orders of the Supreme Court every year	Publication of decision in English language	Publication booklet	2066-2071	Registrar Research and Planning Division
To identify and list precedents contrary to each other	List formulated	List	From 2067 Baisakh and continuing	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To conduct survey among court users, employees and other stakeholders so as to obtain their opinion for improving the performance of work of court and quality of service	Survey	Study report	2067 Asadh and 2070 Paush	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division
To conduct a study regarding responsibilities to be fulfilled by the judiciary after Nepal being a member of WTO 2010 and to implement the report	Study and report implemented	Study report Decision	2067 Shrawan	Research and Planning Division
To conduct study, research and analysis on the justice system and on contemporary legal issues	Study research	Study report	2066-2071	Chief of Division and Research and Planning Division in coordination with National Judicial Academy
To publish various materials relating to justice and law	Publication of various materials	Published material	2066-2071	Chief of Division Research and Planning Division

9.3 To review, amend and frame new laws related to justice administration so as to improve the quality of service provided by the court

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To immediately identify and reform Nepal law for effective implementation of the Plan	Areas of legal reform identified	Report and draft Bill	2066 Paush	Plan Implementation Secretariat
To initiate amendment and framing of the following laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws relating to limitation, execution of summon and bail Obstruction of justice and perjury Record management Laws relating to protection of parties to a case, victim, and witness Amendment of laws regarding court fee for parties represented by court paid lawyers Enactment of an umbrella Mediation Act and incorporating the prevailing laws regarding mediation Act pursuant to the recommendation made by the report on execution of decision Laws for other courts and tribunals deemed necessary for execution of judgment Children Act 	Programs developing sensitivity completed	Discussions, interactions, publications, draft Bill, report	2066-2071	Research Division
Framing of new laws for legal reform identified by past studies and review of recommendations regarding amendment of present laws	Recommendations received	Recommendation report	2066 Paush	Research Division
To initiate framing of the following laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil and Criminal Code Civil and Criminal Procedural Code 	Programs developing sensitivity completed	Discussions, interactions, publications, draft Bill, report	2066-2071	Research Division

Strategic Intervention 10: To strengthen institutional relation with stakeholders of justice sector

10.1 To strengthen Justice Sector Coordination Committee

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To review the present construction and jurisdiction of the justice sector coordination committee	Review in construction and jurisdiction	Refined construction and jurisdiction	2066 Paush	Central Justice Sector Coordination Committee Plan Implementation Secretariat
To implement and cause to implement amended guidelines	Guidelines implemented	Decisions of meeting	2066 Magh	Justice Sector Coordination Committee (all levels)
To develop mechanism so as to make the working procedure of all level of committees effective	Mechanism developed	Mechanism	2066 Magh	Central Justice Sector Coordination Committee
To conduct periodic programs so as to bring effectiveness judicial administration works	Periodic programs conducted	Programs	2066 - 2071	Justice Sector Coordination Committee Plan Implementation Secretariat

To identify areas of cooperation and coordination for performance of judicial works and to obtain those cooperation through meetings	Cooperation and coordination obtained	Meeting of Coordination Committee	2066-2071	Justice Sector Coordination Committee (all levels)
To provide information about the Plan to stakeholders and to identify areas of cooperation and to develop the Plan through a coordinated effort	Stakeholders informed about Plan Areas of cooperation identified	Plan report Discussions Interactions	2066-2071	Justice Sector Coordination Committee

10.2 To develop coordination with stakeholders on the basis of mutuality

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To perform acts deemed necessary for inclusion of the Strategic Plan of the judiciary in the national Plan	Strategic Plan of judiciary addressed in the national Plan	Discussions with stakeholders of National Planning and interaction meetings	2066-2071	Chief Justice Registrar Plan Implementation Secretariat
To fulfill the post of judges through coordination with the Judicial Council, to link performance of work with career development ¹⁴⁵ , to tabulate transfers and to effectively implement works related to discipline	Effective work performance	Table regarding fulfillment of post and transfer	2066-2071	Chief Justice Secretary-Judicial Council
To fulfill the post of employees through coordination with Public Service Commission, to link performance of work with career development, to tabulate transfers and to effectively implement works related to discipline	Effective work performance	Table regarding fulfillment of post and transfer	2066-2071	Chief Justice Registrar
To make case management effective by coordinating with the Office of the Attorney General and Nepal Bar Association	Effective case management	Coordination meetings and correspondence	2066-2071	Case Management Committee (all courts)
To train judicial manpower through coordination with National Judicial Academy and to conduct research on various aspect of the justice system	Development of manpower Study and research	Manpower pursuant to Strategic Intervention 3.4 trained, research report	2066-2071	Registrar and Chief of Division, Human Resource Division
To coordinate with Curriculum Development Center for inclusion of judicial process and procedures in the curriculum	To create sensitivity for inclusion of judicial process and procedures in the curriculum	Discussion Interactions Correspondence	2066-2071	Chief, Research and Planning Division

¹⁴⁵ Related with Strategic Intervention 6.3

To coordinate with Law Commission for review and reform of laws related to judicial administration ¹⁴⁶	Review and reform of laws	Draft Bill	2066-2071	Chief of Division Research Division
To make an effort for a coordinated operation of legal aid provided by governmental and non-governmental organization	Legal aid program operated in a coordinated manner	Coordination meetings Correspondence	2066-2071	Registrar/ Plan Implementation Secretariat
To coordinate with organizations involved in mediation work	Coordination	Coordination meetings Correspondence	2066-2071	Mediation Committee
To obtain cooperation and coordination from stakeholders for implementation of directive orders issued in public interest matters	Coordination	Coordination meetings Correspondence	2066-2071	Monitoring and Inspection Division/Justice Sector Coordination Committee
To obtain cooperation and coordination from stakeholders for execution of decisions	Coordination	Coordination meetings Correspondence	2066-2071	Justice Sector Coordination Committee Judgment Execution Directorate Judgment Executing Unit

10.3 To regularize and manage relation with donor agencies and non-governmental organizations

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To develop a mechanism to regularize and manage relation with donor agencies and NGOs	Mechanism framed	Mechanism	2066 Shrawan	Assistance Coordination Committee
To obtain cooperation and assistance in sectors identified and prioritized for increasing access to justice without compromising judicial independence and impartiality	Cooperation and assistance	Description of assistance received	2066-2071	Assistance Coordination Committee Registrar

Strategic Intervention 11: To increase access to justice and public trust over the judiciary

11.1 To ascertain stakeholders access to judicial information

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To establish information window in all courts	Information window established	Information window	2066 Shrawan	Registrar, Shresthedar
To establish the procedure of providing information on proceedings of case by telephone in Supreme Court	Information received through telephone	Information booklet	2066 Shrawan	Chief, Case Division
To conduct audio visual programs so that general public could receive important information and knowledge regarding judicial proceedings	Program implemented	Program	2066-2071	Plan Implementation Secretariat Information Technology Unit

¹⁴⁶ Related with Strategic Intervention 9.3

To do the following in the Charter: Dissemination of Charter	Availability of order slip	Order slip	2066 Shrawan	Chief, Case Division Registrar/ Shresthedar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All courts shall provide order slip (<i>Tarik Parcha</i>) with the Citizen's Charter Shall monitor and supervise as to whether or not the Charter has been followed 				
To inform the party about the case proceedings and timetable during registration of case	Timetable available	Timetable	2067 Shrawan	Chief, Research and Planning Division

11.2 To promote legal aid

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To implement policy regarding legal aid	Policy implemented	Policy implementation circular	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice
To increase remuneration and facility of court paid lawyers ¹⁴⁷ and to enhance their capacity ¹⁴⁸	Capacity enhanced	Program	2066- 2071	Registrar with coordination from National Judicial Academy
To provide legal aid regarding drafting of plaints, rejoinder, appeal petition and other legal documents for parties requiring legal aid	Legal aid available	Aid description booklet	2066- 2071	Chief, Case Division, Registrar, Shresthedar
To conduct study on feasibility of public defense system	Feasibility study	Study report	2069 Shrawan	Research and Planning Division

11.3 To promote mediation process

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To review regulation and guidelines related to mediation	Review	Amended regulation and guidelines	2066 Paush	Full Court
To expand mediation centers in all courts	Mediation Center expanded	Number of mediation centers	2066-2071	Mediation Committee, Registrar
To provide remuneration and award for motivating mediators	Mediators motivated	Remuneration and award determined	2066 Paush	Mediation Committee, Registrar
To disseminate information so as to create awareness on mediation	Awareness raising programs conducted	Programs	2066-2071	Mediation Committee, Registrar, Shresthadar
To update the list of mediators	List updated	List	2066-2071	Registrar, Shresthadar, concerned courts
To enhance capacity of mediators ¹⁴⁹	Capacity enhanced	Capacity enhancement programs	2066-2071	Mediation Committee in coordination with National Judicial Academy
To issue code of conduct for mediators and to monitoring of adherence of code of conduct	Code of conduct adhered	Code of conduct and monitoring	2066-2071	Mediation Committee

¹⁴⁷ To provide remuneration and facilities equivalent to officer level in Supreme Court and Appellate Court and remuneration and facilities equivalent non-gazetted 1st class civil servant in District Courts

¹⁴⁸ Through trainings on defense skills, representation and investigation skills

¹⁴⁹ Related with Strategic Intervention 3.4 and 10.2

11.4 To strengthen services provided to court users’.

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To disseminate and distribute pamphlets and booklets about services provided by courts	Information about services provided by courts	Dissemination and distribution of Pamphlets/ booklets	2066-2071	Registrar, Shresthadar
To implement coupon and queuing system in courts have excessive workload ¹⁵⁰	Implementation of queuing system	Coupon and queuing system	2066-2071	Registrar, Shresthadar
To review court fee and other fees regarding procedures of courts	Review of court and other fees	Report	2067 Shrawan	Chief Justice
To develop computer templates regarding procurement of copy, extension of summon date, presence of witness and stay and release orders and to provide these services from the court window	Development and implementation of template	Template	2066 Paush	Registrar, Shresthadar, Information Technology Unit
To identify cases and documents that can be provided through computer templates and to develop necessary format and provide such service through court paid lawyers ¹⁵¹				
To develop a roster of interpreters	List of interpreters prepared	List	2067 Shrawan	Registrar, Shresthadar
To procure service of interpreter on contract as deemed necessary	Interpreter service available	Interpreter service	2067 Bhadra	Registrar, Shresthadar
To organize orientation programs regarding behavior with court users ¹⁵²	Sensitivity towards court users developed	Orientation program	2066-2071	Registrar with coordination from National Judicial Academy

Strategic Intervention 12: To strengthen institutional capacity of courts and tribunals

12.1 Establishment and strengthening of formulation of Strategic Plan and implementation mechanism

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To establish and strengthen Plan implementation mechanism ¹⁵³	Strengthened mechanism developed	Mechanism	2066 Shrawan	Chief Justice Registrar
To expand Plan implementation mechanism in all courts	Plan Implementation Unit established	Plan Implementation Unit	2066 Shrawan	Chief Judge, Registrar, District Court Judge
To make procure logistics for Plan implementation mechanism	Logistics procured	Description of logistics	2066-2071	Registrar
To develop information procedures regarding Plan implementation and monitoring	Development of information procedure	Updated report	2066-2071	Plan Implementation Secretariat

¹⁵⁰ This system shall be followed in registration of documents, providing copies, power of attorney, searching for case files, submission of fees etc.

¹⁵¹ Related with Strategic Intervention 11.2

¹⁵² Related with Strategic Intervention 3.4

¹⁵³ A Secretariat comprising of a Coordinator, Planning Officer, Data Expert, Researcher, Information Technologist etc.

12.2 Drafting and implementation of Plan by all courts and tribunals

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To bring all activities conducted by the courts under the periphery of this activity	All activities operated under the Plan	Plan and Program	2066-2071	Plan Implementation Secretariat/Unit
Development of sample of implementation Plan for Appellate and District Court and skill transfer ¹⁵⁴	Development of skill	Sample implementation Plan, skill development program	2066 Paush	Plan Implementation Secretariat/ Task Force
All courts to draft and implement their respective work plan and implementation Plan	Preparation and implementation of work and implementation plan	Work and implementation plan	2066-2071	Plan Implementation Secretariat
To maintain coordination of Plans drafted by various courts with national level Strategic Plan	Coordination maintained	Implementation plan of subordinate courts	2066-2071	Plan Implementation Secretariat/Unit
To frame and implement leadership plan for judges and employees for implementation of the Plan	Leadership plan implemented	Leadership plan	2067 Asad	Chief Justice Registrar
To obtain required assistance from concerned courts while drafting and implementing the Plan	Required assistance available	Description of assistance received	2066-2071	Plan Implementation Secretariat/Unit

12.3 Dissemination, monitoring, evaluation of current Plan and drafting future Plan

Activities	Output	Performance Indicator	Time Period	Responsibilities
To disseminate information about second Plan of the judiciary, distribute booklet of the Plan and to conduct orientation programs	Information about Plan	Plan booklet distributed and program	2066 Shrawan-Asoj	Registrar, Plan Implementation Secretariat
To develop monitoring procedures regarding implementation of Plan	Procedure developed	Procedure	2066 Paush	Plan Implementation Secretariat
Subordinate courts to regularly disseminate and provide report regarding implementation of Plan	Updated information available	Report	2066-2071	Registrar, Shresthadar, Unit
Periodic evaluation of implementation of Plan	Periodic evaluation	Evaluation report	Periodical	Plan Implementation Secretariat/Unit
Overall evaluation of the Strategic Plan and to draft future Plan	Evaluation and Plan drafted	Evaluation report and future Plan	2070 Paush	Chief Justice, Registrar, Plan Implementation Committee

¹⁵⁴ Related with Strategic Intervention 3.4

Chapter Nine

Budget Projection

CHAPTER NINE BUDGET PROJECTION

Budget projection for the activities during the Plan period are as follows :

The details of the budget.

Core Functions (C.F. 1-3)

Amount in '000

Under this budget head remuneration, allowance benefits & travel expense, service and utility expenses, regular maintenance, fuel, office operation cost and other miscellaneous costs
Amount in thousand.

S.No	Particulars	Descriptions	Period					Total Amount 2009 - 2014
			2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	
A	Salary and personal benefits (including 10% annual increment)							
	Chief Justice, Justices, Chief Judges, Judges and Members							
1	Supreme Court							
1.a	Chief Justice							
i	Salary	Rs. 33,800 x 14.2 Months x 1 No	480	528	581	639	703	
ii	House Rent	will be provided by GoN						
iii	Reserve Leave	Rs. 33,800 x 1 Time x 1 No	34	37	41	45	49	
iv	Fuel for Vehicle (Fuel 250 Ltrs. & Mobile 10 Ltrs/Quarter)	Rs. 21,667 x 12 Months x 1 No	260	286	315	346	381	
v	Mobile Expenses	Rs. 3,000 x 12 Months x 1 No	36	40	44	48	53	
vi	Personal Secretary (Gzt II)	Rs. 15,200 x 13 Months x 1 No	198	217	239	263	289	
vii	Assistant (Gzt. III)	Rs. 13,450 x 13 Months x 1 No	175	192	212	233	256	
viii	Computer Operator (Non Gzt. I)	Rs. 9,490 x 13 Months x 1 No	123	136	149	164	181	
ix	Driver	Rs. 7,560 x 13 Months x 2 Nos.	197	216	238	262	288	
x	Helper	Rs. 6,600 x 13 Months x 2 Nos.	172	189	208	228	251	
xi	Misc. cost for personal secretariat	Rs. 3,000 x 12 Months x 1	36	40	44	48	53	
	Sub Total Chief Justice		1,710	1,881	2,069	2,276	2,503	
1.b	Supreme Court Justices							
i	Salary	Rs. 27,800 x 14.2 Months x 24 Nos.	9,474	10,422	11,464	12,610	13,871	
ii	House Rent	Rs. 13,900 x 12 Months x 10 Nos.	1,668	1,835	2,018	2,220	2,442	
iii	Reserve Leave	Rs. 27,800 x 1 Time x 24 Nos.	667	734	807	888	977	
iv	Utilities: Water, Electricity, Telephone							
v	House Repairs & Maintenance	Rs. 2,400 x 12 Months x 24 Nos.	691	760	836	920	1,012	
vi	House Maintenance & Cleaning (for those on lease)	Rs. 2,200 x 12 Months x 14 Nos.	370	407	447	492	541	
vii	Fuel for Vehicle (Fuel 150 Ltrs. & Mobile 5 Ltrs/Quarter)	Rs. 13,900 x 1 Time x 10 Nos.	139	153	168	185	204	
viii	Mobile Expenses	Rs. 12,833 x 12 Months x 24 Nos.	3,696	4,066	4,472	4,919	5,411	
ix	Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	Rs. 3,000 x 12 Months x 24 Nos.	864	950	1,045	1,150	1,265	
x	Driver	Rs. 1,500 x 12 Months x 24 Nos.	432	475	523	575	632	
xi	Helper	Rs. 7,560 x 12 Months x 24 Nos.	2,177	2,395	2,635	2,898	3,188	
	Sub Total Supreme Court Justices		22,079	24,287	26,716	29,388	32,326	
	Sub Total Supreme Court Chief Justice and Justices		23,789	26,168	28,785	31,663	34,830	

Other Courts and Tribunals												
3	Special Court											
1	Registrar (Gzt I) Average with Grade											
a	Salary	Rs.	19,265 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	274	301	331	364	401	1,670
i	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	4,500 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	54	59	65	72	79	330
ii	Telephone	Rs.	253 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	3	3	4	4	4	19
iii	Fuel for Vehicle (Petrol 72 Ltrs. & Mobile 5 Ltrs./Quarter)	Rs.	6,593 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	79	87	96	105	116	483
iv												
	Sub Total Special Court Registrar						410	451	496	545	600	2,501
b	Officers											
i	Deputy Registrar (Gzt. II)	Rs.	16,370 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	465	511	563	619	681	2,838
ii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	4,093 x	12 Months	x	2 Nos.	98	108	119	131	144	600
iii	Bench Officers (Gzt. III)	Rs.	14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	416	458	503	554	609	2,540
iv	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	3,663 x	12 Months	x	2 Nos.	88	97	106	117	129	537
v	Section Officers	Rs.	14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	208	229	252	277	305	1,270
vi	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	3,663 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	44	48	53	58	64	268
vii	Personal Assistant to Chairperson	Rs.	14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	208	229	252	277	305	1,270
viii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	3,663 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	44	48	53	58	64	268
	Sub Total Special Court Officers						1,571	1,728	1,901	2,091	2,300	9,591
c	Clerks											
i	Clerk Non Gzt. I	Rs.	10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	12 Nos.	1,791	1,970	2,167	2,384	2,622	10,934
ii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,373 x	12 Months	x	12 Nos.	342	376	413	455	500	2,086
iii	Personal Assistant to Registrar	Rs.	10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	149	164	181	199	219	911
iv	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,373 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	28	31	34	38	42	174
v	Accountant	Rs.	10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	149	164	181	199	219	911
vi	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,373 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	28	31	34	38	42	174
vii	Computer Operator	Rs.	10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	597	657	722	795	874	3,645
viii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,373 x	12 Months	x	4 Nos.	114	125	138	152	167	695
ix	Court Marshall	Rs.	10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	149	164	181	199	219	911
x	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,373 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	28	31	34	38	42	174
xi	Clerk Non Gzt. II	Rs.	9,325 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	530	583	641	705	775	3,234
xii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,070 x	12 Months	x	4 Nos.	99	109	120	132	145	607
xiii	Sub Accountant	Rs.	9,325 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	132	146	160	176	194	808
xiv	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,070 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	25	27	30	33	36	152
xv	Court Marshall	Rs.	9,325 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	265	291	320	352	388	1,617
xvi	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,070 x	12 Months	x	2 Nos.	50	55	60	66	73	303
xvii	Notice Server	Rs.	9,325 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	530	583	641	705	775	3,234
xviii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,070 x	12 Months	x	4 Nos.	99	109	120	132	145	607
xix	Driver	Rs.	9,730 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	553	608	669	736	809	3,374
xx	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	2,373 x	12 Months	x	4 Nos.	114	125	138	152	167	695
xxi	Office Helper	Rs.	7,760 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	441	485	533	587	645	2,691
xxii	Allowances (25% of Basic Salary)	Rs.	1,890 x	12 Months	x	4 Nos.	91	100	110	121	133	554
xxiii	Swipper (Contract)	Rs.	6,600 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	79	87	96	105	116	484
	Sub Total Special Court Clerks						6,384	7,022	7,724	8,497	9,346	38,972
	Sub Total Special Court Personnel						8,364	9,201	10,121	11,133	12,246	51,065

2	Labor Court												
a	Officers												
i	Registrar (Gzt. III)	Rs. 14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	208	229	252	277	305	1,270		
ii	Section Officer	Rs. 14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	208	229	252	277	305	1,270		
	Sub Total Labor Court Officers					416	458	503	554	609	2,540		
b	Clerks												
i	Clerks (Judicial) Non Gzt. I	Rs. 10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	597	657	722	795	874	3,645		
ii	Bench Assistant	Rs. 10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	298	328	361	397	437	1,822		
iii	Accountant	Rs. 10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	149	164	181	199	219	911		
iv	Computer Operator	Rs. 10,510 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	298	328	361	397	437	1,822		
v	Clerks (Judicial) Non Gzt. II	Rs. 9,105 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	517	569	626	688	757	3,157		
vi	Court Marshall	Rs. 9,105 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	129	142	156	172	189	789		
vii	Notice Server	Rs. 9,105 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	259	284	313	344	379	1,579		
viii	Driver	Rs. 9,730 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	138	152	167	184	202	844		
ix	Court Marshall	Rs. 7,760 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	441	485	533	587	645	2,691		
x	Officer Helper	Rs. 7,760 x	14.2 Months	x	4 Nos.	441	485	533	587	645	2,691		
xi	Swipper (Contract)	Rs. 6,600 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	79	87	96	105	116	484		
	Sub Total Labor Court Clerks					3,347	3,682	4,050	4,455	4,901	20,434		
	Sub Total Labor Court Personnel					3,763	4,139	4,553	5,009	5,510	22,975		

3	Administrative Court												
a	Registrar (Gzt I) Average with Grade												
i	Salary	Rs. 19,265 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	274	301	331	364	401	1,670		
ii	Telephone	Rs. 253 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	3	3	4	4	4	19		
iii	Fuel for Vehicle (Petrol 72 Ltrs. & Mobile 5 Ltrs./Quarter)	Rs. 6,593 x	12 Months	x	1 No.	79	87	96	105	116	483		
	Sub Total Administrative Court Registrar					356	391	430	473	521	2,172		
b	Officers												
i	Deputy Registrar (Gzt. II)	Rs. 16,370 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	232	256	281	309	340	1,419		
ii	Bench Officers (Gzt. III)	Rs. 14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	416	458	503	554	609	2,540		
iii	Section Officers	Rs. 14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	2 Nos.	416	458	503	554	609	2,540		
iv	Personal Assistant to Chair Person)	Rs. 14,650 x	14.2 Months	x	1 No.	208	229	252	277	305	1,270		
	Sub Total Administrative Court Officers					1,273	1,400	1,540	1,694	1,863	7,769		

Operational Cost (including 10 % Annual Increment)														
B	Supreme Court													
1	Stationary													
a	Office Stationary (Including printing materials)	Rs.	350,000 x	12 Months	x	1	4,200	4,620	5,082	5,590	6,149	25,641		
	Stationary for Cases (on the basis of average cases)	Rs.	300 x	1 Time	x	12000 Cases	3,600	3,960	4,356	4,792	5,271	21,978		
b	Other Office Goods													
i	Other Office Goods (Dustbin, Towel, Electronic Goods Etc.)	Rs.	25,000 x	12 Months	x	1	300	330	363	399	439	1,832		
ii	Postal Service	Rs.	150,000 x	12 Months	x	1	1,800	1,980	2,178	2,396	2,635	10,989		
iii	Newspapers, Gazette, Books etc.	Rs.	150,000 x	12 Months	x	1	1,800	1,980	2,178	2,396	2,635	10,989		
c	Insurance (Justices, Court Personnel)	Rs.	400 x	12 Months	x	400 Nos.	1,920	2,112	2,323	2,556	2,811	11,722		
d	Publication/Printings													
i	Notice/Circular etc.	Rs.	150,000 x	12 Months	x	1	1,800	1,980	2,178	2,396	2,635	10,989		
ii	Law Journal, Bulletin, Other Publication etc.)	Rs.	400,000 x	12 Months	x	1	4,800	5,280	5,808	6,389	7,028	29,304		
e	Utilities													
i	Electricity and Water	Rs.	400,000 x	12 Months	x	1	4,800	5,280	5,808	6,389	7,028	29,304		
f	Fuel													
i	Fuel for Vehicle (Motor, including Staff Bus)	Rs.	80 x	12 Months	x	2200 Litters	2,112	2,323	2,556	2,811	3,092	12,894		
ii	Fuel (Kerosene, Battery, Diesel, Mobil, Gas etc.)	Rs.	50,000 x	12 Months	x	1	600	660	726	799	878	3,663		
g	Communication													
i	Telephone	Rs.	200,000 x	12 Months	x	1	2,400	2,640	2,904	3,194	3,514	14,652		
ii	Web hosting & running	Rs.	300,000 x	12 Months	x	1	3,600	3,960	4,356	4,792	5,271	21,978		
h	Program and Training Expenses													
i	Purchase of Books													
j	Maintenance of Vehicle , Equipment and Furniture etc.	Rs.	300,000 x	12 Months	x	1	3,600	3,960	4,356	4,792	5,271	21,978		
k	Travel Expense													
i	Transfer Expenses	Rs.	20,000 x	1 Year	x	75 Nos.	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158		
ii	Inspection of Subordinate Offices	Rs.	100,000 x	1 Year	x	20 Places	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	12,210		
l	Uniform for Assistant and Bench Marshall	Rs.	1,500 x	100 Nos.	x	1 Time	150	165	182	200	220	916		
m	Miscellaneous													
i	Guest relation expenses	Rs.	150,000 x	12 Months	x	1	1,800	1,980	2,178	2,396	2,635	10,989		
ii	Law Day	Rs.	300,000 x	1	x	1	300	330	363	399	439	1,832		
iii	Civil Service Day	Rs.	100,000 x	1	x	1	100	110	121	133	146	611		
iv	Other miscellaneous expenses	Rs.	100,000 x	12 Months	x	1	1,200	1,320	1,452	1,597	1,757	7,326		
Sub Total Supreme Court Operational Cost									44,382	48,820	53,702	59,072	64,980	270,957

Strategic Interventions 1-12

Amount in '000

S.No.	Particulars	Descriptions	Duration					Total Amount
			2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	
Sl. 1.	To reform case management process so as to make justice delivery process effective							
1.1	To prepare and implement the scientific system of case management							
a	Preparation and implementation of different management procedures for different cases (including drafting of Regulations 1.1 c, 1.4, 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 5.1, 11.3)							
i	Working Group	Rs. 100,000 x	6 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	600
ii	Consultant/Expert	Rs. 50,000 x	3 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	150
iii	Stationary	Rs. 20,000 x	6 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	120
iv	Report preparation(including drafting of Regulations)	Rs. 50,000 x	1 Time	x	1 W.Group	x	1	50
	Sub Total							920
b	Implementation of different management procedures for different cases							
i	Working Group	Rs. 25,000 x	3 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	75
ii	Stationary	Rs. 5,000 x	3 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	15
iii	Report preparation	Rs. 10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 W.Group	x	1	10
iv	Development of Format/Software	Rs. 550,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	1	550
v	Publication, Distribution and Dissemination	Rs. 50,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	100 Courts	5,000
vi	Orientation							
	Sub Total							5,650
c	Formulation of calendar for each case							
i	Working Group	Rs. 50,000 x	3 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	100 Courts	15,000
ii	Stationary	Rs. 10,000 x	3 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	30
iii	Case Calendar /Development & Implementation of Format	Rs. 25,000 x	1 Time	x	1 W.Group	x	100 Courts	2,500
iv	Orientation							
	Sub Total							17,530
d	Determination of work performance of judge and update of personal record regarding disposal of case							
	Sub Total							
e	To conduct a study regarding development of entrusting cases to panel of judges of the Supreme Court and Appellate Court							
i	Working Group	Rs. 50,000 x	6 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	300
ii	Stationary	Rs. 10,000 x	6 Months	x	1 W.Group	x	1	60
iii	Report Preparation	Rs. 25,000 x	1 Time	x	1 W.Group	x	1	25
iv	Preparation of draft amendment of regulation pursuant to report. (to be done by 1.1 a group)							
	Sub Total							385
f	Conduct special campaign for disposal of pending cases							
i	Supreme Court	Rs. 500 x	1	x	1	x	5000 Cases	2,500
ii	Appellate Courts	Rs. 500 x	1	x	1	x	1000 Cases	500
iii	District Courts	Rs. 500 x	1	x	1	x	4000 Cases	2,000
iv	Other Courts & Tribunals	Rs. 500 x	1	x	1	x	1000 Cases	500
	Sub Total							5,500

x	Orientation on inspection and supervision																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	1 Day	x	4 Nos.	x	4 Orientations	x	4 Orientations	112	123	136	149						520	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	4 Orientations	x	4 Orientations	40	44	48	53						186	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	5,000 x	1 Time	x	55 Nos.	x	4 Orientations	x	4 Orientations	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464						5,105	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	4 Orientations	x	4 Orientations	40	44	48	53						186	
	Sub Total										1,292	1,421	1,563	1,720						5,996	
y	Implementation and management of plan formulation																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	3 Days	x	4 Nos.	x	16 Trainings	x	16 Trainings	1,344									1,344	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	16 Trainings	x	16 Trainings	160									160	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	20,000 x	1 Time	x	30 Nos.	x	16 Trainings	x	16 Trainings	9,600									9,600	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	16 Trainings	x	16 Trainings	160									160	
	Sub Total										11,264									11,264	
z	Orientation on security sensitivity																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	1 Day	x	4 Nos.	x	8 Orientations	x	8 Orientations	28	31	65	71	78					273	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	8 Orientations	x	8 Orientations	10	11	23	25	28					97	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	7,000 x	1 Time	x	30 Nos.	x	8 Orientations	x	8 Orientations	210	231	485	534	587					2,047	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	8 Orientations	x	8 Orientations	10	11	23	25	28					97	
	Sub Total										258	284	596	656	721					2,514	
za	Training on research process (gazetted officers)																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	7 Days	x	4 Nos.	x	5 Trainings	x	5 Trainings	196	216	237	261	287					1,197	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	5 Trainings	x	5 Trainings	10	11	12	13	15					61	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	30,000 x	1 Time	x	30 Nos.	x	5 Trainings	x	5 Trainings	900	990	1,089	1,198	1,318					5,495	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	5 Trainings	x	5 Trainings	10	11	12	13	15					61	
	Sub Total										1,116	1,228	1,350	1,485	1,634					6,813	
zb	Training on capacity enhancement regarding operation of program budget																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	3 Days	x	4 Nos.	x	8 Trainings	x	8 Trainings	84	92	194	213	235					819	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	8 Trainings	x	8 Trainings	10	11	23	25	28					97	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	20,000 x	1 Time	x	35 Nos.	x	8 Trainings	x	8 Trainings	700	770	1,617	1,779	1,957					6,822	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	8 Trainings	x	8 Trainings	10	11	23	25	28					97	
	Sub Total										804	884	1,857	2,043	2,247					7,836	
zc	Other orientation programs (including new concepts)																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	7 Days	x	4 Nos.	x	10 Trainings	x	10 Trainings	392	431	474	522	574					2,393	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	10 Trainings	x	10 Trainings	20	22	24	27	29					122	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	30,000 x	1 Time	x	30 Nos.	x	10 Trainings	x	10 Trainings	1,800	1,980	2,178	2,396	2,635					10,989	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	10 Trainings	x	10 Trainings	20	22	24	27	29					122	
	Sub Total										2,232	2,455	2,701	2,971	3,268					13,627	
zd	In- service Training (Officers -20, Assistants -60)																				
i	Resource Persons	Rs.	7,000 x	30 Days	x	4 Nos.	x	20 Trainings	x	20 Trainings	3,360	3,696	4,066	4,472	4,919					20,513	
ii	Training Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	20 Trainings	x	20 Trainings	40	44	48	53	59					244	
iii	Participants Expenses (including Resource Persons)	Rs.	30,000 x	1 Time	x	25 Nos.	x	20 Trainings	x	20 Trainings	3,000	3,300	3,630	3,993	4,392					18,315	
iv	Report Preparation	Rs.	10,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	20 Trainings	x	20 Trainings	40	44	48	53	59					244	
	Sub Total										6,440	7,084	7,792	8,572	9,429					39,317	

Partial Land Acquisition/Purchase										
b	1	Appellate Courts								
i		Rajbiraj								9,000
ii		Hetauda								12,000
iii		Nepalgunj								10,000
iv		Tulsiapur								15,000
		Sub Total								46,000
2		District Courts								
i		Siraha								14,000
ii		Dhankuta								3,000
iii		Saptari								3,000
iv		Bara								3,000
v		Parsa								8,000
vi		Bhaktapur								37,500
vii		Lalitpur								42,500
viii		Dhading								1,000
ix		Gorakha								2,000
x		Tanahu								2,000
xi		Palpa								1,000
xii		Kapilvastu								3,000
xiii		Arghakhachi								2,500
xiv		Myagdi								2,500
xv		Mugu								700
xvi		Humla								700
xvii		Salyan								1,400
xviii		Dang								5,000
xix		Banke								5,000
xx		Bardiya								5,000
xxi		Bajura								1,050
xxii		Achham								1,750
xxiii		Darchula								1,750
xxiv		Rasuwa								3,500
		Sub Total								18,050
		Sub Total								68,500
		Sub Total								12,800
6		Building construction (Based on infrastructure feasibility study and survey report)								
1		Supreme Court								
i		Drawing design, Estimation, Miniature of all courts and residence								2,200
ii		Construction of building (15, 414 Sq. Mtrs.)								192,675
		Sub Total								194,875
		Sub Total								211,943
		Sub Total								256,450
		Sub Total								898,405

xxxxii	Chitwan	Rs.	200,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	200	220	242	266	293	1,221
xxxxiii	Bara	Rs.	200,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	200	220	242	266	293	1,221
xxxxiv	Rasuwa	Rs.	200,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	200	220	242	266	293	1,221
xxxxv	Mugu	Rs.	1,600,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	1,600	100	110	121	133	2,064
xxxxvi	Lalipur	Rs.	5,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	200	5,000	220	242	266	5,928
xxxxvii	Dang	Rs.	10,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	100	110	10,000	121	133	10,464
xxxxviii	Achham	Rs.	1,200,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	1,200	100	110	121	133	1,664
xxxxix	Kaski	Rs.	300,000	x	1	Time	x	1	x	1	300	330	363	399	439	1,832
xxxxx	Construction of security check cell	Rs.	1,400,000	x	1	Time	x	15	Courts	x	1	Yearly	21,000	25,410	30,746	128,207
xxxxxi	Construction of barrack	Rs.	3,000,000	x	1	Time	x	15	Courts	x	1	Yearly	45,000	54,450	65,885	274,730
xxxxxii	Physical resistance	Rs.	50,000	x	1	Time	x	15	Courts	x	1	Yearly	750	908	1,098	4,579
	Sub Total										112,530	90,535	109,067	103,694	114,064	529,889
d	To determine standard of record protection cell (Task Force)															
i	Working Group	Rs.	50,000	x	3	Months	x	1	Committee	x	1					150
ii	Expert	Rs.	50,000	x	3	Months	x	1		x	1					150
iii	Stationary	Rs.	10,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1					10
iv	Standard determination report	Rs.	20,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1					20
v	Reform of infrastructure according standard	Rs.	100,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	99	Courts	9,900	10,890	13,177	45,946
	Sub Total										330	9,900	10,890	11,979	13,177	46,276
e	Strengthening and expansion of Mediation Center															
i	Strengthening of established mediation centers	Rs.	1,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	10	Center	11,000	12,100	14,641	61,051
ii	Expansion of established mediation centers	Rs.	3,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	15	Center	49,500	54,450	65,885	274,730
	Sub Total										55,000	60,500	66,550	73,205	80,526	335,781
f	To develop and implement policy on property management															
i	Working Group	Rs.	50,000	x	3	Months	x	1	Committee	x	1					-
ii	Formulation and publication of policy	Rs.	350	x	1	Time	x	1		x	500	Copies	175			150
iii	Distribution, dissemination, orientation for implementation	Rs.	100,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	16	Places	1,600			175
	Sub Total										325	1,600				1,600
g	To reform physical infrastructure of juvenile benches															
i	To manage separate unit for current juvenile benches	Rs.	1,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	10	Courts	11,000	13,310	14,641	61,051
ii	To manage audio visual materials	Rs.	1,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	10	Courts	11,000	12,100	14,641	61,051
iii	Reform of current benches	Rs.	350,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	25	Courts	8,750	10,588	12,811	53,420
	Sub Total										28,750	31,625	34,788	38,266	42,093	175,522
h	Reform of physical infrastructure of commercial benches															
i	Reform of current benches	Rs.	350,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	4	Courts	1,400	1,694	2,050	8,547
ii	Expansion of benches	Rs.	3,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	2	Courts	6,000			6,000
	Sub Total										7,400	1,540	1,694	1,863	2,050	14,547

4.2	To manage vehicles, machinery and furniture															
a	Need identification of vehicles, machinery and furniture and to prepare standards															
1	Transportation facility															
a	Car/Jeep										16,550					
i	Rs.	5,000,000	x	1	Time	x	3	Pcs.	x	1	5,000	6,050				
ii	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	25	Pcs.	x	1	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051	
iii	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	120	Pcs.	x	1	52,800	58,080	63,888	70,277	293,045	
iv	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	4	Pcs.	x	1	2,200	2,420	2,662		9,282	
v	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	2	Pcs.	x	1	2,200	2,200			4,200	
vi	Rs.	2,500,000	x	1	Time	x	1	Pick Up	x	1	2,750	3,025	3,328	3,660	15,263	
											69,500	81,675	83,188	88,578	399,391	
											76,450					
b	Bus															
i	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	2	Pcs.	x	1	2,200				4,200	
ii	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	2	Pcs.	x	1	2,200				4,200	
iii	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1	Pcs.	x	1	2,000				2,000	
iv	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1	Pcs.	x	1	2,000				2,000	
											4,000				12,400	
											8,400					
c	Motorcycle (All courts including Judgment Execution Directorate)															
	Rs.	150,000	x	1	Time	x	50	Pcs.	x	1	4,125	4,538	4,991	5,490	22,894	
											3,750	4,538	4,991	5,490	22,894	
d	Moped (Summon Servers - on the basis of security threat)															
	Rs.	50,000	x	1	Time	x	1	Pcs.	x	12	600	726	799	878	3,663	
											600	726	799	878	3,663	
e	Bicycles															
	Rs.	10,000	x	1	Time	x	55	Pcs.	x	1	275	333	366	403	1,679	
											275	333	366	403	1,679	
f	Furniture															
1	Supreme Court															
i	Rs.	1,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1	1,000				1,000	
ii	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1	2,000				2,000	
iii	Rs.	5,000,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1	5,000	6,050	6,655	7,321	30,526	
											8,000	6,050	6,655	7,321	33,526	
2	Appellate Courts: on the basis of strategic plan, work load and minimum requirement Tables, Chairs, File Cabinet, Fumigation Chamber, Archive Shelves)															
	Rs.	500,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	16	8,000	9,680	10,648	11,713	48,841	
											8,000	9,680	10,648	11,713	48,841	
3	Special Court															
	Rs.	500,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1	500	605	666	732	3,053	
											500	605	666	732	3,053	
4	Labor Court															
	Rs.	200,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1	200	242	266	293	1,221	
											200	242	266	293	1,221	
5	Administrative Court															
	Rs.	400,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1	400	484	532	586	2,442	
											400	484	532	586	2,442	

6	Tribunals	Rs.	200,000	1	x	1	x	1	880	880	968	1,065	1,171	4,884
	Sub Total								880	880	968	1,065	1,171	4,884
7	District Courts	Rs.	300,000	x	1	x	1	75 Courts	22,500	24,750	27,225	29,948	32,942	137,365
	Sub Total								22,500	24,750	27,225	29,948	32,942	137,365
8	Judgment Execution Directorate	Rs.	4,000,000	x	1	x	1	1	2,000	4,000	4,400	4,840	5,324	20,564
	Sub Total								2,000	4,000	4,400	4,840	5,324	20,564
9	Equipments (All Courts)													
i	Computer with Printers	Rs.	100,000	x	1	x	440 Pcs.	1	44,000	48,400	53,240	58,564	64,420	268,624
ii	Laptop	Rs.	100,000	x	1	x	100 Pcs.	1	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
iii	LCD Projector	Rs.	100,000	x	1	x	10 Pcs.	1	1,000	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464	6,105
iv	Fax	Rs.	25,000	x	1	x	20 Pcs.	1	500	550	605	666	732	3,053
v	Photocopy Machine	Rs.	175,000	x	1	x	15 Pcs.	1	2,625	2,888	3,176	3,494	3,843	16,026
vi	Camrecorder (DVD)	Rs.	70,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	1	140	154	169	186	205	855
vii	Networking (with sever)	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1	x	1 Pcs.	1	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	12,210
ix	CC Camera with system	Rs.	100,000	x	1	System	75 Pcs.	1	7,500	8,250	9,075	9,983	10,981	45,788
x	Hand held Metal Detector	Rs.	15,000	x	1	x	20 Pcs.	1	300	330	363	399	439	1,832
xi	EPABX Appellate Court	Rs.	200,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	1	400	440	484	532	586	2,442
xii	EPABX District Courts	Rs.	200,000	x	1	x	1 Pcs.	1	1,000	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464	6,105
xiii	EPABX Other Courts	Rs.	200,000	x	1	x	1 Pcs.	5 Courts	200	220	242	266	293	1,221
xiv	Air Conditioner Supreme Court	Rs.	150,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	1	300	330	363	399	439	1,832
xv	Air Conditioner Appellate Courts	Rs.	150,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	16 Courts	4,800	5,280	5,808	6,389	7,028	29,304
xvi	Air Conditioner District Courts	Rs.	150,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	30 Courts	9,000	9,900	10,890	11,979	13,177	54,946
xvii	Solar Panel Appellate Courts	Rs.	150,000	x	1	x	5 Pcs.	1 Court	750	825	900	982	1,065	4,312
xviii	Solar Panel District Courts	Rs.	150,000	x	1	x	3 Pcs.	16 Courts	7,200	7,920	8,640	9,360	10,080	40,320
xxi	Euro Guard	Rs.	50,000	x	1	x	40 Pcs.	1	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	12,210
xxii	Power-Back Up Generator	Rs.	1,000,000	x	1	x	10 Pcs.	1	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
xxiii	Time Punch In/Out Machine	Rs.	60,000	x	1	x	20 Pcs.	1	1,200	1,320	1,452	1,597	1,757	7,326
xxiv	Magnimeter (Walk through Gate)	Rs.	200,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	1	400	440	484	532	586	2,442
xxv	Fluoroscope (X-ray machine)	Rs.	7,000,000	x	1	x	1 Pcs.	1	7,000	7,700	8,470	9,317	10,249	42,736
xxvi	Duress Alarm System	Rs.	75,000	x	1	x	20 Pcs.	1	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158
xxvii	Milking System	Rs.	50,000	x	1	x	2 Pcs.	1	100	110	121	133	146	611
xxviii	Fire Extinguisher System	Rs.	10,000	x	1	x	280 Pcs.	1	2,800	3,080	3,388	3,727	4,099	17,094
xxix	Fire Alarm System (Panel Sensor)	Rs.	500,000	x	1	x	20 Pcs.	1	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
xxx	Earthquake Battery Operated Stand Alone	Rs.	10,000	x	1	x	18 Pcs.	1	180	198	218	240	264	1,099
xxxi	Access Control System	Rs.	75,000	x	1	x	5 Pcs.	1	375	413	454	499	549	2,289
xxxii														
	Sub Total								127,270	139,997	144,377	158,815	174,696	745,156
4.3	To manage the financial resources													
a	To constitute high level policy formulation committee regarding budget incl. logistic for judiciary													
i	Committee Expenses	Rs.	75,000	x	3 Meeting	x	1	1 Committee	225	248	272	299	329	1,374
	Sub Total								225	248	272	299	329	1,374

h	To establish electronic networking with Central Law Library, National Judicial Academy and Libraries of all courts	Cost included in SI 5																		
	Sub Total																			
	Sub Total SI 4																			
5.1	To establish and strengthen infrastructure for Institutionalization of IT																			
a	To establish and expand institutional infrastructure of IT of Judiciary	Rs.	1,000,000	x	20	Courts	x	1		x	1	Yearly	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	122,102		
	Sub Total																			
b	To amend Regulation regarding courts																			
	Sub Total																			
5.2	To develop and Implement Information and Media Technology Plan																			
a	To review current status of IT and develop policy and plan deemed necessary of all courts																			
i	Working Group	Rs.	75,000	x	3	Months	x	1	Committee	x	1		225						225	
ii	Report Preparation	Rs.	25,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1		25						25	
iii	Stationary	Rs.	10,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1		10						10	
	Sub Total																			260
b	To provide computers and machinery in all courts and tribunals																			260
	Sub Total																			260
c	To disseminate judicial information through audio visual method	Rs.	2,000,000	x	1		x	1		x	1	Yearly	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	12,210		
	Sub Total																			12,210
	Sub Total SI 5																			134,572
SI 6	To strengthen inspection and supervision system																			
6.1	To strengthen inspection and supervision mechanism																			
a	To strengthen Inspection and Monitoring Division of Supreme Court																			
i	Office Operation Cost	Rs.	100,000	x	1	Time	x	1		x	1		100	110	121	133	146	611		
ii	Expert/Researcher	Rs.	50,000	x	12	Months	x	1		x	1		600	660	726	799	878	3,663		
	Sub Total																			4,274
b	To establish and strengthen inspection and monitoring mechanism in CoA and DC	Rs.	200,000	x	91	Courts	x	1		x	1		18,200	20,020	22,022	24,224	26,647	111,113		

d	To disseminate information so as to create awareness on mediation	Rs.	1,000,000	x	1	x	1	x	1	Yearly	1,000	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464	6,105
	Sub Total										1,000	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464	6,105
e	Development of Code of Conduct on Mediation	Rs.	50,000	x	3 Months	x	1	x	1	Committee	150					150
i	Taskforce	Rs.	15,000	x	1 Time	x	1	x	1		15					15
	Sub Total										165					165
11.4	To strengthen services provided to court users'															
a	To disseminate and distribute pamphlets and booklets about services provided by courts															
i	Development of pamphlets and booklets	Rs.	125,000	x	1 Time	x	1	x	1	1	125	138	151	166	183	763
ii	Printing of pamphlets and booklets	Rs.	125	x	1 Time	x	1	x	1	10000 Copies	1,250	1,375	1,513	1,664	1,830	7,631
iii	Distribution and Dissemination	Rs.	150,000	x	1	x	1	x	1	92 Courts	13,800	15,180	16,698	18,368	20,205	84,250
	Sub Total										15,175	16,693	18,362	20,198	22,218	92,645
b	To Introduce Coupon and Queue System	Rs.	75,000	x	1	x	1	x	1	92 Courts	6,900	7,590	8,349	9,184	10,102	42,125
	Sub Total										6,900	7,590	8,349	9,184	10,102	42,125
c	To review court fee and other fees regarding procedures of courts															
i	Taskforce	Rs.	50,000	x	3 Months	x	1	x	1	Committee	150					150
ii	Report Preparation	Rs.	25,000	x	1 Time	x	1	x	1		25					25
	Sub Total										175					175
d	To develop computer templates regarding procurement of copy, extension of summon date, presence of witness and stay and release orders and to provide these services from the court window															
i	Template Development	Rs.	250,000	x	1	x	1	x	1	1 Yearly	250	275	303	333	366	1,526
	Sub Total										250	275	303	333	366	1,526
e	To identify cases and documents to be provided through computer template and to develop format and provide service through court appointed lawyers															
i	Template Development	Rs.	250,000	x	1	x	1	x	1	1 Yearly	250	275	303	333	366	1,526
	Sub Total										250	275	303	333	366	1,526
f	Development of Roster of Interpreter	Rs.	50,000	x	1	x	1	x	1	92 Courts	4,600	5,060	5,566	6,123	6,735	28,083
	Sub Total										4,600	5,060	5,566	6,123	6,735	28,083
g	Service Contract of Interpreter	Rs.	20,000	x	1	x	500 Cases	x	1	1 Yearly	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
	Sub Total										10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051
h	To conduct orientation regarding dealing with court users															
	Sub Total															
	Sub Total SI 11										73,280	80,053	88,058	97,029	106,550	444,969

SI 12	To strengthen institutional capacity of courts and tribunals														
12.1	Establishment and strengthening of formulation of Strategic Plan and implementation mechanism														
a	To establish and strengthen formulation of Strategic Plan and implementation mechanism														
i	Coordinator														
ii	Planning Officer	will be provided by Supreme Court													
iii	Planning Expert (Part - Time)	16,370 x 12 Months	x	2 Nos.	x	1				393	422	454	488	525	2,282
iv	Researcher	30,000 x 6 Months	x	1 No.	x	1				180	194	208	224	240	1,046
v	Assistant, Computer Operator	25,000 x 6 Months	x	2 Nos.	x	1				300	323	347	373	401	1,743
vi	Transportation	will be provided by Supreme Court													
vii	Daily Allowances (Field Visit)	7,500 x 2 Ways	x	3 Nos.	x	16 Places				720	774	832	894	962	4,182
viii	Miscellaneous	2,500 x 7 Days	x	3 Nos.	x	16 Places				840	903	971	1,044	1,122	4,879
ix	Plan Implementation Committee	25,000 x 12 Months	x	1	x	1				300	323	347	373	401	1,743
x	Office and other resources	15,000 x 1	x	12 Meetings	x	1 Yearly				180	194	208	224	240	1,046
	Sub Total	will be provided by Supreme Court								2,913	3,131	3,366	3,619	3,890	16,919
b	To expand Plan implementation mechanism in all courts														
i	Coordinator														
ii	Planning Expert (Part - Time)	will be provided by Supreme Court													
iii	Implementation Mechanism	30,000 x 1 Month	x	1 No.	x	91 Courts				2,730	2,935	3,155	3,391	3,646	15,857
	Sub Total	20,000 x 12 Months	x	1 No.	x	91 Courts				21,840	23,478	25,239	27,132	29,167	126,855
c	To develop information procedures regarding Plan implementation and monitoring														
i	Taskforce	50,000 x 3 Months	x	1 Taskforce	x	1				150	161	173	186	200	871
ii	Preparation of Information System	100,000 x 1 Time	x	1	x	1				100	100	100	100	100	100
	Sub Total									250	161	173	186	200	971
12.2	Drafting and implementation of Plan by all courts and tribunals														
a	Development of sample of implementation Plan for Appellate and District Court														
i	Plan Implementation Taskforce	100,000 x 1 Month	x	1 Committee	x	1				100					100
ii	Report of Model Plan Implementation	50,000 x 1 Time	x	1	x	1				50					50
iii	Distribution and Dissemination of Model Plan Implementation	Cost included in SI 12.3													
	Sub Total									150					150
12.3	Dissemination, monitoring, evaluation of current Plan and drafting future Plan														
a	To disseminate information about second Plan of the judiciary, distribute booklet of the Plan and to conduct orientation programs and skill transfer														
i	Resource Persons	7,000 x 4 Days	x	4 Nos.	x	20 Programs				448					448
ii	Consultant /Expert (Plan -1, Budget -1) _	10,000 x 4 Days	x	2 Nos.	x	20 Programs				320					320
iii	Program Assistant	5,000 x 4 Days	x	2 Nos.	x	20 Programs				160					160
iv	Program Preparation	10,000 x 1 Time	x	1	x	20 Programs				40					40
v	Participants Expenses (Including Resource Persons)	25,000 x 1 Time	x	40 Nos.	x	20 Programs				4,000					4,000
vi	Report Preparation	5,000 x 1 Time	x	1 No.	x	20 Programs				20					20
	Sub Total									4,988					4,988

b	Periodic evaluation/review of implementation of Strategic Plan	Rs.	50,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	99 Courts	990	1,064	1,144	1,230	1,322	5,750
	Sub Total								990	1,064	1,144	1,230	1,322	5,750
c	To conduct mid-term evaluation of 2nd Strategic Plan													
i	Taskforce	Rs. 100,000 x	3 Months	x	1 Taskforce	x	1	x			300			300
ii	Consultation Meeting (including participants and RP's expenses)	Rs. 300,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	10 Programs	x			3,000			3,000
iii	Resource Persons	Rs. 7,000 x	1 Day	x	4 Nos.	x	10 Programs	x			280			280
iv	Consultant/Expert (Planning -1, Budget -1)	Rs. 10,000 x	60 Days	x	2 Nos.	x	10 Programs	x			12,000			12,000
v	Program Assistant	Rs. 5,000 x	1 Days	x	2 Nos.	x	10 Programs	x			100			100
vi	Program Preparation	Rs. 10,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	10 Programs	x			100			100
vii	Preparation of Mid-Term Review Report	Rs. 100,000 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	1	x			100			100
viii	Publication of Mid -Term Review Report	Rs. 350 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	2000 Copies	x			700			700
ix	Distribution and Dissemination of Mid - Term Review Report	Rs. 250,000 x	1	x	1	x	20 Programs	x			5,000			5,000
	Sub Total										21,580			21,580
d	Overall evaluation of the Strategic Plan and to draft future Plan													
i	Taskforce	Rs. 150,000 x	6 Months	x	1 Taskforce	x	1	x					900	900
ii	Consultation Meeting (including participants and RP's expenses)	Rs. 300,000 x	1 Time	x	1	x	10 Programs	x					3,000	3,000
iii	Consultant/Expert (Planning -1, Budget -1)	Rs. 10,000 x	90 Days	x	2 Nos.	x	1	x					1,800	1,800
iv	Publication of Strategic Planning Booklet	Rs. 300 x	1 Time	x	1 No.	x	2000 Copies	x					600	600
	Sub Total												6,300	6,300
	Sub Total SI 12								33,861	30,770	54,657	35,558	44,525	199,371
	Total SI 1-12								1,517,605	2,237,203	2,316,678	2,482,847	2,684,711	11,239,044

Overview of Budget

Core Functions (1-3)

		Amount in '000						
S.No	Particulars	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2009 - 2014	
A	Salary and personal benefits (including 10% annual increment)							
a	Chief Justice, Justices, Chief Judges, Judges and Members							
1	Supreme Court	23,789	26,168	28,785	31,663	34,830	145,235	
2	Court of Appeal	78,200	86,020	94,622	104,084	114,492	477,417	
3	Other Courts and Tribunals	28,769	31,645	34,810	38,291	42,120	175,635	
4	District Courts	96,542	106,196	116,816	128,497	141,347	589,399	
	Sub Total All Judges, Chair Persons, Members of All Courts, Tribunals and Benches	227,299	250,029	275,032	302,535	332,789	1,387,685	
b	Court Personnel							
1	Supreme Court	89,288	98,216	108,038	118,842	130,726	545,110	
2	Court of Appeal	151,043	166,147	182,762	201,038	221,142	922,133	
3	Other Courts and Tribunals	37,101	40,812	44,893	49,382	54,320	226,508	
4	Judgment Execution Directorate	3,024	3,326	3,659	4,025	4,427	18,460	
5	District Courts	451,532	496,685	546,353	600,989	661,088	2,756,646	
	Sub Total All Courts Personnel	731,988	805,186	885,705	974,276	1,071,703	4,468,858	
	Sub Total All Courts Judges/Personnel	959,287	1,055,216	1,160,737	1,276,811	1,404,492	5,856,543	
B	Operational Cost (including 10 % Annual Increment)							
1	Supreme Court	44,382	48,820	53,702	59,072	64,980	270,957	
2	Court of Appeal	78,160	85,976	94,574	104,031	114,434	477,175	
3	Other Courts and Tribunals	34,460	37,906	41,697	45,867	50,453	210,384	
4	District Courts	174,400	191,840	211,024	232,126	255,339	1,064,729	
	Other Courts and Tribunals	331,402	364,543	400,997	441,096	485,206	2,023,244	
	Total CF 1-CF3	1,290,689	1,419,758	1,561,734	1,717,907	1,889,698	7,879,787	

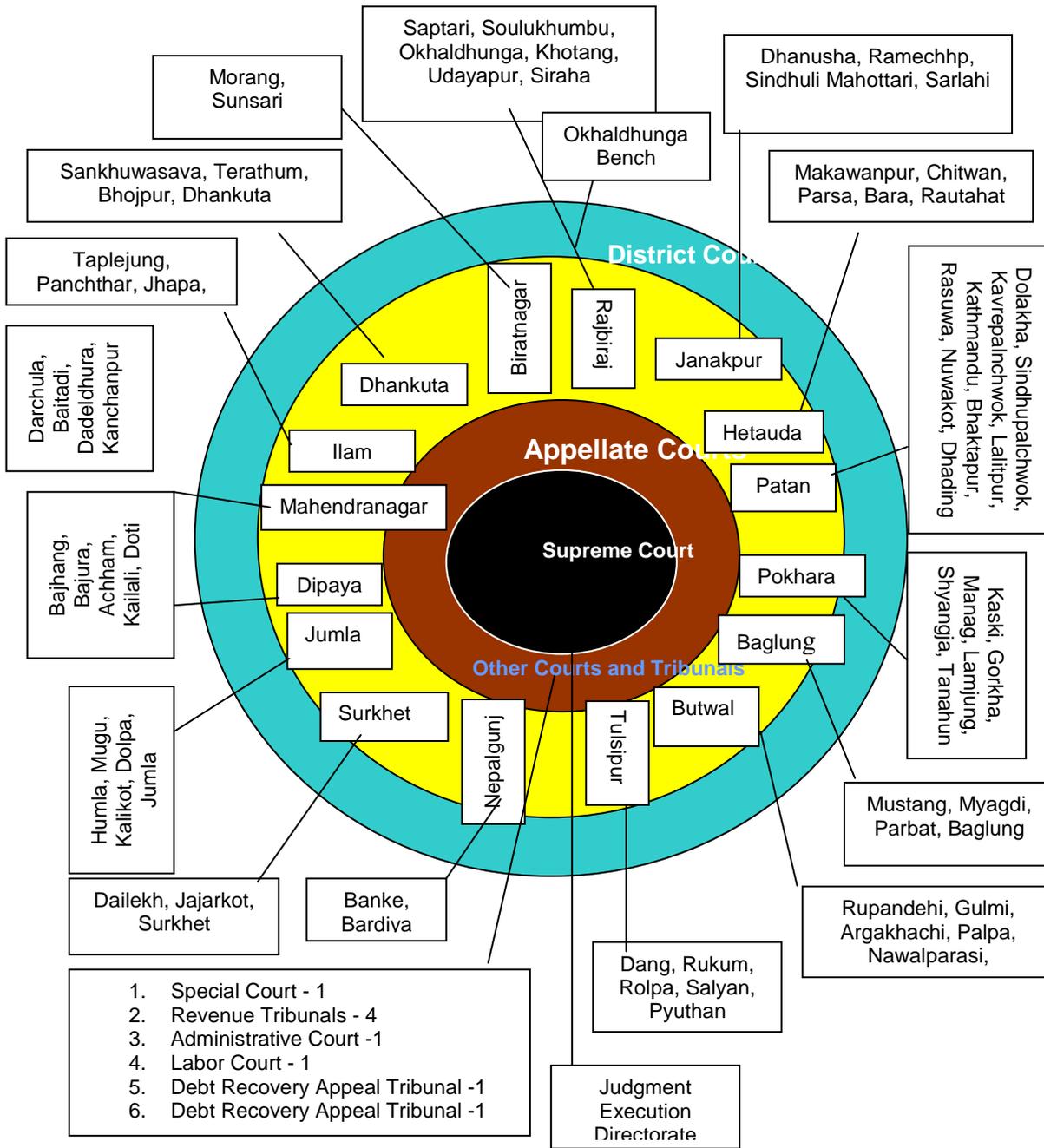
Strategic Intervention (1-12)											
SI 1	To reform case management process so as to make justice delivery process effective	213,968	193,149	208,577	208,887	229,776	1,054,357				
SI 2	To make judgment implementation simple, speedy and effective	7,225	12,113	9,069	12,601	13,861	54,868				
SI 3	To develop human resources	186,859	195,725	217,483	243,278	258,793	1,102,138				
SI 4	Infrastructure development and management of logistics for courts	858,237	1,571,228	1,570,075	1,699,861	1,826,776	7,526,176				
SI 5	To establish and strengthen infrastructure for Institutionalization of IT	22,260	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210	134,572				
SI 6	To strengthen inspection and supervision system	20,400	21,655	23,353	25,688	28,257	119,353				
SI 7	To improve management of information	4,480	4,400	4,840	5,324	5,856	24,900				
SI 8	To preserve values of judiciary independence, accountability and autonomy	37,876	40,289	44,317	48,749	53,624	224,855				
SI 9	To institutionalize research relating to judicial process, justice system and judicial reform	7,220	6,781	7,101	7,811	8,826	37,739				
SI 10	To strengthen institutional relation with stakeholders of justice sector	51,940	56,843	62,527	68,779	75,657	315,746				
SI 11	To increase access to justice and public trust over the judiciary	73,280	80,053	88,058	97,029	106,550	444,969				
SI 12	To strengthen institutional capacity of courts and tribunals	33,861	30,770	54,657	35,558	44,525	199,371				
Total SI 1 - 12		1,517,605	2,237,203	2,316,678	2,482,847	2,684,711	11,239,044				
Total of CF and SI		2,808,294	3,656,961	3,878,412	4,200,755	4,574,409	19,118,831				

ANNEXES

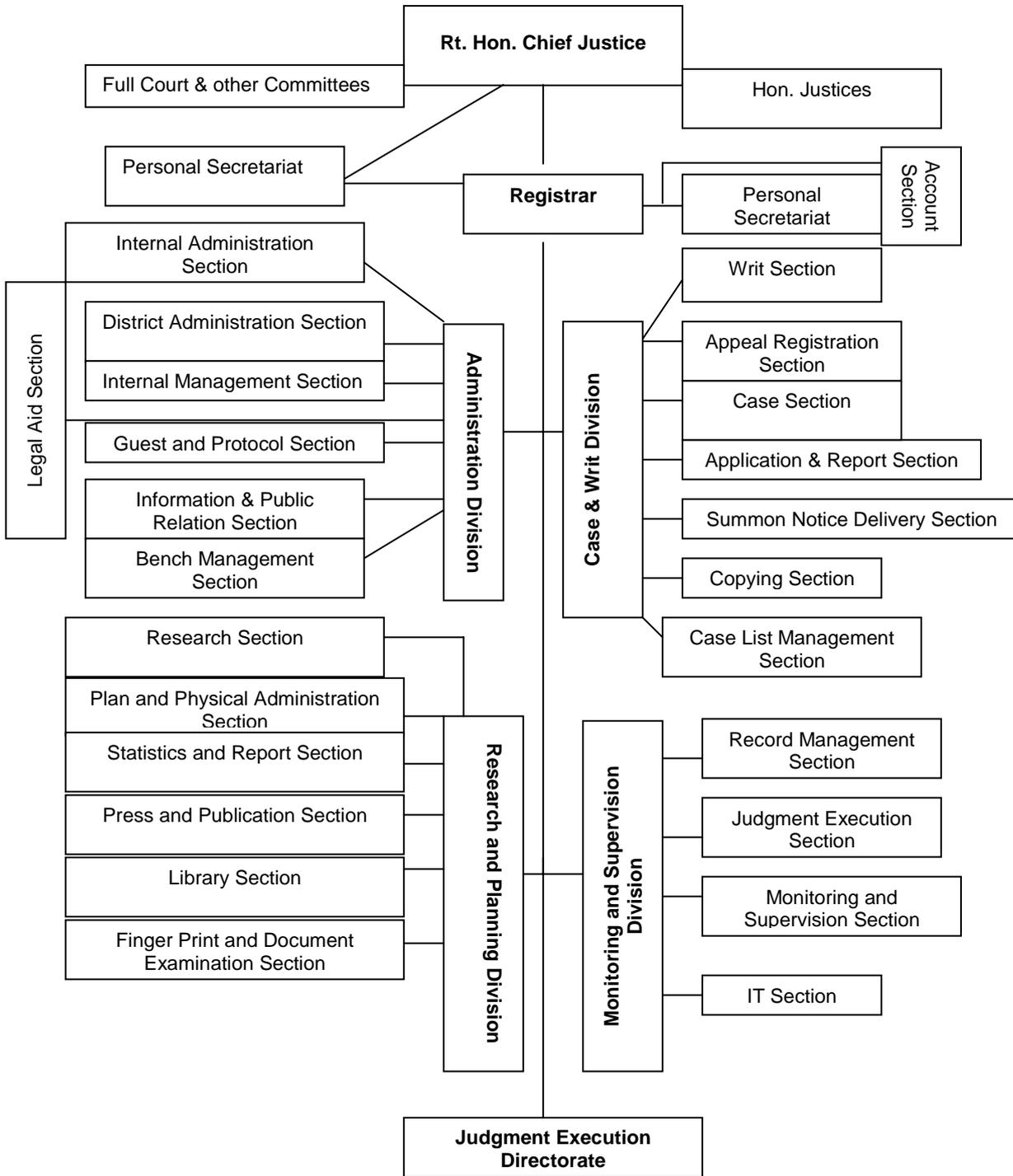
- ANNEX 1 Organogram of the Court
- ANNEX 2 Courts disposing cases equivalent to new registration
- ANNEX 3 Description of manpower
- ANNEX 4 Status of land
- ANNEX 5 Status of building
- ANNEX 6 Name lists of court/bodies/individuals submitting written suggestions during the consultation meeting
- ANNEX 7 Reports of various committees

ANNEX 1

A. Organogram of the Court



B. Organizational Structure of Supreme Court



ANNEX 2

Courts disposing cases equivalent to new registration

A. Supreme Court

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
X	X	X	X

B. Appellate Courts

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Baglung, Butwal, Dhankuta, Rajbiraj, Janakpur, Ilam, Nepalgunj, Hetauda and Dipayal	Dipayal, Jumla, Butwal, Baglung, Dhankuta, Janakpur, Pokhara and Surkhet	Butwal, Janakpur, Nepalgunj, Biratnagar, Patan, Surkhet, Hetauda, Pokhara, Ilam, Dhankuta, Rajbiraj, Tulsipur, Mahendranagar and Baglung	Biratnagar, Baglung, Nepalgunj, Jumla, Dipayal and Mahendranagar

C. District Courts

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Parsa, Saptari, Mahottari, Morang, Lalitpur, Banke, Kaski, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu, Tanahun, Dang, Kavrepalanchowk, Bardiya, Makwanpur, Baglung, Gulmi, Sindhupalchowk, Palpa, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Pyuthan, Argakhachi, Parbat, Okhaldhunga, Panchthar, Sindhuli, Gorkha, Ilam, Ramechhap, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Khotang, Salyan, Rolpa, Dadeldhura, Kalikot, Bajhang, Rukum, Doti, Rasuwa, Dolpa, Baitadi, Mustang and Achham	Kanchanpur, Syangja, Bardiya, Pyuthan, Myagdi, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Panchthar, Dailekh and Salyan	Parsa, Mahottari, Lalitpur, Bara, Morang, Kapilbastu, Bhaktapur, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Jhapa, Dang, Kavrepalanchowk, Tanahun, Ilam, Sindhupalchowk, Argakhachi, Taplejung, Parbat, Sindhuli, Gorkha, Tehrathum, Khotang, Bajhang, Darchula, Doti, Bajura, Dolpa, Achham, Rasuwa, Manag and Mustang,	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bara, Bhaktapur, Jhapa, Kapilbastu, Kavrepalanchowk, Tanahun, Syangja, Surkhet, Ilam, Gulmi, Dolakha, Dhading, Pyuthan, Panchthar, Palpa, Dhankuta, Ramechhap, Jumla, Sindhuli, Bhojpur, Baitadi, Jajarkot, Mugu, Humla, Bajura, Manag and Mustang

ANNEX 3

Description of manpower

A. Workload and manpower of Supreme Court

Court	Total Cases	Quota of Judges and no. of Cases/Quota		Quota of Staff	Availability of Computer	Availability of Printer	Detail of Computer User/Non User Quota	
		Judges Quota	No of Cases				Quota of computer users	Quota of Non Computer users*
Supreme Court	18,546	25	738	317	300	52	262	80
Total	18,546	25	738	317	300	52	262	80

* Manpower not using computers are office assistant and drivers

B. Workload and manpower of Appellate Courts

S. No.	Court	Total Cases	Quota of Judges and no. of Cases/Quota		Quota of Staff	Availability of Computer	Availability of Printer	Detail of Computer User/Non User Quota	
			Judges Quota	No of Cases				Quota of computer users	Quota of Non Computer users
1	Ilam	537	5	107	42	18	5	29	18
2	Dhankuta	173	5	35	31	24	2	25	11
3	Biratnagar	1,884	7	269	54	19	6	44	17
4	Rajbiraj	1,600	8	200	64	20	5	50	22
5	Janakpur	1,834	8	229	65	21	6	49	24
6	Hetauda	2,336	8	292	71	20	5	54	25
7	Patan	6,548	14	468	118	26	6	101	31
8	Pokhara	585	6	97	59	27	5	43	22
9	Baglung	115	5	23	30	18	5	25	10
10	Butwal	1,146	8	143	64	20	6	49	23
11	Tulsipur	242	4	60	36	2	2	28	12
12	Surkhet	74	4	18	27	18	5	22	9
13	Nepalgunj	808	4	202	47	18	5	30	21
14	Jumla	55	3	18	32	4	2	25	10
15	Dipayal	166	3	55	36	6	2	22	17
16	Mahendranagar	239	4	60	37	7	3	29	12
Total		18,342	96	191	831	268	70	625	284

* Manpower not using computers are office assistant and drivers

C. Workload and manpower of District Courts

S. N.	Court	Total Cases	Quota of Judges and no. of Cases/Quota		Quota of Staff	Availability of Computer	Availability of Printer	Detail of Computer User/Non User Quota	
			Judges Quota	No of Cases				Quota of computer users	Quota of Non Computer users*
1	Taplejung	301	1	301	27	3	1	20	8
2	Panchthar	242	1	242	30	3	1	23	8
3	Ilam	282	1	282	30	4	2	22	9
4	Jhapa	1,198	3	399	54	6	3	46	11
5	Sankhuwasabha	183	1	183	26	3	1	19	8
6	Terthum	123	1	123	22	3	1	16	7
7	Dhankuta	223	1	223	31	4	2	26	6
8	Bhojpur	149	1	149	25	3	1	19	7
9	Sunsari	2,535	4	634	63	6	2	55	12
10	Morang	2,047	3	682	71	7	2	62	12
11	Solukhumbu	115	1	115	19	3	1	13	7
12	Okhaldhunga	247	1	247	27	3	2	20	8
13	Khotang	130	1	130	25	3	1	19	7
14	Udayapur	605	1	605	34	6	2	27	8
15	Saptari	4,293	5	859	107	9	3	96	16
16	Siraha	2,449	3	816	52	7	6	43	12
17	Sarlahi	1,809	3	603	62	9	3	53	12
18	Mahottari	2,184	3	728	62	7	3	53	12
19	Dhanusha	3,027	4	757	67	6	2	59	12
20	Sindhuli	155	1	155	28	4	2	21	8
21	Ramechhap	181	1	181	24	3	2	17	8
22	Chitwan	977	2	488	40	6	2	33	9
23	Makwanpur	456	1	456	32	4	2	24	9
24	Parsa	2,797	4	700	79	6	3	70	13
25	Bara	2,266	4	567	63	6	2	55	12
26	Rautahat	2,399	4	600	58	6	2	49	13
27	Rasuwa	27	1	27	15	3	1	11	5
28	Nuwakot	256	1	256	28	3	2	21	8
29	Dhading	320	1	320	24	4	2	17	8
30	Sindhupalchowk	306	1	306	30	4	2	23	8
31	Kavrepalanchowk	832	2	416	39	4	2	31	10
32	Lalitpur	2,333	2	1,167	56	19	4	47	11
33	Kathmandu	10,898	13	838	191	52	11	175	29
34	Bhaktapur	1,843	2	922	54	14	2	46	10
35	Dolakha	312	2	156	37	4	2	31	8
36	Gorkha	166	1	166	26	3	2	19	8
37	Tanahun	446	1	446	32	4	2	24	9
38	Manag	3	1	3	17	2	0	13	5
39	Lamjung	187	1	187	22	3	2	16	7
40	Kaski	1,622	2	811	47	8	3	39	10

41	Syangja	374	2	187	35	4	2	28	9
42	Parbat	167	1	167	26	5	3	19	8
43	Myagdi	117	1	117	19	5	2	13	7
44	Mustang	1	1	1	14	3	1	11	4
45	Baglung	338	1	338	28	4	2	21	8
46	Gulmi	285	1	285	26	5	2	19	8
47	Argakhachi	209	1	209	25	4	3	18	8
48	Palpa	188	1	188	27	3	2	20	8
49	Nawalparasi	1,313	3	438	43	6	2	35	11
50	Rupandehi	1,841	5	368	60	6	2	52	13
51	Kapilbastu	1,040	5	208	59	6	2	52	12
52	Rukum	234	1	234	21	3	1	15	7
53	Rolpa	123	1	123	20	3	2	13	8
54	Salyan	144	1	144	23	3	2	16	8
55	Pyuthan	205	1	205	19	4	2	14	6
56	Dang	734	1	734	40	4	2	32	9
57	Banke	2,368	3	547	50	9	9	43	10
58	Bardiya	547	1	547	39	4	2	32	8
59	Surkhet	464	1	464	29	5	2	22	8
60	Jajarkot	90	1	90	21	2	0	15	7
61	Dailekh	147	1	147	25	3	1	18	8
62	Jumla	147	1	147	24	3	1	18	7
63	Mugu	74	1	74	15	1	1	11	5
64	Kalikot	139	1	139	14	2	1	10	5
65	Humla	38	1	38	11	2	1	8	4
66	Dolpa	24	1	24	14	3	1	11	4
67	Bajhang	119	1	119	27	3	1	21	7
68	Doti	49	1	49	24	3	2	17	8
69	Bajura	26	1	26	17	3	1	12	6
70	Achham	29	1	29	17	3	1	13	5
71	Kailali	484	1	484	35	4	2	28	8
72	Darchula	59	1	59	16	2	0	12	5
73	Baitadi	92	1	92	23	3	2	17	7
74	Dadeldhura	52	1	52	17	3	2	15	3
75	Kanchanpur	536	1	536	31	4	2	24	8
	Total	63,721	135	472	2,710	387	155	2,198	647

* Manpower not using computers are office assistant and drivers

ANNEX 4

Status of Land

A. Supreme Court

S. N.	Court	Justice	Staff	No. of Cases	Required Land	Land Available	Status of Land	Remarks
1	Supreme Court	25	317	18,546	50 ropani	23-11-0-3	Inadequate	
	Total	25	317	18,546	50 ropani	23-11-0-3	Inadequate	

B. Appellate Courts

S. No.	Courts	No of Cases	Man power	Group	Required Land		Land Available	Status of Land	Remarks
1	Ilam	537	47	B	10 ropani	6 ropani	11-7-0-0	Inadequate	Court building jointly used by DC
2	Dhankuta	173	36	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	18-11-3.5 ropani	Adequate	
3	Biratnagar	1,884	61	C	1 bigaha	14 kattha	1-1-10 bigaha	Inadequate	
4	Rajbiraj	1,600	72	C	1 bigaha	14 kattha	0-11-15 bigaha	Inadequate	
5	Janakpur	1,834	73	C	1 bigaha	14 kattha	0-19-1.5 bigaha	Inadequate	
6	Hetauda	2,336	79	C	1 bigaha	14 kattha	0-12-15.25 bigaha	Inadequate	
7	Patan	6,548	132	D	15 ropani	12 ropani	6-15-1 ropani	Inadequate	
8	Pokhara	585	65	B	10 ropani	6 ropani	15-15-2-1 ropani	Inadequate	3-7-0 Ro. of DC
9	Baglung	115	35	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	10-5-2-3 ropani	Inadequate	Jointly used with DC
10	Butwal	1,146	72	C	1 bigaha	14 kattha	0-16-0 bigaha.	Adequate	Only 3-16-5.2 bigaha is used
11	Tulsipur	242	40	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	0-11-4 bigaha	Inadequate	
12	Surkhet	74	31	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	2-11-4.5 bigaha	Adequate	
13	Nepalgunj	808	51	B	10 ropani	6 ropani	0-14-14 bigaha	Inadequate	
14	Jumla	55	35	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	9-12-0 ropani	Inadequate	Jointly used with DC
15	Dipayal	166	39	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	7-11-3-0 ropani	Inadequate	
16	Mahendranagar	239	41	A	8 ropani	4 ropani	1-4-6 bigaha	Adequate	
	Total	18,342	909						

C. District Courts

S. N.	Courts	No of Cases	HR	Group	Required Land		Land Available	Status of Land	Remarks
1	Taplejung	301	28	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-13-2-0.1 ropani	Adequate	
2	Panchthar	242	31	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	3-7-0-3 ropani.	Inadequate	
3	Ilam	282	31	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	0-14-1-2 ropani	Inadequate	
4	Sankhuwasabha	183	27	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	14-14-3-0 ropani	Adequate	
5	Dhankuta	223	32	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	5-12-2 ropani	Inadequate	
6	Bhojpur	149	25	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	2-9-2 ropani	Inadequate	
7	Solukhumbu	115	20	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	20-13-2-0 ropani	Adequate	
8	Okhaldhunga	247	28	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	0-4-1-0 ropani	Inadequate	
9	Khotang	130	26	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-3-0-1 ropani	Inadequate	
10	Sindhuli	155	29	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-3-0-1 ropani.	Adequate	
11	Ramechhap	181	25	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-10-0.5 ropani	Adequate	
12	Rasuwa	27	16	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-13-0-3 ropani	Adequate	
13	Nuwakot	256	29	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	8-7-3-1 ropani	Adequate	
14	Dhading	320	25	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-6-0 ropani	Inadequate	3 plots
15	Sindhupalchowk	306	31	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-15-0-3 ropani	Adequate	4 plots
16	Dolakha	312	39	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	19-5-0 ropani	Adequate	3 plots
17	Gorkha	166	27	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	3-0-0-0 ropani	Inadequate	
18	Tanahun	446	33	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	3-14-2-0 ropani	Inadequate	
19	Manag	3	18	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-14-1-2 ropani	Adequate	
20	Lamjung	187	23	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	1-13-0 ropani	Inadequate	
21	Syangja	374	37	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	11-11-1-2 ropani	Adequate	3 plots
22	Parbat	167	27	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	8-0-0-0 ropani	Adequate	
23	Myagdi	117	20	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	2-12-0-0 ropani	Inadequate	
24	Mustang	1	15	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	10-9-0-1 ropani	Adequate	
25	Baglung	338	29	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	Inadequate	Jointly used with CoA
26	Gulmi	285	27	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-3-0-3 ropani	Inadequate	
27	Argakhachi	209	26	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	2-9-3-2 ropani	Inadequate	
28	Palpa	188	28	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-8-0-0 ropani	Inadequate	
29	Rukum	234	22	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	12-4-0-0 ropani	Adequate	2 plots
30	Rolpa	123	21	A	8 ropani	2 ropani	1-7-2-0 ropani	Inadequate	
31	Salyan	144	24	A	5 ropani	2 ropani	3-10-2-2 ropani	Inadequate	
32	Pyuthan	205	20	A	5 ropani	2 ropani	9-14-0-0 ropani	Adequate	
33	Surkhet	464	30	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	0-17-1.5 ropani.	Adequate	7,936 Sq. Mtrs. is acquired
34	Jajarkot	90	22	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-13-3-2 ropani	Inadequate	
35	Dailekh	147	26	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-9-3-0 ropani	Adequate	
36	Jumla	147	25	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	Inadequate	Jointly used with CoA
37	Mugu	74	16	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-0-0-0 ropani	Inadequate	
38	Kalikot	139	15	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	6-6-1-0 ropani	Inadequate	
39	Humla	38	12	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	3-10-0 ropani	Inadequate	
40	Dolpa	24	15	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	2-7-1-0 ropani	Inadequate	2 plots
41	Bajhang	119	28	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	9-8-0 ropani	Adequate	2 plots
42	Doti	49	25	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	7-2-0-1 ropani	Adequate	2 plots
43	Bajura	26	18	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	4-3-0 ropani	Inadequate	
44	Achham	29	18	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	3-0-0-0 ropani	Inadequate	
45	Darchula	59	17	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	2-10-3-1 ropani	Inadequate	2 plots
46	Baitadi	92	24	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	3-0-0-0 ropani	Inadequate	

47	Dadeldhura	52	18	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	15-0-0 ropani	Adequate	2 plots
48	Terthum	123	23	A	5 ropani	1.5 ropani	7-5-1-1 ropani	Adequate	
49	Kanchanpur	536	32	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	0-19-9 bigaha	Adequate	3 plots
50	Udayapur	605	35	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	0-12-0 bigaha	Inadequate	2 plots
51	Chitwan	977	42	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	1-15-14.5 bigaha.	Adequate	
52	Makwanpur	456	33	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	0-14-11.5 bigaha	Inadequate	(2 plots). 0-4-11.5 is located in Bhimphedi
53	Kavrepalanchowk	832	41	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	9-3-3-1 ropani	Inadequate	
54	Lalitpur	2,333	58	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	2-7-3-0 ropani	Inadequate	
55	Bhaktapur	1,843	56	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	3-6-0 ropani	Inadequate	
56	Kaski	1,622	49	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	15-9-0-1 ropani	Adequate	
57	Dang	734	41	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	0-15-0 bigaha	Inadequate	
58	Bardiya	547	40	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	0-13-6 bigaha	Inadequate	4 plots
59	Kailali	484	36	B	8 ropani	2 ropani	1-1-6 bigaha.	Adequate	
60	Jhapa	1,198	57	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	1-6-19.5 bigaha	Adequate	3 plots
61	Sunsari	2,535	67	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-15-0 bigaha	Inadequate	
62	Morang	2,047	74	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-11-4 bigaha	Inadequate	2 plots
63	Saptari	4,293	112	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-11-14 bigaha	Inadequate	4 plots
64	Siraha	2,449	55	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-9-8-0 bigaha	Inadequate	3 Block
65	Sarlahi	1,809	65	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-16-11.10 bigaha	Inadequate	
66	Mahottari	2,224	65	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	1-15-11 bigaha	Adequate	3 plots 0-19-0 bigaha is in use
67	Dhanusha	3,027	71	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	1-7-13-1 bigaha	Adequate	
68	Parsa	2,797	83	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-14-5-3 bigaha.	Inadequate	Out of 10 plots 16 Dhur is registered in the name of Narayani Zonal Hospital
69	Bara	2,266	67	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-17-1 bigaha	Inadequate	5 plots
70	Rautahat	2,399	62	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	1-3-17 bigaha	Adequate	6 plots
71	Nawalparasi	1,313	46	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-12-0 bigaha	Inadequate	
72	Rupandehi	1,841	65	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	1-2-15 bigaha	Adequate	2 plots
73	Kapilbastu	1,040	64	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	1-6-16.5 bigaha	Adequate	
74	Banke	2,368	53	C	15 kattha	5 kattha	0-16-10-3 bigaha	Inadequate	
75	Kathmandu	10,898	204	D	15 ropani	5 ropani	7-3-2 ropani	Inadequate	
	Total	63,721							

ANNEX 5

Status of Building

A. Supreme Court

S. No.	Court	Justices	Staff	With Building			Without Building			Residence	
				Adequate	Inadequate	Need to be repaired	On lease	Co sharing with other courts	Located In Admn. Building	Available No.	Insufficient No.
1	Supreme Court	25	317	-	X	-	-	-	-	1	24
	Total	25	317	-	X	-	-	-	-	1	24

B. Appellate Courts

S.N.	Court	Judge	Staff	With Building			Without Building			Residence (Judges)	
				Adequate	Inadequate	Status of building	On lease	Both courts in same building	In Admn. Building	Available No.	Insufficient No.
1	Ilam	5	42	-	X	-	-	X	-	3	2
2	Dhankuta	5	31	X	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
3	Biratnagar	7	54	X	-	-	-	-	-	0	7
4	Rajbiraj	8	64	-	X	-	-	-	-	2	6
5	Janakpur	8	65	-	X	-	-	-	-	2	6
6	Hetauda	8	71	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
7	Patan	14	118	-	X	-	-	-	-	0	14
8	Pokhara	6	59	-	X	-	-	-	-	3	3
9	Baglung	5	30	-	X	-	-	X	-	1	4
10	Butwal	8	64	X	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
11	Tulsipur	4	36	X	X	-	-	-	-	1	3
12	Surkhet	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	11
13	Nepalgunj	4	47	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
14	Jumla	3	32	-	-	Dilapidated	-	X	-	1*	2
15	Dipayal	3	36	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
16	Mahendra nagar	4	37	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Total	96	813							30	66

* For the office use.

C. District Courts

S. No.	Courts	Own Building	On Lease	In Admn. Building	Both Courts in Same Building	In dilapidated condition	Inadequate building	Residence Available	Remarks
1	Taplejung	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	Building under construction
2	Panchthar	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
3	Ilam		-	-	X	-	-	1	Both courts in same building
4	Sankhuwasabha	X	-	-	-	X	X	1	Dilapidated building and not in use

5	Dhankuta	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
6	Bhojpur	X	-	-	-	X	X	1	One old residence
7	Solukhumbu	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
8	Okhaldhunga	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	
9	Khotang		-	X	-	-	-	1	
10	Sindhuli	X	-	-	-	-	--	-	Building under construction
11	Ramechhap	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
12	Rasuwa	X	-	-	-	X	X	1	
13	Nuwakot	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
14	Dhading	X	-	-	-	-	X		
15	Sindhupalchowk	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building ,dilapidated residence
16	Dolakha	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
17	Gorkha	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
18	Tanahun	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
19	Manag	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
20	Lamjung	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
21	Syangja	X					X	2	
22	Parbat		-	X	-	-	-	-	Building under Construction
23	Myagdi	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
24	Mustang	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
25	Baglung		-	-	X	-	-	1	Located with CoA
26	Gulmi	X	-	-	-	X	X	1	
27	Argakhachi	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
28	Palpa	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
29	Rukum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Rolpa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
31	Salyan	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
32	Pyuthan	-	X	-	-	-	-	1	Building under construction, Residence used for Staffs, Residence for Judges demolished
33	Surkhet	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
34	Jajarkot	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Building of irrigation used
35	Dailekh	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Building under construction
36	Jumla	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	Jointly used with CoA
37	Mugu	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
38	Kalikot	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
39	Humla	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	
40	Dolpa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
41	Bajhang	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
42	Doti	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Due to the building being dilapidated

									located to another building and is on rent. Land has been purchased
43	Bajura	X	-	-	-	X	X	1	Need to construct new building
44	Achham	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Under renovation
45	Darchula	X	-	-	-	-	X	1	
46	Baitadi	X	-	-	-	-	X	1	
47	Dadeldhura	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
48	Terthum		-	X	-	-	-	-	
49	Kanchanpur	X	-	-	-	-	X	1	
50	Udayapur	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	
51	Chitwan	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	Adequate building, One residence used by staff for residential purpose
52	Makwanpur	X	-	-	-	-	X	1	
53	Kavrepalanchowk	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adequate building
54	Lalitpur	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
55	Bhaktapur	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
56	Kaski	X	-	-	-	-	X	2	
57	Dang	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
58	Bardiya	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
59	Kailali	X	-	-	-	X	X	1	
60	Jhapa	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
61	Sunsari	X	-	-	-	-	X		
62	Morang	X	-	-	-	X	-	2	Adequate building
63	Saptari	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Building under construction
64	Siraha	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Building under construction
65	Sarlahi	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Building under construction
66	Mahottari	X	-	-	-	-	X	1	
67	Dhanusha	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Building under construction
68	Parsa	X	-	-	-	-	X	1	
69	Bara	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	Building is being re-constructed
70	Rautahat	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	Adequate building
71	Nawalparasi	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Residence not in used
72	Rupandehi	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	Adequate building
73	Kapilbastu	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
74	Banke	X	-	-	-	-	-	1	Adequate building
75	Kathmandu	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Building under construction
	Total								

ANNEX 6

Name lists of court/bodies/individuals submitting written suggestions during the consultation meeting

A. List of participants and observer participating in the Judges National Conference (Chaitra 18-19, 2065

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1.	Rt. Hon. Chief Justice	Mr. Kedar Prasad Giri	Supreme Court
2.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Min Bahadur Rayamajhi	Supreme Court
3.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Anup Raj Sharma	Supreme Court
4.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Ram Prasad Shrestha	Supreme Court
5.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Khilraj Regmi	Supreme Court
6.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Damodar Prasad Sharma	Supreme Court
7.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Ram Kumar Prasad Shah	Supreme Court
8.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Kalyan Shrestha	Supreme Court
9.	Hon. Justice	Mrs. Gauri Dhakal	Supreme Court
10.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Tahir Ali Ansari	Supreme Court
11.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Koirala	Supreme Court
12.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Krishna Prasad Upadhyaya	Supreme Court
13.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Prem Sharma	Supreme Court
14.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Rana Bahadur Bam	Supreme Court
15.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Mohan Prakash Sitaula	Supreme Court
16.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Abadhes Kumar Yadav	Supreme Court
17.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Giri Chandra Lal	Supreme Court
18.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Sushila Karki	Supreme Court
19.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Prakash Chandra Sharma Wasti	Supreme Court
20.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Bharat Raj Upreti	Supreme Court
21.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Baidha Nath Upadhyaya	Court of Appeal, Patan
22.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Tarka Raj Bhatta	Court of Appeal, Butwal
23.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Purushotam Parajuli	Court of Appeal, Ilam
24.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Gynandra Bahadur Karki	Court of Appeal, Pokhara
25.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Jageshor Subedi	Court of Appeal, Baglung
26.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Keshari Raj Pandit	Court of Appeal, Hetauda
27.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Bhupa Dhoj Adhikari	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
28.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Laxman Mani Risal	Court of Appeal, Mahendranagar
29.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Ali Akabar Mikarani	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
30.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Hari Babu Bhattarai	Court of Appeal, Tulsipur
31.	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Hari Ram Koirala	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
32.	Hon Chief Judge	Mr.Hari Prasad Ghimire	Court of Appeal, Dhankuta
33.	Hon. Acting Chief Judge	Mr. Bishwo Nath Joshi	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
34.	Hon. Acting Chief Judge	Mr. Lokendra Mallik	Court of Appeal, Janakpur
35.	Hon. Acting Chief Judge	Mr. Govinda Kumar Shrestha	Court of Appeal, Dipayal
36.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Gopal Parajuli	Court of Appeal, Patan
37.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Deepak Raj Joshi	Court of Appeal, Butwal
38.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Durga Prasad Upreti	Court of Appeal, Butwal
39.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Om Prasad Subedi	Court of Appeal, Pokhara
40.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Govinda Kumar Upadhyaya	Court of Appeal, Butwal
41.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Keshav Prasad Mainali	Court of Appeal, Ilam
42.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Mohan Prasad Ghimire	Court of Appeal, Patan
43.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Rishi Raj Mishra	Court of Appeal, Dhankuta
44.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Buddhi Prasad Regmi	Court of Appeal, Tulsipur
45.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Khem Raj Sharma	Court of Appeal, Pokhara
46.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Gauri Bahadur Karki	Court of Appeal, Dipayal
47.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ram Prasad Khanal	Court of Appeal, Dipayal
48.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Rajbhandari	Court of Appeal, Hetauda
49.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Cholendra Shamsheer JBR	Court of Appeal, Pokhara

50.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bhola Prasad Kharel	Court of Appeal, Mahendranagar
51.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Om Prakash Mishra	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
52.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Jagdish Sharma Paudel	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
53.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ek Raj Acharya	Court of Appeal, Hetauda
54.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Devendra Gopal Shrestha	Court of Appeal, Patan
55.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Shanti Raj Subedi	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
56.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Balaram Bista	Court of Appeal, Butwal
57.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Devendra Raj Sharma	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
58.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Madhav Prasad Chalise	Court of Appeal, Patan
59.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Janardan Bahadur Khadka	Court of Appeal, Janakpur
60.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Phadindra Dutta Sharma	Court of Appeal, Janakpur
61.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Deepak Kumar Karki	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
62.	Hon. Judge	Dr. Hari Bansa Tripathi	Court of Appeal, Patan
63.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Tej Bahadur K.C	Court of Appeal, Rajbirarj
64.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Thakur Prasad Sharma	Court of Appeal, Patan
65.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Kedar Prasad Chalise	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
66.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Purshottam Bhandari	Court of Appeal, Patan
67.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Surendra Bir Singh Basnet	Court of Appeal, Janakpur
68.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Dinesh Kumar Karki	Court of Appeal, Patan
69.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Shambhu Bahadur Khadka	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
70.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Giri Raj Paudel	Court of Appeal, Hetauda
71.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Sharadha Prasad Ghimire	Court of Appeal, Patan
72.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Posh Nath Sharma	Court of Appeal, Baglung
73.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Meera Khadka	Court of Appeal, Patan
74.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bom Kumar Shrestha	Court of Appeal, Mahendranagar
75.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Dambar Bahadur Shahi	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
76.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bishwambhar Prasad Shrestha	Court of Appeal, Patan
77.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ishwor Prasad Khatiwoda	Court of Appeal, Patan
78.	Hon. Judge	Dr. Ananda Mohan Bhattarai	Court of Appeal, Patan
79.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Dhungana	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
80.	Hon. Judge	Mr. Tanka Bahadur Moktan	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
81.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Girish Kumar Sharma	Dhading District Court
82.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Rameshwor Nath Amatya	Banke District Court
83.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Kashi Nath Pokharel	Rautahat District Court
84.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Mohan Krishna Khanal	Nuwakot District Court
85.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bimal Prasad Dhungel	Dhanusha District Court
86.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shiva Prasad Bhele	Salyan District Court
87.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Nil Kantha Upadhyaya	Kapilbastu District Court
88.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Prem Bahadur K.C	Baglung District Court
89.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Lekh Nath Sharma Rergmi	Kavrepalanchwok District Court
90.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Udaya Prakash Chapagain	Kathmandu District Court
91.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Nawaraj Upadhyaya	Jhapa District Court
92.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bharat Prasad Adhikari	Morang District Court
93.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ram Chandra Rai	Dolakha District Court
94.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Sahadev Prasad Bastola	Arghakhachi District Court
95.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Prakash Ram Mishra	Saptari District Court
96.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Prakash Kumar Kafle	Okhaldhunga District Court
97.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shiva Prasad Parajuli	Sankhuwashava District Court
98.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Krishna Prasad Bastola	Sarlahi District Court
99.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bir Singh Mahara	Kailali District Court
100.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Umesh Raj Paudel	Illam District Court
101.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Yagya Prasad Basyal	Lalitpur District Court
102.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Dahal	Parsa District Court
103.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Mohan Raman Bhattarai	Bhaktapur District Court
104.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Hari Kumar Paudel	Kaski District Court
105.	Hon. District Judge	Mrs. Sushma Lata Mathema	Chitwan District Court

106.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Himalaya Raj Pathak	Doti District Court
107.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Kumar Prasad Pakhrel	Rupandehi District Court
108.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ramesh Pokharel	Saptari District Court
109.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Bohara	Banke District Court
110.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bir Bahadur Dangi	Kavrepalanchwok District Court
111.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Prakash Chandra Gajurel	Lalitpur District Court
112.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Pushpa Bahadur Thapa	Mahottari District Court
113.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Tej Bahadur Karki	Sindhupalchwok District Court
114.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Vishnu Dev Paudel	Bhaktapur District Court
115.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shiva Narayan Yadav	Dhanusa District Court
116.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Karuna Nidhi Sharma	Nawalparasi District Court
117.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Tirtha Raj Devkota	Myagdi District Court
118.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Dhital	Baitadi District Court
119.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shambhu Ram Karki	Bhojpur District Court
120.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Tek Raj Nepal	Sindhuli District Court
121.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bhupendra Prasad Rai	Kathmandu District Court
122.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Durga Dutta Bhatta	Bardiya District Court
123.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Prem Raj Dhakal	Rupandehi District Court
124.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Pawan Kumar Sharma Neupane	Bara District Court
125.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Chandi Raj Dhakal	Kapilbastu District Court
126.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narendra Kumar Siwakoti	Kathmandu District Court
127.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Satya Raj Gurung	Chitwan District Court
128.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Hem Raj Panta	Kathmandu District Court
129.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Binod Prasad Sharma	Rasuwa District Court
130.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Gud Raj Dhungel	Terathum District Court
131.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Babu Raja Karki	Rautahat District Court
132.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Mahendra Raj Gautam	Panchthar District Court
133.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bal Krishna Upreti	Sunsari District Court
134.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ram Krishna Khanal	Dhanusa District Court
135.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Megh Nath Bhattarai	Taplejung District Court
136.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Dev Raj Shrestha	Solukhumbu District Court
137.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Hari Prasad Wagle	Palpa District Court
138.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Lekh Nath Ghimire	Kathmandu District Court
139.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Awadha Bihari Prasad Sinha	Siraha District Court
140.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ram Krishna Bhatta	Dadeldhura District Court
141.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Padam Raj Bhatta	Kanchanpur District Court
142.	Hon. District Judge	Mrs. Prabha Basnet	Gorkha District Court
143.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Shrestha	Kathmandu District Court
144.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Madhav Prasad Pokharel	Gulmi District Court
145.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Mahesh Prasad Pudasaini	Kathmandu District Court
146.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bhim Kumar Ojha	Bara District Court
147.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Balendra Rupakheti	Dolakha District Court
148.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ajaya Raj Upadhyaya	Parsa District Court
149.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Binod Mohan Acharya	Bara District Court
150.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bholu Nath Chaulagain	Kaski District Court
151.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Achyut Bista	Saptari District Court
152.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Yagya Raj Bhatta	Darchula District Court
153.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shekhar Prasad Paudel	Udayapur District Court
154.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Baal Chandra Sharma	Makwanpur District Court
155.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ishwar Raj Acharya	Rukum District Court
156.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ram Prasad Adhikari	Sunsari District Court
157.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Indra Bahadur Karki	Kapilbastu District Court
158.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Gopal Bhattarai	Morang District Court
159.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ram Prasad Oli	Morang District Court
160.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Jagat Prasad Shrestha	Tanahaun District Court
161.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Kafle	Dhanusa District Court

162.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Lekh Nath Dhakal	Dolpa District Court
163.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Shrestha	Bajhang District Court
164.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Kul Prasad Sharma	Sarlahi District Court
165.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Pokhrel	Manang District Court
166.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bhoj Raj Sharma	Jajarkot District Court
167.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bhoj Raj Adhikari	Pyuthan District Court
168.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Pashupati Raj Acharya	Mugu District Court
169.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ramesh Kumar Khatri	Parbat District Court
170.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Mohd.Juned Ajad	Dang District Court
171.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Daya Nath Kharel	Khotang District Court
172.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Kosh Kumar Nembang	Sunsari District Court
173.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shekhar Chandra Aryal	Nawalparasi District Court
174.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Baidya Nath Gupta	Parsa District Court
175.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bal Mukunda Dawadi	Bara District Court
176.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shaligram Koirala	Jhapa District Court
177.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Lipta Bahadur Thapa	Kathmandu District Court
178.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Koirala	Parsa District Court
179.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Laxmi Krishna Shrestha	Sunsari District Court
180.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Shyam Prasad Lawati	Dhankuta District Court
181.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Chinta Mani Baral	Mahottari District Court
182.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ananta Raj Dumre	Kathmandu District Court
183.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Jagat Narayan Pradhan	Nawalparasi District Court
184.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Rajendra Kharel	Kathmandu District Court
185.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Thakur Prasad Sharma	Dailekh District Court
186.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Sita Prasad Pokharel	Achham District Court
187.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Nagendra Lal Karna	Saptari District Court
188.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Hari Pratap K.C	Jumla District Court
189.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Radha Krishna Upreti	Bajura District Court
190.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Khil Nath Regmi	Siraha District Court
191.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Thapa	Surkhet District Court
192.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Mahendra Bahadur Karki	Kathmandu District Court
193.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Madhebendra Raj Regmi	Syangja District Court
194.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bishwa Mangal Aatreya	Rupandehi District Court
195.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Achyut Prasad Bhandari	Lamjung District Court
196.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Rishi Prasad Adhikari	Saptari District Court
197.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bal Bhadra Bastola	Mahottari District Court
198.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Purshottam Prasad Dhakal	Rautahat District Court
199.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Kailash K.C	Ramechhap District Court
200.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Tek Narayan Kunwar	Kathmandu District Court
201.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Kiran Kumar Pokharel	Rautahat District Court
202.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Murari Babu Shrestha	Banke District Court
203.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Omkar Upadhyaya	Sarlahi District Court
204.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Vishnu Subedi	Humla District Court
205.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Chandra Bahadur Sharu	Rupandehi District Court
206.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Sudarshan Raj Pandey	Kathmandu District Court
207.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Dipendra Adhikari	Mustang District Court
208.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Ramesh Raj Pokhrel	Siraha District Court
209.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Narishwar Bhandari	Kapilbastu District Court
210.	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Arjun Prasad Koirala	Jhapa District Court
211.	Registrar	Dr. Ram Krishna Timalsena	Supreme Court
212.	Secretary	Mr. Prakash Kumar Dhungana	Judicial Council Secretariat
213.	Adjudication Officer	Mr. Shesh Raj Siwakoti	Labour Court
214.	Registrar	Mr. Rajendra Prakash Sharma	Administrative Court
215.	Joint Registrar	Mr. Binod Sharma	Supreme Court
216.	Joint Registrar	Mr. Til Prasad Shrestha	Supreme Court
217.	Registrar	Mr. Dilli Raj Acharya	Court Of Appeal Patan

218.	Registrar	Mr. Jiban Hari Adhikari	Court Of Appeal Janakpur
219.	Registrar	Mr. Lohit Chandra Shah	Court Of Appeal Pokhara
220.	Registrar	Mr. Agni Prasad Thapaliya	Special Court
221.	Registrar	Mr. Yadav Ghimire	Court Of Appeal Dhankuta
222.	Registrar	Mr. Dhir Bahadur Chanda	Court Of Appeal Nepalgunj
223.	Registrar	Mr. Dilli Ram Tiwari	Court Of Appeal, Baglung
224.	Registrar	Mr. Krishna Giri	Court Of Appeal, Hetauda
225.	Joint Registrar	Mr. Shree Kanta Paudel	Supreme Court
226.	Registrar	Mr. Lekhnath Paudel	Court Of Appeal Butwal
227.	Joint Registrar	Mr. Bipul Neupane	Supreme Court
228.	Joint Secretary	Mr. Nahakul Subedi	Judicial Council Secretariat
229.	Registrar	Mr. Vishnu Prasad Dahal	Court Of Appeal Illam
230.	Registrar	Mr. Janardan Nepal	Court Of Appeal Rajbiraj
231.	Registrar	Mr. Nati Babu Lamichhane	Court Of Appeal Tulsipur
232.	Registrar	Mr. Nripadhoj Niraula (NJA kaaj)	Court Of Appeal Surkhet
233.	Acting Registrar	Mr. Khadananda Tiwari	Court Of Appeal Biratnagar
234.	Acting Registrar	Mr. Dhruva Kumar Shah	Court Of Appeal Mahendranagar
235.	Registrar	Mr. Lila Raj Adhikari	Court Of Appeal Jumla
236.	Registrar	Mr. Bholanath Dhakal	Court Of Appeal Dipayal

B. Name list of concern stakeholders participating in the consultation meeting

1. Private Lawyers

Date : 2066/2/8

Venue : Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	President	Mr. Bishwa Kanta Mainali	Nepal Bar Association
2	General Secretary	Mr. Raman Kumar Shrestha	Nepal Bar Association
3	President	Mr. Indra Kharel	Supreme Court Bar
4	Secretary	Mr. Surendra Thapa	Supreme Court Bar
5	Member	Mr. San Bhai Shakya	Nepal Bar Association
6	Member	Mr. Ujjwal Shukla	Lalitpur Bar Association
7	Treasurer	Mr. Ashok Baral	Court of Appeal
8	Member	Mr. Nisha Baniya	Court of Appeal
9	Member	Mr. Nita Gautam Dixit	Nepal Bar Association
10	Member	Mr. Namas Karki	Nepal Bar Association
11	Treasurer	Mr. Sunita Bhandari (Baral)	Nepal Bar Association
12	President	Mr. Ramesh Kumar Mainali	Lalitpur District Bar
13	Member	Mr. Kavita Rhapa Karki	Nepal Bar Association
14	President	Mr. Gajendra Shankar Timila	Nepal Bar Association, Bhaktapur
15	Vice President	Mr. Hari Raut	Nepal Bar Association, Bhaktapur
16	Treasure	Mr. Rajesh Krishna Sipai	Nepal Bar Association, Bhaktapur
17	Member	Mr. Daman Bahadur Chanda	Kathmandu District Court Bar
18	Vice President	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Acharya	Lalitpur District Bar
19	Member	Mr. Pramod Kumar Rai	Lalitpur District Bar
20	Member	Mr. Bimal Gyawali	Lalitpur District Bar
21	President	Mr. Sagar Bista	Kavre Bar
22	Member	Mr. Khimananda Adhikari	Lalitpur Bar
23	Member	Mr. Rama Shrestha	Lalitpur Bar
24	Executive Member	Mr. Him Prakash Prajapati	Bhaktapur Bar
25	Member	Mr. Ram Bhakta Suwal	Bhaktapur Bar
26	Member	Mr. Bhawishwor Gurung	Nepal Bar Association
27	Member	Mr. Raj Kishor Yadav	Nepal Bar Association
28	President	Mr. Dilli Mainali	Court of Appeal Patan
29	Member	Mr. Ratna Kumar Kharel	Supreme Court Bar
30	President	Mr. Ganesh Adhikari	Kathmandu Bar
31	Member	Mr. Arya Shrestha	Supreme Court Bar

32	Member	Mr. Prem Singh Dhami	Supreme Court Bar
33	Member	Mr. Shyam Khatri	Supreme Court Bar
34	Member	Mr. Lilendra Khatri	Supreme Court Bar
35	Member	Mr. Bhuban Bhandari	Supreme Court Bar
36	Member	Mr. Rabindra Acharya	Supreme Court Bar
37	Central Member	Mr. Nar Bahadur Shahi	Nepal Bar Association

2. Special class and Gazetted First Class Officers

Date : 2066/02/10

Venue : Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	Secretary	Mr. Prakash Kumar Dhungana	Judicial Council Secretariat
2	Adjudication Officer	Mr. Shesh Raj Siwakoti	Labor Court
3	Registrar	Mr. Rajendra Prakash Sharma	Administrative Court
4	Joint Registrar	Mr. Binod Sharma	Supreme Court
5	Joint Registrar	Mr. Til Prasad Shrestha	Supreme Court
6	Registration	Mr. Agni Prasad Thapaliya	Special Court
7	Joint Registrar	Mr. Shree Kanta Paudel	Supreme Court
8	Joint Registrar	Mr. Bipul Neupane	Supreme Court
9	Joint Registrar	Mr. Nahakul Subedi	Judicial Council Secretariat
10	Registrar	Mr. Nripadhoj Niraula	National Judicial Academy

3. Deputy Registrars, Shresthedars, Bench Officers, Execution Officers, Superintendents and other Officers working in Kathmandu Valley

Date : 2066/02/10

Venue : Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	Shresthedars	Mr. Gopal Prasad Bastola	Kathmandu District Court
2	Shresthedars	Mr. Rishi Ram Niraula	Lalitpur District Court
3	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Deepak Raj Panta	Monitor and Supervision Branch, Supreme Court
4	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Raj Kumar Khatiwada	Writ Section (A), Supreme Court
5	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Devendra Paudel	Case Section (D), Supreme Court
6	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Prakash Kharel	Court Of Appeal Patan
7	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Bharat Lamsal	Special Court
8	Bench Officer	Mr. Arjun Adhikari	3 No Bench, Supreme Court
9	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Yubraj Gautam	5 No Bench, Supreme
10	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Dhurba Kumar Piya	Case Section (A), Supreme Court
11	Bench Officer	Mr. Krishna Prasad Subedi	4 No Bench, Supreme Court
12	Editor	Mr. Tejendra Prasad Sharma	Edition Section, Supreme Court
13	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Vishnu Prasad Upadhyaya	Commercial Bench Section, Supreme Court
14	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Himlal Belbase	Physical Administration Section, Supreme Court
15	Bench Officer	Mr. Puspa Raj Thapaliya	7 No Bench, Supreme Court
16	Bench Officer	Mr. Dipak Kumar Dahal	1 No Bench, Supreme Court
17	Bench Officer	Mr. Shishir Raj Dhakal	8 No Bench, Supreme Court
18	Bench Officer	Mr. Narayan Prasad Parajuli	9 No Bench, Supreme Court
19	Shresthedars	Mr. Bhim Kumar Shrestha	Revenue Tribunal, Kathmandu
20	Section Officer	Mr. Ram Prasad Neupane	Monitor and Supervision Branch, Supreme Court
21	Section Officer	Mr. Ram Raja Upreti	Planning and Physical Administration, Supreme Court
22	Bench Officer	Mr. Krishna Prasad Paudel	Court of Appeal, Patan
23	Section Officer	Mr. Basu Dev Neupane	Administration Section, Supreme Court
24	Shresthedars	Mr. Dev Prasad Yogi	Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal
25	Section Officer	Mr. Bed Prasad Timalsena	Lalitpur District Court
26	Section Officer	Mr. Chitra Bahadur Gurung	Case Section (c), Supreme Court
27	Section Officer	Mr. Dhruva Kumar Upreti	Court of Appeal, Patan
28	Bench Officer	Mr. Madhav Prasad Paudel	Court of Appeal, Patan
29	Section Officer	Mr. Jagdish Bhatta	Monitor and Supervision Branch, Supreme Court

30	Execution Officer	Mr. Chitra Bahadur K.C	Lalitpur District Court
31	Section Officer	Ms. Mamata Khanal	Record Section, Supreme Court

4. **Non-Gazetted Employees (Supreme Court, Other Courts and Tribunals)**

Date : 2066/02/11

Venue : Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Devendra Acharya	Supreme Court
2	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Lal Singh Thapa	Supreme Court
3	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Durga Prasad Basyal	Supreme Court
4	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Govinda Khanal	Supreme Court
5	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Khil Prasad Burlakoti	Special Court
6	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Shiva Pokharel	Supreme Court
7	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Surendra Guragain	Supreme Court
8	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Ayer	Supreme Court
9	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Nabin Kumar Joshi	Supreme Court
10	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Nunetrahari Paudel	Supreme Court
11	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Ratna Prakash Giri	Supreme Court
12	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Narendra Kumar Kalakheti	Administrative Court
13	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Nawaraj Dangal	Special Court
14	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Kamala Kafle	Supreme Court
15	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Yadu Raj Sharma	Supreme Court
16	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Bholanath Kafle	
17	Typist Non Gazetted Officer	Mr. Sharmila Maharjan	Supreme Court
18	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Yogendra Prasad Parajuli	Revenue Tribunal
19	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Balaram Puri	Supreme Court
20	Summon Server	Mr. Mahesh Raj Dhakal	Supreme Court
21	Summon Server	Mr. Om Krishna Dahal	Supreme Court

5. **Non Gazetted Personnel (Court of Appeal, Patan, Kathmandu District Court, Lalitpur District Court, and Bhaktapur District Court)**

Date : 2066/02/11

Venue : Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Mukunda Prasad Acharya	Court of Appeal
2	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Dhanendra Adhikari	Kathmandu District Court
3	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Kamal Narayan Maskey	Kathmandu District Court
4	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Mahiman Singh Bista	Kathmandu District Court
5	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Romakanta Gyawali	Court of Appeal
6	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Rishi Paudel	Court of Appeal
7	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Ramesh Bhattarai	Lalitpur District Court
8	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Sharda Devi Sigdel	Lalitpur District Court
9	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Samjhana Pudasaini	Court of Appeal
10	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Bhagbati Sharma Dhungana	Kathmandu District Court
11	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Bina Khadka (Thapa)	Kathmandu District Court
12	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Shusila Bhattarai	Kathmandu District Court
13	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Tej Prasad Paudel	Kathmandu District Court
14	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Maha Laxmi Shrestha	Bhaktapur District Court
15	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Sunil Kumar Jha	Lalitpur District Court
16	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Binod Adhikari	Bhaktapur District Court
17	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Dilip Kumar Shrestha	Bhaktapur District Court
18	Non Gazetted Officer 1 st class	Mr. Bal Ram Lamsal	Bhaktapur District Court
19	Typist Non Gazetted Officer	Mr. Bipana Devi Malla	Court of Appeal
20	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Niraj Dhungana	Lalitpur District Court
21	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Kabindra Ghimire	Lalitpur District Court
22	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Prem Kumar Shrestha	Bhaktapur District Court

23	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Dinesh Acharya	Kathmandu District Court
24	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Rakesh Mani Upadhyaya	Kathmandu District Court
25	Non-gazetted 2 nd class	Mr. Rum Bahadur K.C	Kathmandu District Court

6. Journalists and Media Sector

Date: 2066/02/12

venue: Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	Senior Editor	Mr. Rajendra Raj Timalisina	Nepal Television
2	Senor Journalist	Mr. Dilli Acharya	Rajdhani Daily
3	Journalist	Mr. Bikash Bhattarai	Nepal Samacharpatra Daily
4	Journalist	Mr. Ananta Raj Luitel	The Himalayan Times
5	Journalist	Mr. Sharda Pokharel	Rajdhani Daily
6	Journalist	Mr. Chet Bahadur Singh	Kantipur
7	Journalist	Mr. Kumar Vivekananda	Gorkhapatra
8	Journalist	Mr. Harihar Yogi	Naagarik Daily
9	Journalist	Mr. Bimal Gautam	Kantipur Television
10	Media personnel	Mr. Yam Birahi	Annapurna Post
11	Editor	Mr. Badri Kaji Gurung	Nepal Television

7. Organization and person working in Universities involved in Justice Sector

Date: 2066/02/12

Venue: Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1	Former Chief Judge	Mr. Madhav Raj Thapa	Mediation Center
2	Director	Mr. Kishor Silwal	CeLRRd
3		Mr. Krishna Man Pradhan	Nepal Law Society
4		Mr. Prakash K.C	Kathmandu School of Law
5		Mr. Bibek Kumar Paudel	Justice Forum
6		Mr. Pushkar Thapa	Child Coordination Committee
7	Legal Advisor	Mr. Nisha Phaiju	LACK
8		Mr. Dinesh Tripathi	Transparency International

8. Parties to the case

Date: 2066/02/14

venue: Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Name	Address
1	Mr. Tirtha Prasad Paudel	Gulmi
2	Mr. Jai Bahadur Sunwar	Kathmandu
3	Mr. Ram Krishna Sunar	Kathmandu
4	Mr. Bishwa Khanal	Pokhara
5	Mr. Ram Ashish Mahato	Siraha
6	Mr. Raj Kumar Shah	Rautahat
7	Mr. Anil Kumar Yadav	Saptari
8	Mr. Yogendra Raut	Rautahat
9	Mr. Dwarika Prasad Yadav	Bara
10	Mr. Gagan Singh Thapa	Banke
11	Mr. Amar Bahadur Thapa	Banke

9. **Parties to the case**
Date: 2066/02/14
Venue : Court of Appeal, Patan

S. No.	Name
1	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Dangol
2	Mr. Keshav Dangol
3	Mr. Chandika Dangol
4	Mr. Bhramha Ratna Dangol
5	Mr. Shanti Devi Subedi
6	Mr. Bishnu Prajapati
7	Mr. Radha Biskhe
8	Mr. Suman Khanal
9	Mr. Laxmi Limbu
10	Mr. Bhakta Maya Tamang
11	Mr. Pram Raj Upreti
12	Mr. Nahuchhe Ram Maharjan
13	Mr. Radhika Regmi

10. **Parties to the case**
Date: 2066/02/17
venue : Lalitpur District Court

S. No.	Name	Address
1	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Thapa	Lalitpur
2	Mr. Hari Shanker	Lalitpur
3	Mr. Narshingh Lal Shrestha	Lalitpur
4	Mr. Surya Bahadur Shrestha	Lalitpur
5	Mr. Chandra Bahadur Shrestha	Lalitpur
6	Mr. Madhav Nakarmi	Lalitpur
7	Mr. Bidur Khadka	Lalitpur
8	Ms. Pabitra Sapkota	Imadole, Lalitpur
9	Ms. Reena Chipalu	Sundhara, Lalitpur
10	Mr. Narayan Ghale	Godavari, Lalitpur
11	Mr. Jagadish Deshar	Chapagaoan, Lalitpur
12	Mr. Kedar Shrestha	Sanepa, Lalitpur
13	Mr. Raj Shrestha	Sanepa, Lalitpur

11. **Parties to the case**
Date: 2066/02/17
Venue : Kathmandu District Court

S. No.	Name	Address
1	Mr. Ratna Bahadur Thapa Kshetri	Thapa Goan, Baneshor
2	Mr. Mukunda Prasad Dahal	Balkhu, Kathmandu
3	Mr. Yamuna Bahadur Pradhan	Chhetrpati
4	Ms. Bodh Kumar Kalikote	Naxal
5	Ms. Bina Pandey	Baneshwor
6	Mr. Dipendra Khanal	Bidur, Nuwakot
7	Mr. Mohan Sharma Lamsal	Baluwatar, Kathmandu
8	Mr. Sangharsa Bista	Lazimpat
9	Mr. Kanchha Shrestha	Matatirtha
10	Mr. Hira Lal Manandhar	Kirtipur

Officials and Members of Central Justice Coordination Committee

Date : 2066/02/14

Venue : Supreme Court Annex

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization/ Institution
1	Hon. Justice	Mr. Ram Prasad Shrestha	Supreme Court
2	Hon. Justice	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Koirala	Supreme Court
3	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Baidha Nath Upadhyaya	Court of Appeal, Patan
4	Executive Director	Mr. Tope Bahadur Singh	National Judicial Academy
5	Secretary	Mr. Prakash Kumar Dhungana	Judicial Council
6	Acting Secretary	Mr. Narendra Man Shrestha	Ministry of Justice and Parliament Management
7	Deputy Attorney General	Mr. Tika Bahadur Hamal	Office of the Attorney General
8	Deputy Inspector General	Mr. Kuber Rana	Police Head Quarter
9	Joint Secretary	Mr. Bhesh Raj Sharma	Ministry of Finance
10	Director	Mr. Murari Prasad Sharma	Prison Development Department
11	Director	Mr. Kishor Silwal	CeLRRd
12	Deputy Secretary	Mr. Shanker Prasad Pokharel	National Planning Commission
13		Mr. Sundeeb Bista	Representative, Donor Agency
14	Joint Registrar	Mr. Binod Sharma	Supreme Court

C. Name list of participants of Regional Consultation Meeting**1. Plan Formulation Consultation Program, Biratnagar**

Date: 2066/03/06

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization/ Institution
1	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Bhupadhwaj Adhikari	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
2	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Ali Akbar Mikrani	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
3	Hon. Judge	Mr. Hari Bahadur Basnet	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
4	Hon. Judge	Mr. Jagadish Sharma Paudyal	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
5	Hon. Judge	Mr. Janardan Bahadur Khadka	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
6	Hon. Judge	Mr. Dipak Kumar Karki	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
7	Hon. Judge	Mr. Tej Bahadur KC	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
8	Hon. Judge	Mr. Shambhu Bahadur Khadka	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
9	Hon. Judge	Mr. Dambar Bahadur Shahi	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
10	Hon. Judge	Mr. Navaraj Upadhyaya	Jhapa District Court
11	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bharat Prasad Adhikari	Morang District Court
12	Hon. Judge	Mr. Prakash Ram Misra	Saptari District Court
13	Hon. Judge	Mr. Shiva Prasad Parajuli	Morang District Court
14	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ramesh Pokharel	Saptari District Court
15	Hon. Judge	Mr. Balkrishna Upreti	Sunsari District Court
16	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ram Prasad Adhikari	Sunsari District Court
17	Hon. Judge	Mr. Gopal Bhattarai	Morang District Court
18	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ram Prasad Oli	Morang District Court
19	Hon. Judge	Mr. Kosh Kumar Nembang	Sunsari District Court
20	Hon. Judge	Mr. Salik Ram Koirala	Jhapa District Court
21	Hon. Judge	Mr. Nagendra Lal Karna	Saptari District Court
22	Hon. Judge	Mr. Rishi Prasad Adhikari	Saptari District Court
23	Registrar	Mr. Janardan Nepal	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
24	Acting Registrar	Mr. Khadananda Tiwari	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
25	Shrestedar	Mr. Ishwari Prasad Gautam	Sunsari District Court
26	Shrestedar	Mr. Ashok Kumar Basnet	Jhapa District Court
27	Shrestedar	Mr. Bhishma Raj Prasai	Morang District Court
28	District Govt. Attorney	Mr. Raj Kumar Koirala	District Govt. Attorney Office, Morang
29	Tahasildar	Mr. Roshan Kumar Bhattarai	Sunsari District Court
30	Bench Officer	Mr. Shanti Prasad Acharya	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar
31	Bench Officer	Mr. Chanak Mani Aryal	Court of Appeal, Rajbiraj
32	Section Officer	Mr. Keshav Prasad Regmi	Appellate Govt. Attorney Office, Morang
33	Tahasildar	Mr. Suraj Raj Bhandari	Saptari District Court

34	Police Inspector	Mr. Balram Rai	District Police Office, Morang
35	Police Inspector	Mr. Laldhwoj Subedi	District Police Office, Morang
36	Advocate	Mr. Ram Prasad Bhandari	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar Unit
37	Advocate	Mr. Ram Bahadur Niraula	Court of Appeal, Biratnagar Unit
38	Advocate	Mr. Lakhan Yadav	Sunsari District Court Unit

2. Plan Formulation Consultation Program, Pokhara
Date: 2066/03/13

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization/ Institution
1	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Tarka Raj Bhatta	Court of Appeal, Butwal
2	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Jageshwar Subedi	Court of Appeal, Baglung
3	Hon. Judge	Mr. Dipak Raj Joshi	Court of Appeal, Butwal
4	Hon. Judge	Mr. Durga Prasad Upreti	Court of Appeal, Butwal
5	Hon. Judge	Mr. Govinda Kumar Upadhyaya	Court of Appeal, Butwal
6	Hon. Judge	Mr. Khem Raj Sharma	Court of Appeal, Pokhara
7	Hon. Judge	Mr. Cholendra Shamser JBR	Court of Appeal, Pokhara
8	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bala Ram Bista	Court of Appeal, Butwal
9	Hon. Judge	Mr. Posh Nath Sharma	Court of Appeal, Baglung
10	Hon. Judge	Mr. Nilakantha Upadhyaya	Kapilbastu District Court
11	Hon. Judge	Mr. Prem Bahadur KC	Baglung District Court
12	Hon. Judge	Mr. Hari Kumar Pokharel	Kaski District Court
13	Hon. Judge	Ms. Sushma Lata Mathema	Chitwan District Court
14	Hon. Judge	Mr. Kumar Prasad Pokharel	Kaski District Court
15	Hon. Judge	Mr. Tirtha Raj Devkota	Myagdi District Court
16	Hon. Judge	Mr. Karuna Nidhi Sharma	Nawalparasi District Court
17	Hon. Judge	Mr. Prem Raj Dhakal	Rupandehi District Court
18	Hon. Judge	Mr. Satya Raj Gurung	Chitwan District Court
19	Hon. Judge	Mr. Hari Prasad Bagale	Palpa District Court
20	Hon. Judge	Ms. Prabha Basnet	Gorkha District Court
21	Hon. Judge	Mr. Madhav Prasad Pokharel	Gulmi District Court
22	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bholanath Chaulagain	Kaski District Court
23	Hon. Judge	Mr. Indra Bahadur Karki	Kapilbastu District Court
24	Hon. Judge	Mr. Jagat Prasad Shrestha	Tanahun District Court
25	Hon. Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Pokharel	Kaski District Court
26	Hon. Judge	Mr. Shekhar Chandra Aryal	Nawalparasi District Court
27	Hon. Judge	Mr. Madhbendra Regmi	Syangja District Court
28	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bishwo Mangal Atraya	Rupandehi District Court
29	Hon. Judge	Mr. Achyut Prasad Bhandari	Lamjung District Court
30	Registrar	Mr. Dilliraman Tiwari	Court of Appeal, Baglung
31	Registrar	Mr. Lekhnath Paudel	Court of Appeal, Butwal
32	Shrestedar	Mr. Churaman Khadka	Rupandehi District Court
33	Shrestedar	Mr. Hari Prasad Upadhyaya	Kapilbastu District Court
34	Shrestedar	Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa	Kaski District Court
35	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Rameshkanta Adhikari	Court of Appeal, Pokhara
36	Deputy Govt. Attorney	Mr. Ram Chandra Paudel	Appellate Govt. Attorney Office, Pokhara
37	Shrestedar	Mr. Mahendraraj Kafle	Tanahun District Court
38	Shrestedar	Mr. Pitamber Sharma	Palpa District Court
39	Acting Shrestedar	Mr. Surya Prasad Regmi	Nawalparasi District Court
40	Shrestedar	Mr. Kul Prasad Bhandari	Chitwan District Court
41	Shrestedar	Mr. Shambhuraj Regmi	Parbat District Court
42	Shrestedar	Mr. Loknath Parajuli	Baglung District Court
43	Advocate	Mr. Mukunda Sharma Paudel	
44	Advocate	Mr. Krishna Gurung	
45	Advocate	Mr. Bodhraj Baral	
46	Advocate	Ms. Saranga Subedi	
47	Advocate	Mr. Phanindra Koirala	

3. Plan Formulation Consultation Program, Nepalgunj

Date: 2066/03/17

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization/ Institution
1	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Haribabu Bhattarai	Court of Appeal, Tulsipur
2	Hon. Chief Judge	Mr. Hariram Koirala	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
3	Hon. Acting Chief Judge	Mr. Bishwnath Joshi	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
4	Hon. Judge	Mr. Buddhi Prasad Regmi	Court of Appeal, Tulsipur
5	Hon. Judge	Mr. Shantiraj Subedi	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
6	Hon. Judge	Mr. Kedar Prasad Chalise	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
7	Hon. Judge	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Dhungana	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
8	Hon. Judge	Mr. Tanka Bahadur Moktan	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
9	Hon. Judge	Mr. Rameshwar Nath Amatya	Banke District Court
10	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Bohara	Banke District Court
11	Hon. Judge	Mr. Durga Dutta Bhatta	Bardiya District Court
12	Hon. Judge	Mr. Mohd.Juneda Ajad	Dang District Court
13	Hon. Judge	Mr. Thakur Prasad Sharma	Dailekh District Court
14	Hon. Judge	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Thapa	Surkhet District Court
15	Registrar	Mr. Dhir Bahadur Chanda	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
16	Registrar	Mr. Natibabu Lamichhane	Court of Appeal, Tulsipur
17	Superintendent of Police	Mr. Mingmar Lama	District Police Office, Banke
18	Superintendent of Police	Mr. Ganesh KC	District Police Office, Bardiya
19	Superintendent of Police	Mr. Chhabilal Banjade	District Police Office, Surkhet
20	Shrestedar	Mr. Dilli Ratna Shrestha	Banke District Court
21	Bench Officer	Mr. Dil Prasad Sapkota	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
22	Tahasildar	Mr. Sanat Chandra Lawat	Banke District Court
23	Section Officer	Mr. Ghanshyam Kumar Shrestha	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
24	Section Officer	Mr. Chandra Prakash Tiwari	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
25	Shrestedar	Mr. Khim Bahadur Karki	Dang District Court
26	Section Officer	Mr. Thani Prasad Paudel	Court of Appeal, Surkhet
27	Section Officer	Mr. Bhuban Giri	Court of Appeal, Nepalgunj
28	Section Officer	Mr. Bhim Prasad Paudel	Appellate Govt. Attorney Office, Nepalgunj
29	Police Inspector	Mr. Madhav Prasad Pokharel	
30	Advocate	Mr. Ishwari Prasad Gyawali	
31	Advocate	Mr. Madhur Pathak	
32	Advocate	Mr. Ayuba Siddiki	

4. Plan Frulaotion Consultation Program, Lalitpur

Date: 2066/03/20

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization/ Institution
1	Hon. Judge	Mr. Gopal Parajuli	Court of Appeal, Patan
2	Hon. Judge	Mr. Mohan Prasad Ghimire	Court of Appeal, Patan
3	Hon. Judge	Mr. Gauri Bahadur Karki	Special Court
4	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bhola Prasad Kharel	Special Court
5	Hon. Judge	Mr. Om Prasad Misra	Special Court
6	Hon. Judge	Mr. Madhav Prasad Chalise	Court of Appeal, Patan
7	Hon. Judge	Dr. Mr. Hari Bansha Tripathi	Court of Appeal, Patan
8	Hon. Judge	Mr. Purushottam Bhandari	Court of Appeal, Patan
9	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bishwombhar Prasad Shrestha	Court of Appeal, Patan
10	Hon. Judge	Mr. Udaya Prakash Chapagain	Kathmandu District Court
11	Hon. Judge	Mr. Sahdev Prasad Bastola	Kavrepalanchowk District Court
12	Hon. Judge	Mr. Yagya Prasad Basyal	Lalitpur District Court
13	Hon. Judge	Mr. Mohanraman Bhattarai	Bhaktapur District Court
14	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bir Bahadur Dangi	Kavrepalanchowk District Court
15	Hon. Judge	Mr. Prakash Chandra Gajurel	Lalitpur District Court
16	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bishnudev Paudel	Bhaktapur District Court
17	Hon. Judge	Mr. Bhupendra Prasad Rai	Kathmandu District Court

18	Hon. Judge	Mr. Chandiraj Dhakal	Kathmandu District Court
19	Hon. Judge	Mr. Narendra Kumar Siwakoti	Kathmandu District Court
20	Hon. Judge	Mr. Lekhnath Ghimire	Kathmandu District Court
21	Hon. Judge	Mr. Narayan Prasad Shrestha	Kathmandu District Court
22	Hon. Judge	Mr. Mahesh Prasad Pudasaini	Kathmandu District Court
23	Hon. Judge	Mr. Balendra Rupakheti	Kathmandu District Court
24	Hon. Judge	Mr. Lekhanath Dhakal	Lalitpur District Court
25	Hon. Judge	Mr. Ananta Raj Dumre	Kathmandu District Court
26	Hon. Judge	Mr. Rajendra Kharel	Kathmandu District Court
27	Hon. Judge	Mr. Mahendra Bahadur Karki	Kathmandu District Court
28	Hon. Judge	Mr. Tek Narayan Kunwar	Kathmandu District Court
29	Hon. Judge	Mr. Sudarshan Raj Pandey	Kathmandu District Court
30	Hon. Judge	Mr. Narishwar Bhandari	National Judicial Academy
31	Deputy Govt. Attorney	Mr. Surya Prasad Koirala	Office of the Government Attorney
32	Deputy Govt. Attorney	Mr. Tika Bahadur Hamal	Office of the Government Attorney
33	Registrar	Mr. Dilli Raj Acharya	Court of Appeal, Patan
34	Director	Mr. Jeevanhari Adhikari	Judgment Execution Directorate
35	Registrar	Mr. Agni Prasad Thapaliya	Special Court
36	Joint Registrar	Mr. Bipul Newpane	Supreme Court
37	Joint Govt. Attorney	Mr. Mohan Bahadur Karki	Office of the Government Attorney
38	Joint Govt. Attorney	Mr. Prem Raj Karki	Office of the Government Attorney
39	Joint Govt. Attorney	Mr. Rishi Ram Dawadi	Appellate Govt. Attorney Office, Nepalgunj
40	Act. Superintendent of Police	Mr. Raj Bahadur Bista	Police Head Quarter, Naxal
41	Under Secretary	Mr. Kabi Prasad Newpane	Supreme Court
42	Under Secretary	Mr. Mohan Raj Bhattarai	Supreme Court
43	Under Secretary	Mr. Surya Prasad Parajuli	Supreme Court
44	Under Secretary	Mr. Ramesh Prasad Gyawali	Supreme Court
45	Under Secretary	Mr. Daya Ram Dhakal	Judicial Council Secretariat
46	Under Secretary	Mr. Gayatri Prasad Regmi	Supreme Court
47	Under Secretary	Mr. Madhav Prasad Adhikari	Supreme Court
48	Under Secretary	Mr. Netra Prakash Acharya	Supreme Court
49	Under Secretary	Mr. Narayan Prasad Dahal	Supreme Court
50	Under Secretary	Mr. Puna Ram Khanal	Supreme Court
51	Under Secretary	Mr. Mahendra Prasad Pokharel	Supreme Court
52	Under Secretary	Mr. Narayan Prasad Sharma	Supreme Court
53	Under Secretary	Mr. Hari Raj Karki	Supreme Court
54	Under Secretary	Mr. Shree Raj Sanjel	Supreme Court
55	Under Secretary	Ms. Nirmla Paudel	Supreme Court
56	Under Secretary	Mr. Bimal Paudel	Supreme Court
57	Section Officer	Mr. Jagadish Bhatta	Supreme Court
58	Section Officer	Mr. Ramesh Rijal	Judicial Council Secretariat
59	Section Officer	Ms. Mamata Khanal	Supreme Court
60	Research Officer	Mr. Shree Krishna Mulmi	National Judicial Academy
61	Advocate	Mr. Ganesh Kumar Acharya	Nepal Bar Association
62	Advocate	Mr. Shyam Raj Dhungel	Nepal bar Association

D. Joint consultation meeting between officials and members of High Level Steering Committee and Plan Implementation Committee

Venue : Lalitpur

Date : 2066/03/25

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization/ Institution
1	Rt. Hon. Justice	Mr. Min Bahadur Rayamajhi	Chair Person, High Level Direction Committee
2	Hon. Justice	Mr. Anup Raj Sharma	Member, High Level Direction Committee
3	Hon. Justice	Mr. Khil Raj Regmi	Member, High Level Direction Committee
4	Hon. Justice	Mr. Bala Ram KC	Member, High Level Direction Committee
5	Hon. Justice	Mr. Kalyan Shrestha	Member, High Level Direction Committee
6	Registrar	Dr. Mr. Ram Krishna Timalsena	Member Secretary, High Level Direction Committee
7	Secretary	Mr. Prakash Kumar Dhungana	Invitee
8	Hon. Judge	Dr. Mr. Ananda Mohan Bhattarai	Invitee
9	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Udaya Prakash Chapagain	Member, Plan Implementation Committee
10	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Achyut Bista	Invitee
11	Hon. District Judge	Mr. Bishnu Subedi	Invitee
12	Joint Registrar	Mr. Binod Sharma	Member Secretary, Plan Implementation Committee
13	Joint Registrar	Mr. Til Prasad Shrestha	Member, Plan Implementation Committee
14	Joint Registrar	Mr. Shree Kanta Paudel	Member, Plan Implementation Committee
15	Joint Registrar	Mr. Bipul Neupane	Member, Plan Implementation Committee
16	Joint Secretary	Mr. Nahakul Subedi	Invitee
17	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Him Lal Belbase	Member, Plan Implementation Committee
18	Chief Accounts Comptroller	Mr. Bal Krishna Tiwari	Invitee
19	Program Director	Mr. Sanjaya Khanal	Representative, National Planning Commission
20	Deputy Registrar	Mr. Hemanta Rawal	Invitee
21	Under Secretary	Mr. Giri Raj Gautam	Working Group
22	Under Secretary	Mr. Shyam Kumar Bhattarai	Working Group
23	Under Secretary	Mr. Nabaraj Dahal	Working Group
24	Under Secretary	Mr. Narayan Prasad Subedi	Working Group
25	Section Officer	Mr. Bhadrakali Pokharel	Working Group
26	Consultant	Dr. Shree Krishna Shrestha	
27	Accounts Expert	Mr. Rajan Kumar KC	
28	Section Officer	Mr. Prakash Raut	Invitee
29	Section Officer	Mr. Basudev Neupane	Invitee
30	Non-gazetted	Mr. Somkanta Bhandari	Secretariat Assistant
31	Computer Operator	Mr. Dixit Man Rajbhandari	Secretariat Assistant

E. Plan formulation consultation meeting with Hon Justices of the Supreme Court**Place: Bhaktapur****Date: 2066/03/27**

S. No.	Designation	Name	Organization
1.	Rt. Hon. Chief Justice	Mr. Kedar Prasad Giri	Supreme Court
2.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Min Bahadur Rayamajhi	Supreme Court
3.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Anup Raj Sharma	Supreme Court
4.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Ram Prasad Shrestha	Supreme Court
5.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Khilraj Regmi	Supreme Court
6.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Damodar Prasad Sharma	Supreme Court
7.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Ram Kumar Prasad Shah	Supreme Court
8.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Kalyan Shrestha	Supreme Court
9.	Hon. Justice	Mrs. Gauri Dhakal	Supreme Court
10.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Tahir Ali Ansari	Supreme Court
11.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Koirala	Supreme Court
12.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Krishna Prasad Upadhyaya	Supreme Court
13.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Prem Sharma	Supreme Court
14.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Rana Bahadur	Supreme Court
15.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Mohan Prakash Sitaula	Supreme Court
16.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Awadhes Kumar Yadav	Supreme Court
17.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Giri Chandra Lal	Supreme Court
18.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Sushila Karki	Supreme Court
19.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Prakash Chandra Sharma Wasti	Supreme Court
20.	Hon. Justice	Mr. Bharatraj Upreti	Supreme Court
21.	Executive Director	Mr. Tope Bahadur Singh	National Judicial Academy
22.	Registrar	Dr. Ram Krishna Timalsena	Supreme Court
23.	Secretary	Mr. Prakash Kumar Dhungana	Judicial Council Secretariat
24.	Hon. District Court Judge	Mr. Narishwar Bhandari	National Judicial Academy
25.	Registrar	Mr. Nripadhwoj Niroula	National Judicial Academy

Courts/bodies and individuals proving written suggestions**1. Appellate Court**

S. No.	Name of Courts
1.	Appellate Coutr Ilam
2.	Appellate Coutr Dhankuta
3.	Appellate Coutr Biratnagar
4.	Appellate Coutr Janakpur
5.	Appellate Coutr Hetauda
6.	Appellate Coutr Baglung
7.	Appellate Coutr Butwal
8.	Appellate Coutr Tulsipur
9.	Appellate Coutr Surkhet
10.	Appellate Coutr Nepalgunj
11.	Appellate Coutr Dipayal
12.	Appellate Coutr Mahendranagar

2. District Courts

S. No.	Name of Courts
1.	Terathum District Court
2.	Dhankuta District Court
3.	Sunsari District Court
4.	Morang District Court
5.	Udayapur District Court
6.	Siraha District Court
7.	Dhanusha District Court
8.	Sarlahi District Court
9.	Makwanpur District Court
10.	Chitwan District Court
11.	Bara District Court
12.	Nuwakot District Court
13.	Kathmandu District Court
14.	Dolakha District Court
15.	Bhaktapur District Court
16.	Dhading District Court
17.	Kavrepalanchok District Court
18.	Gorkha District Court
19.	Tanahun District Court
20.	Kaski District Court
21.	Lamjung District Court
22.	Syangja District Court
23.	Manag District Court
24.	Parbat District Court
25.	Baglung District Court
26.	Myagdi District Court
27.	Gulmi District Court
28.	Nawalparasi District Court
29.	Palpa District Court
30.	Rupandehi District Court
31.	Salyan District Court
32.	Rukum District Court
33.	Pyuthan District Court
34.	Rolpa District Court
35.	Surkhet District Court
36.	Jajarkot District Court
37.	Bardiya District Court
38.	Mugu District Court
39.	Bajura District Court
40.	Kailali District Court
41.	Doti District Court
42.	Darchula District Court
43.	Kanchanpur District Court

3. Other Courts and Tribunals

S. No.	Name of Courts
1.	Special Court
2.	Administrative Court
3.	Revenue Tribunal, Kathmandu

4. Other Institutions/Individuals

S. No.	Name of Courts
1.	Bhaktapur District Bar Unit
2.	Hon. Ananta Raj Dumre, District Judge
3.	Non Gzt. I Mohiman Singh Bista.

ANNEX 7

Reports of different committees

S. N.	Subject
1.	High-Level Directive Committee constituted for policy making and monitoring of implementation of Strategic Plan, from 2061 till Plan period
2.	Strategic Plan Implementation Committee, active from 2061 till Plan period
3.	Justice Sector Coordination Committee, active from 2061 till Plan period
4.	Judiciary Media Policy Preparation Committee, 2061
5.	Precedent Review Committee, 2016 – Publication of precedent 2063 Jestha
6.	Report of Organization and Management Survey Committee, 2062
7.	Report of Committee on Judicial Autonomy, 2062
8.	Report of Committee constituted to study current physical logistics of court, 2062
9.	Report of Committee constituted to study to streamling and geographical distribution of court, 2062
10.	Report of Committee constituted to review jurisdiction of court, 2062
11.	Report of Committee constituted to study legal provisions regarding appointment and transfers of court employees, 2062
12.	Report of Committee constituted to draft rules and guidelines regarding posting, transfer, promotion of court employees, 2062
13.	Report of Committee constituted to review Act and Regulations affecting the works of court and tribunals, 2062
14.	Report of Committee constituted to study the need and capacity of human resources for judiciary, 2062
15.	Report of Committee constituted to submit suggestions regarding recovery of sentence and fine, 2062
16.	Report of Committee constituted to study the remuneration and conditions of service of judges, 2062
17.	Report of Committee constituted to prepare policy regarding partnership with donor agencies and non-governmental organizations, 2062
18.	Report of Committee constituted to study remuneration and conditions of service of court employees, 2063.
19.	Report of Committee constituted regarding effective execution of Judgement, 2063.
20.	Report of Committee constituted to draft judgment execution guidelines, 2063.
21.	Report of Committee constituted to review security status of courts, 2063.
22.	Report of Committee constituted to study on matters regarding development of scientific archiving system, 2063.
23.	Report of Committee constituted to draft policy regarding legal aid, 2063.
24.	Report of Committee constituted to prepare court users' Charter, 2064.
25.	Report of Committee constituted for management of goods of court, 2065.
26.	Report of Committee constituted to study recovery of sentence and fine for cases having 3 years imprisonment, 2065.
27.	Judgment Execution Guidelines, 2065.
28.	Report of Case Management Development Committee constituted for development of case management, 2066.
29.	Security Plan Committee constituted for development of security plan, 2065 (report in the process of being made available.)
30.	Committee on development of human resource plan, 2065 (report in the process of being made available)
31.	Report regarding establishment of Judgment Execution Directorate, 2066.

Values

Allegiance to the Constitution	Judiciary shall remain committed towards the supremacy of the Constitution and shall remain committed towards the realization of economic, social and political justice as enshrined by the Constitution.
Independence and Autonomy	Judiciary believes in independence to perform its duties without any interference and pursues autonomy to deliver its services.
Duty Towards Society	Judiciary is mindful of its judicial responsibility to the society and by preserving the values of democracy, multi-party and open society, the judiciary furthers collaboration with other external actors for peaceful settlement of disputes and is committed towards promotion consensus building and spirit of mediation in the society.
Accessibility of Justice	The judiciary will strive for providing increased accessibility of the people including the disempowered, minorities and indigents to judicial services at the most local level.
Competent Justice	The judiciary underlines the need to continuously improve the capacity of judicial institutions in order to provide quality services to the people in a dedicated and professional manner.
High Ethical Standard	Morality, ethics, integrity accountability, transparency and honesty will guide the judicial process in order to enhance the public trust.
Representation and Inclusiveness	The judiciary will be guided by the principle of fair demographic representation, promote inclusive institutional culture and carry out its duties without compromising the merit and quality of justice
Ownership	Judges and employees shall remain fully committed in order to maintain the prestige of judicial service and shall be committed to reform of judicial process.



Vision and Mission

Vision

To establish a system of justice which is independent, competent, inexpensive, speedy, and easily accessible to the public and worthy of public trust and thereby to transform the concept of the rule of law and human rights into a living reality and thus ensure justice to all.

Mission

To impart fair and impartial justice in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the laws and the recognized principles of justice.