- Supreme Court Judgment on Judicial Officer in Rajasthan
  - Brief Facts of the Case
    - FIR under IPC and POCSO Act
    - Juvenile transferred for trial as adult
    - Separate trials for juvenile and adult
    - Judgments sentencing both to twenty years
    - Inadvertent inclusion of overlapping evidence
    - High Court appeal by juvenile accused
    - High Court adverse remarks against officer
  - Main Issues at Hand
    - High Court supervisory jurisdiction limits
    - Violation of natural justice principles
    - Typographical errors versus duty dereliction
    - Chilling effect of judicial strictures
    - Administrative versus judicial oversight
  - Decision of the Supreme Court
    - Appeal allowed and strictures expunged
    - Breach of audi alteram partem rule
    - Action against officers taken on administrative side
    - Use of remark slips for judgment quality
    - High Court duty to act with magnanimity