

**Joint views of Sri MN Venkatachaliah and Sri JS Verma,  
former Chief Justices of India.**

**Endorsed by Sri VR Krishna Iyer, former Judge, Supreme Court of India**

Note re: NJC

The 'Foundation for Democratic Reforms' headed by Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan has prepared a document containing suggestions for the needed judicial reforms for effective preservation of the 'Rule of Law' in our democratic polity. It has been sent to us seeking our views in this behalf.

We have perused the document and given our most anxious consideration to its contents relating to a matter of utmost significance to our polity. The main issues therein are:

- (i) creation of an All India Judicial Service;
- (ii) Appointment of judges to the Supreme Court;
- (iii) Appointment of judges to the High Courts; and
- (iv) Removal of errant judges of the superior courts.

We have also considered the various options suggested as the remedial measures for the improvement of the existing system.

As desired, we express our views on the issues, here after:

**Background**

The Background Paper is comprehensive and indicates the perspective in which the issues require to be considered. We express and place on record our appreciation of the Background Paper.

**I--All India Judicial Service**

We agree with the urgent need to constitute the All India Judicial Service envisaged by Article 312 of the Constitution of India, at par with the other All India services like the I.A.S. to attract the best available talent at the threshold for the subordinate judiciary, which is at the cutting edge of the justice delivery system to improve its quality. Moreover, the subordinate judiciary is important feeder-line for appointments to the High Court. The general reluctance of competent lawyers to join the Bench even at the higher levels adds an additional urgency to the problem. AIJS will, in due course of time, also help to improve the quality of the High Courts.

The modalities for creating the AIJS to achieve its avowed purpose, and the necessary constitutional changes and the legal frame-work can be worked out after acceptance of the proposal in principle.

## II--Appointment of the Judges in the Supreme Court

The current perception is of a felt need for constitution of a National Judicial Commission for making the appointments of judges in the higher judiciary. Recent experience impels us to agree with this perception. Thus, the only issue is of its composition for which several options are suggested in the Background Paper. We give our views on the composition of the NJC, after some general remarks equally applicable to the appointments, both in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

In our view, the composition of the NJC should be such that neither the judiciary, nor the executive gets the impression of having the veto power, to develop the spirit of accommodation for the other point of view. The constitutional purpose of the process is joint and participatory to find the most suitable candidate for appointment. It will better serve the purpose if the opinion of each organ which is better equipped in the particular field is given the due weight e.g. judiciary's opinion regarding the legal acumen, executive's opinion relating to antecedents/character of the candidate and other relevant criteria.

It is also important that a doubtful person be not considered for appointment, and those considered have impeccable credentials. For this reason, if no consensus can be reached or the members of the NJC are evenly divided in their opinion, it is safer to drop the proposal from further consideration.

In our considered view, the composition of the NJC for making the appointments should be, as under:

### *For the Supreme Court*

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| 1. The Vice President of India                               | .....Chairman |
| 2. The Prime Minister of India or his Nominee Union Minister | .....Member   |
| 3. The Chief Justice of India                                | .....Member   |
| 4. The Two senior most Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court    | .....Member   |

There have been suggestions to enlarge the NJC and have two or more members nominated by the President. However, it may be desirable to constitute the NJC with all ex-officio members comprising the Vice-President as the Chair, and representatives of the Government and Judiciary to ensure accountability by virtue of their office. In the absence of any defined yardsticks for selection of members of NJC (in addition to ex-officio members), such a nomination of additional members may pose problems and raise questions of bias.

Instead, it may be desirable to have a wider consultation with participation of other eminent citizens and jurists, and a wide search to identify the eligible pool of candidates from judges as well as jurists; and then to have the list publicly displayed to elicit comments, if any, regarding the antecedents of the candidates or suggestion of any other suitable names. Wide publicity to the process of identification of suitable candidates and views of experts as well as lay persons can be solicited in this manner without addition of another body whose composition may be problematic. This whole process of wider consultation should be faithfully documented. In particular, the NJC should recommend



However, there is one aspect that needs specific provision. As soon as the concerned authority gives an adverse finding of misbehaviour by an errant judge, the Chief Justice of the Court must deny to him/her any judicial and administrative functions; and if the errant is the Chief Justice of the Court who fails/refuses to proceed on leave, the President of India should invoke the power under Article 223 of the Constitution and appoint an Acting Chief Justice to replace him/her.

Minor punishments (other than removal) like censure etc. should not be in the public domain as it would erode and undermine individual and institutional credibility. That should remain private between the Chief Justice and the concerned judge to correct but not to denigrate the errant. The need for serious action must invariably be followed only by removal.

The process of removal of Judges of Higher Courts through impeachment under Article 124(4) has proved to be both cumbersome and unsatisfactory. Therefore, if there is political consensus, it may be desirable to amend the process of removal of judges. In such a case, based on the findings of the Oversight Committee envisaged under The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, the NJC will be empowered to recommend removal of a Judge on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

### **Conclusion**

Finally, it is instructive to recall Dr. Rajendra Prasad's words of wisdom in the Constituent Assembly about the working of the Indian Constitution. He then said: *"...the welfare of the country will depend upon the way in which the country is administered. That will depend upon the men who work it..."*. Amartya Sen echoed the same sentiment in 'The Idea of Justice', saying: *"...The success of democracy is not merely a matter of having the most perfect institutional structure that we can think of. It depends inescapably on our actual behaviour patterns and the working of political and social interactions. There is no chance of resting the matter in 'safe' hands of purely institutional virtuosity"*.

To begin with, this method has to be tried. If in its working also defects surface, steps to cure those defects will have to be taken, as we endeavour now according to the felt need.

**N.B. It is imperative that the chairperson and members of the above Committees perform this public duty without receiving any salary/remuneration, other than the facilities/infrastructure needed strictly for the performance of this duty. This must be expressly stated in the scheme drawn for the purpose.**

These are our views in this matter.

M.N. Venkatachaliah & J.S. Verma  
Former Chief Justices of India

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