

# All India Judicial Service

#### What is the issue?

 $n\n$ 

\n

• The proposal to create an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) is a long debated one.

\n

It has again come to the fore with a fresh move to implement it. However opposition is also getting stronger.

 $n\n$ 

### What is the proposal?

 $n\n$ 

\n

• The idea was first mooted by the Law Commission in the 1950s to have an AIJS.

۱n

• Under this the district judges will be recruited centrally through an all-India examination.

۱'n

- $\bullet$  They will then be allocated to each State along the lines of the AIS.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- This is expected to ensure a transparent and efficient method of recruitment to attract the best talent in India's legal profession.

 $n\n$ 

## What are the human resource problems in judiciary?

 $n\n$ 

\n

- $\bullet$  The standard of legal education across the country except for a few law schools is not improved or updated for a long time. \n
- Unremunerative pay Despite effort by the Supreme Court to ensure

uniformity in pay scales across States in the All India Judges' Association case, it is still very low.

\n

\n

- Also, judiciary have fewer avenues for growth, promotion and limited avenues for career advancement.
- There is low district judge representation in the High Courts, as less than a
  third of seats in the High Courts are filled by judges from the district cadre.
  The rest are appointed directly from the Bar.
  \(\)\)

 $n\n$ 

## Can AIJS address these?

 $n\n$ 

\n

- $\bullet$  The idea of an AIJS is opposed mainly because it seems to lack basic understanding of the above problems with judiciary.  $\mbox{\sc h}$
- A national exam is said to be disadvantageous to the less privileged candidates from being able to enter the judicial services.
- Taking into account local laws, practices and customs which vary widely across States and even training judges in this line would be a problem.
- The decentralised approach of the High Court and a centralised one of the AIS seem to have same low efficacy in filling up the vacancy.

 $n\n$ 

### What is to be done?

 $n\n$ 

\n

- A combination of delays, cost, uncertainty, inefficiency and corruption are among the problems of judiciary.
- $\bullet$  These problems are less to be solved by centralising the manner of recruitment of judges.  $\ensuremath{^{\text{h}}}$
- Focussing attention on implementing more direct solutions to address these problems would be wise.

 $n\n$ 

 $n\n$ 

**Source: The Hindu** 

\n

