

# Transaparancy in Confering 'Senior Advocate' Designation

#### What is the issue?

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- $\bullet$  Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for designating lawyers in the Supreme Court and High Courts as senior advocates.  $\$
- SC's senior advocate guidelines can be used to guide collegium in judges' selection too.

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### What is the new process?

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• Previously, the judges of the SC and HC had the sole discretion of according this status to advocates.

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- Now, applications will be vetted by a permanent committee known as the Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates.
- **Members** It will have 5 members and a permanaent secretariat.
- The committee will consist of the Cheif Justic of India, two senior-most judges of the SC/HC, 'Attorney General of India' or 'Advocate General of State'.

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- $\bullet$  Additionally a person from the Bar will be nominated by the above mentioned members as a  $5^{\text{th}}$  member.
- Assessment The committee will compile all the relevant candidate information and examine his case.  $\n$

- It with regard to the reputation, conduct, integrity, free legal work, judgments in cases for which the advocate has appeared etc...
- The committee will examine each candidate's case, interview the candidate, and make its evaluation.

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• This system is transparent and objective, and provides equal opportunity to all candidates.

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• **Cons** - There is a proposal to publish names online for inviting complaints & suggestions ensuring better transparency.

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This may find some opposition with regard to privacy.

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- $\bullet$  There have also been reports of motivated complaints & objections. \n
- The secretariat might be dragged into the dilemma of investigating frivolous complaints or objections.

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### Can this be considered for Judicial Appointments?

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• Currently appointments to the higher judiciary is through a non-transaparent collegiums system.

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- The institutional mechanism for conferring senior Advocate status also seems suited to substitute the existing collegium system.
- Hence, the sooner the judiciary adopts such a mechanism for judges too, the better it is for the institution.

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# What is the current scenario in Judical Appoinments?

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• Political interference in the selection of judges in the 1970s, forced the evolution of collegium system.

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· However, the opaqueness and unsatisfactory selection, transfer, and

elevation of judges to the Supreme Court caused friction.

• This led to the passing of the Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014 that called for the establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission - NJAC.

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- $\bullet$  NJAC sought to give politicians and civil society a final say in the appointment of judges to the highest courts.  $\mbox{\ensuremath{\backslash}} n$
- In 2015, a Constitution Bench of the SC declared NJAC unconstitutional on the ground that it interefered with judicial independence.

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**Source: The Hindu** 

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