

CJ launches 'NSTEP App' for Srinagar Distt, an initiative of SCIs' e-Committee

■ STATE TIMES NEWS

SRINAGAR: Chief Justice, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Justice Ali Mohammad Magrey, on Tuesday paid his maiden visit to District Court Complex Moominabad, Srinagar after assuming the office as Chief Justice. Chief Justice had a detailed interaction with the Bar members including its young members. Earlier, Chief Justice was received by Principal District and Sessions Judge Srinagar, Jawad Ahmad, all Judicial Officers and Bar members. Justice Magrey issued on spot directions for redressal of most of the issues raised by the Bar.

Responding to demand projected by the Bar members regarding filling up of the vacancies of Judges at District Headquarter, Chief Justice assured them that these vacancies will be filled up within week's time.

Chief Justice had a meeting with the officers of civil and police administration to take stock of all the pending issues mostly related to infrastructure.

Chief Justice issued on the spot directions to the Divisional Commissioner and district administration to expedite the acquisition of land outside the main



Chief Justice, High Court of J&K and Ladakh, Justice Ali Mohammad Magrey launching NSTEP for Srinagar district.

entry of court complex. He also passed on spot directions to Floriculture Department to judiciously utilize funds already released for development of landscape and parks in the court complex. On the occasion, Chief Justice launched an "Application" called National Services and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) for Srinagar district, an initiative of e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. The purpose of this initiative is effective service of summons and notices in both civil and criminal cases electroni-

ically, whereby the notice shall be generated in CIS system and such summons/notices shall be transmitted to process server on his smart phone.

The process server shall approach the concerned noticee, obtain his signature on the smart phone and take the snap of the notice and forward the same to the concerned court which shall be treated as valid service of notice upon the noticee. The launch of this NSTEP service in District Srinagar is a great step so far as electronic service of processes is concerned. Divisional

Commissioner, Kashmir; Registrar General, High Court of J&K and Ladakh; PDJ Srinagar; Principal Secretary to Chief Justice; M K Sharma, Member Secretary JKLSA; Officers of Registry, Judicial Officers of District Srinagar; Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar; DIG and SSP, Srinagar; Commissioner SMC; Director Floriculture, Kashmir; Director Health Services, Kashmir; Chief Engineer, R&B/PWD, Kashmir and Chief Engineer Mechanical Engineering Department also attended the meeting. Chief Justice also inaugurated the office of Legal Aid Defence Counsel in ADR Centre, Srinagar and took part in plantation drive by planting a Chinar sapling in the court complex.

Justice Magrey had also an interaction with the Judicial Officers of Srinagar district. He impressed upon the Judicial Officers to dispose of the old cases on priority basis and make the forthcoming Special Lok Adalat schedule on 21.10.2022 a grand success. He also impressed upon them to be punctual towards their duties and do justice with their divine job for which they have been chosen by the Almighty.

Admn firm on zero tolerance against corruption & arrogance policy, CMO Budgam attached

■ SHAKEELA ANDRABI

SRINAGAR: Jammu and Kashmir administration maintained its Zero tolerance policy against corruption and arrogance, be it an officer or any other employee. CMO Budgam was one of the civil servants found involved in many corruption cases and other allegations and was under scanner for his bad behaviour towards his subordinates. Due to multiple complaints and non-compliance of orders, the Directorate of Health Services Kashmir (DHSK) attached Chief Medical Officer (CMO) Budgam. "Given multiple complaints and non-compliance of orders shown by Dr Tajammul Hussain Incharge CMO Budgam and pending inquiry into the matter, he is hereby attached with the office of CMO Ganderbal," reads an order issued by DHSK. Dr Lahoot Hasan, Incharge District Health Officer Budgam, would look after the routine work of CMO Budgam till proper arrangements are made by the government in his behalf. As per the order, a complaint was registered against Dr Tajammul and was forwarded to directorate by the Administrative Department vide No H&ME/GC online/NO/01/K/2020 dated September 11, 2020, and accordingly an inquiry committee was constituted. Dr Tajammul was asked to change his attitude in the interest of administration being a government servant meant for the public at large and patient care in particular.

"Whereas, an explanation was served to him for non-compliance with the orders of this office in terms of communication No DHSK/Est-3/1-133/12749-55 dated September 27, 2022.

Whereas, a reply was received in this office from Dr Tajammul which was found unsatisfactory," reads an order.

As per order a complaint was received in LG's Grievance Cell on the ground that he had drawn excess 7th Pay Commission arrears to tune of Rs 5,03,227 and same was forwarded to the directorate by the LG's Grievance Cell. "Recently, one more complaint against Dr Tajammul was received by the Administrative Department from the female staff of the medical profession and the same has been endorsed to this directorate by administrative report vide letter No IID-GazoGen/470/2022-02 dated September 1, 2022, for submitting a detailed report in the matter and the contents of the complaint reveal that he has not changed his attitudinal tendencies. Whereas, the CMO concerned has not changed his attitudinal tendencies, as a result of which the department has been defamed," the order reads.

all sections of society, both in Jammu and Kashmir divisions, and work in unison for overall progress and prosperity of the people.

Leaders and activists from DAP under the overall guidance of Ghulam Nabi Azad feel privileged to move to the nook and corner of J&K to get the feel of the people so as to raise their genuine issues before the right quarters.

"Our agenda is to bring all sections of people together and take up their issues for harmony, betterment, prosperity and progress", he said.

Others who also addressed the delegates were Ch. Garu Ram, former MLA Balwan Singh, President Jammu Bar Association M.K. Bhardwaj, Vinod Mishra, Corporators Gourav Chopra, Sobit Ali, Viekey Mahajan, Narinder Sharma, Santosh Manhas, Santosh Majotra, Sunita Arora, Gurinder Kour, Asha Chandan, Varun Magotra, Anil Kohli, Anirudh Raina, Vikram Sharma and Shashi Sharma.

DAP said in a statement here.

Despite challenges being faced by citizens from outside forces to disturb peace in J&K, the situation demands that people unite and defeat such machinations from such elements and forces, he said.

"All communities and sections of society need to unite in the interest of peace, which can only ensure progress and development in Jammu and Kashmir", the former Deputy Chief Minister said.

He said DAP has embarked upon to unite

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JAMMU: Emphasizing that peace and tranquillity is essential for development of Jammu and Kashmir, the Democratic Azad Party (DAP) senior leader Tara Chand on Tuesday urged the people to put their maximum efforts in uniting different sections of the society for better future of this northernmost region of the country.

"Peace is essential for any development and we all need to pool our resources to ensure that J&K remains peaceful in all forms," the Chairman of the central zone of

DAP said in a statement here.

Despite challenges being faced by citizens from outside forces to disturb peace in J&K, the situation demands that people unite and defeat such machinations from such elements and forces, he said.

"All communities and sections of society need to unite in the interest of peace, which can only ensure progress and development in Jammu and Kashmir", the former Deputy Chief Minister said.

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Constitutional journey of India from a Colony of British to Independent Democratic Republic of India

42nd & 44th Constitution Amendments appear diluting authority of President for protecting Constitution

Generations must carry Story of Journey of India from a Colony of British to Demo- Republic of India

■ DAYA SAGAR

T The Constituent Assembly for independent India Dominion had 11 sessions. First Session: 9-23 December, 1946 Second Session: 20-25 January, 1947 Third Session: 28 April - 2 May, 1947 Fourth Session: 14-31 July, 1947 Fifth Session: 14-30 August, 1947 Sixth Session: 27 January, 1948 Seventh Session: 4 November, 1948 - 8 January, 1949 Eighth Session: 16 May - 16 June, 1949 Ninth Session: 30 July - 18 September, 1949 Tenth Session: 6-17 October, 1949 Eleventh Session: 14-26 November, 1949. While deliberating upon the draft Constitution, the Assembly moved, discussed and disposed of as many as 2,473 amendments out of a total of 7,635 tabled. The Constituent Assembly took almost three years (two years, eleven months and seventeen days to be precise) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India. During this period, it held eleven sessions covering a total of 165 days out of which 114 days were spent on the consideration of the Draft Constitution.

It was on 26th of November 1949 that Constitution of India was adopted and enacted (We, the people of INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation; In our Constituent Assembly this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution) by Constituent Assembly of India containing 395 articles where Art-392 said "(l) The President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, particularly in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, to the provisions of this Constitution, by order direct that this Constitution shall, during such period as maybe specified in the order, have effect subject to such adaptations,

A Look through the Mist Part-II

whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient : Provided that no such order shall be made after the first meeting of Parliament duly constituted under Chapter II of Part V. (2) Every order made under clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament. (3) The powers conferred on the President by this article, by article 324, by clause (3) of article 367 and by article 1 shall, before the commencement of this Constitution, be exercisable by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India" which reflects that the Article 392 was designed to prevent difficulties which are likely to present themselves during the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of the Constitution. It is provided that during the transitional period, adaptations will have to be made in various provisions of the Constitution by order issued by the President under sub-clause (1).

Article 393 of COI says "This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India, Article 394: This article and articles 5 (Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution), 6 (Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan), 7 (Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan), 8 (Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India), 9 (Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens), 60 (Oath or affirmation by the President..... "I, A, B., do swear in the name of god / solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of India."), 324 (Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission), 366 (Definitions), 367 (Interpretations), 379 (Provisions as to provisional Parliament and the Speaker and Deputy

Speaker thereof), 380 (Provision as to President election), 388 (Provisions as to the filling of casual vacancies in the provisional

Parliament and provisional Legislatures of the States), 391 (Power of the President to amend the First (The States and the territories of India) and Fourth (Allocation of seats in the Council of States) Schedules in certain contingencies), Art- 392 (Power of the President to remove difficulties)-(1) The President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, particularly in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of this Constitution, by order direct that this Constitution shall, during such period as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such adaptations, whether by way of

modification,..... at. (3) The powers conferred on the President by this article, by article 324, by clause (3) of article 367 and by article 391 shall, before the commencement of this Constitution, be exercisable by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India) and 393 (Short title). This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.) shall commencement come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1950, which day is referred to in this Constitution as the commencement of this Constitution said that a few Articles would have immediate effect and the rest will come into force w.e.f 26-01-1950 except for a few article. Article 395 (The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed) repealed Government of India Act 1935 and the Indian Independence Act 1947 and hence w.e.f 26-01-1950 India no more remained a Dominion and became independent Republic.

Members of Constituent Assembly of India met again on 24 Jan 1950 and appended their

signatures to it on 24 January, 1950. In all, 284 members actually signed the Constitution. On that day when the Constitution was being signed, it was drizzling outside and it was interpreted as a sign of a good omen.

Although some of the Articles Constitution of India became immediately effective on 26-11-1949 (see Art-394) but The Constitution of India is formally taken as having become the constitution of the India Democratic Republic on 26 January, 1950. On that day, the Constituent Assembly ceased to exist, transforming itself into the Provisional Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952. Article 395 says "The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed and hence w.e.f 26-01-1950 India no more remained a Dominion and became independent Republic with President as the head of State and supreme commander of armed forces with duty and authority to protect the Constitution of India under an Oath (Art-60). Ofcourse 42nd constitution amendment of 1976 {In article 74 of the Constitution, for clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: "(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.") and 44th amendment of Constitution 1978 (Amendment of article 74- In article 74 of the Constitution, in clause (1), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:-"Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration"} may appear to some to have diluted the authority of the President for protecting the constitution by making the advice of his council of ministers 'ultimately binding' on him (President).

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GMC Jammu's Prof Dr Vishal Tandon inducted Member, Subject Expert Committee of MvPI

■ STATE TIMES NEWS

JAMMU: The Secretary-cum-Scientific, Director, Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of India has inducted Prof Dr Vishal R Tandon, from Govt Medical College Jammu as a member of Subject Expert Committee established under Materiovigilance Programme of India (MvPI).



(IPC), Ghaziabad by the Drugs Controller General India (DCGI) on July 6, 2015. Under MvPI, a total of 174 MDMCs have been identified in the country to report adverse events associated with the use of medical devices, purely on voluntary basis.

Dr Tandon's nomination as a member of Subject Expert Committee, long experience, expertise and standing in medical device sector will go long and be of great value in full filling mission and mandates of the programme. He is already an Expert Member at CDSO DCGI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

GMC Kathua conducts total hip replacement surgery under Ayushman Bharat scheme

■ STATE TIMES NEWS

KATHUA: Under the guidance of Principal GMC Kathua, Dr. Anjali Nadir Bhat and supervisor of MS Associated Hospital GMC Kathua, Dr. Sangita Ajravat, one more Total Hip Replacement Surgery was performed under Ayushman Bharat Scheme (PMJAY), totally free of cost at Govt. Medical College (GMC) Kathua.



Principal GMC Kathua, Dr. Anjali Nadir Bhat and other doctors along with patient after surgery. Dr. Rishabh Gupta (Assistant Professor & I/C HOD) along with his team, supported by Anaesthesia team which was led by Dr. Sanjay Kalsotra (Professor & Head).

The surgery was performed under Ayushman Bharat scheme (PMJAY) totally free of cost. Dr. Rishabh Gupta further added that Department of Orthopaedics, GMC Kathua is regularly performing such complicated orthopaedic procedures and more than 100 patients have been operated under this scheme, totally free of cost in past few months only.



1. Approval under Regulation-86 of CERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations'1999 and CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations' 2019 for Truing up of Transmission tariff for 2014-19 tariff block and Determination of Transmission tariff for 2019-24 tariff block for Transmission Asset-1: 02 nos of 220 kV bays at Alipurduar Substation and Approval under Regulation-86 of CERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations'1999 and CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations' 2019 for determination of Transmission Tariff from 31.03.2019/DOCO to 31-03-2024 for Transmission Asset-2: ±800 kV DC HVDC POLE-III and LILo of Bishwanath Chariali - Agra HVDC line for parallel operation of the HVDC station and Earth electrode station and Earth Electrode line at Alipurduar and Agra end and ±800 kV 3000MW HVDC POLE-IV at Alipurduar and Agra. Asset-3: LILo of Bongaigaon - Biraguri (Siliguri) 400kV Dc line (quad), LILo of Birpara-Salakati 220kV Dc line, 315MV A400/220kV ICT-1&1 and 125MV A400kV Bus Reactor-1&2 alongwith associated bays at Alipurduar HVDC station and Asset-4: 400 kV Dc Alipurduar- Punatsangchung alongwith associated bays at Alipurduar substation under "Transmission system for development of pooling station in Northern part of West Bengal and transfer of power from Bhutan to NRW".

2. The beneficiaries of the above mentioned Transmission system are: (1) AEGCB, (2) MECL, (3) Government of Arunachal Pradesh, (4) Power and Electricity Department Government of Mizoram, (5) Manipur State Electricity Distribution Company Limited, (6) Department of Power Government of Nagaland, (7) TSEC, (8) HPPLC, (9) PSPLC, (10) HPPC (11) JKSPDC (12) UPPCL (13) DTU (14) Chandigarh Administration (15) UPCL (16) AVNL (17) Northern Central Railway (18) BSES Yamuna Power Ltd, (19) BSES Rajdh